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SUBJECT: LAW Code No.: 58

UNIT – I: JURISPRUDENCE

1. Nature and sources of law
2. Schools of jurisprudence
3. Law and morality
4. Concept of rights and duties
5. Legal personality
6. Concepts of property, ownership and possession
7. Concept of liability
8. Law, poverty and development
9. Global justice
10. Modernism and post-modernism

UNIT – II: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

1. Preamble, fundamental rights and duties, directive principles of state policy.
2. Union and State executive and their interrelationship
3. Union and State legislature and distribution of legislative powers
4. Judiciary
5. Emergency provisions
6. Temporary, transitional and special provisions in respect of certain states
7. Election Commission of India
8. Nature, scope and importance of administrative law
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10. Implementation of IHL - Challenges

UNIT – IV: LAW OF CRIMES

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4. Offences against human body
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9. *Ombudsman* –Sweden, UK and India
10. Open Government and Right to Information - USA, UK and India

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CHAPTER 01
Jurisprudence

1. Which of the following best defines 'law' according to Salmond?
(A) The specific command issued by a sovereign authority.
(B) Principles used by the state to administer justice.
(C) The Volksgeist or the shared spirit of the people.
(D) The dictate derived from the exercise of right reason.

2. Legislation that proceeds from any authority other than the sovereign power and is dependent for its continued existence on a superior authority is known as:
(A) Subordinate legislation
(B) Supreme legislation
(C) Colonial legislation
(D) Executive legislation

3. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary source of law?
(A) Long-standing local or general customs.
(B) Binding judicial precedents of higher courts.
(C) Justice, equity, and good conscience.
(D) Formally enacted statutes or legislation.

4. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : A precedent is a judicial decision which contains in itself a principle.
Statement II : The principle in a precedent is called the Ratio decidendi.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

5. The theory that judges do not make law but only declare what the law is, is known as:
(A) The Constitutive Theory of Precedent
(B) The Realist Theory of Law
(C) The Declaratory Theory of Precedent
(D) The Sociological Theory of Law

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Concept)
P. Command of the Sovereign
Q. Social Engineering
R. Volksgeist
S. Grundnorm
List II : (Jurist)
1. Savigny
2. Hans Kelsen
3. John Austin
4. Roscoe Pound
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

7. Who among the following is considered the father of the English Analytical School of Jurisprudence?
(A) Jeremy Bentham
(B) H.L.A. Hart
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) John Austin

8. Kelsen's 'Pure Theory of Law' is characterized by its separation from:
(A) Politics, sociology, and ethics
(B) History and economics
(C) Judicial precedent
(D) The concept of the state

9. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : According to Savigny, law is not made but is found.
Reason (R) : Savigny believed that law grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength of the people, and finally dies away as the nation loses its nationality.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the

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correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

10. Which jurist proposed the concept of living law (lebendes Recht)?
(A) Eugen Ehrlich
(B) Roscoe Pound
(C) Leon Duguit
(D) Rudolf von Ihering

11. According to the Sociological School of Jurisprudence, what is the most appropriate function of law?
(A) To enforce the will of the sovereign.
(B) To embody the historical spirit of the nation.
(C) To conform to a pre-existing moral code.
(D) To balance competing interests in society.

12. The Hart-Fuller debate primarily revolves around the issue of:
(A) The sources of international law
(B) The relationship between law and morality.
(C) The nature of judicial reasoning.
(D) The definition of legal personality.

13. Which of the following statements about the relationship between law and morality is INCORRECT?
(A) Law and morality frequently overlap in their normative content.
(B) Morality can serve as a foundational source for legal rules.
(C) All laws must be based on the prevailing moral code.
(D) Law may be utilized to enforce specific societal moral standards.

14. The 'inner morality of law', which includes principles like clarity, consistency, and prospectivity, was articulated by:
(A) H.L.A. Hart
(B) Lord Devlin
(C) John Austin
(D) Lon L. Fuller

15. Read the following statements regarding the concept of a 'Right':
(a) According to the Will Theory, a right is an inherent attribute of human will.
(b) The Interest Theory, advocated by Ihering, defines a right as a legally protected interest.
(c) A right in rem is available against a specific person or persons.
(d) A right in personam is available against the world at large.
(e) Perfect rights are those which are recognized and enforced by law.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (e) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) (a), (b) and (d) only

16. In Hohfeld's analysis of jural relations, what is the jural correlative of a 'Duty'?
(A) A Privilege
(B) A Right
(C) A No-right
(D) A Power

17. Which of the following is the best example of a 'liberty' or 'privilege' in the Hohfeldian sense?
(A) A landowner's entitlement that others not trespass on their land.
(B) A person's freedom to walk in a public park.
(C) A person's ability to transfer ownership of their property.
(D) A citizen's protection from having their property taken without compensation.

18. Chronologically arrange the following jurists based on their primary period of contribution, from earliest to latest.
(i) St. Thomas Aquinas
(ii) Jeremy Bentham
(iii) H.L.A. Hart
(iv) Savigny
(A) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
(B) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(C) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

19. Which of the following is NOT a recognized theory of corporate personality?
(A) Fiction Theory
(B) Realist Theory
(C) Social Contract Theory
(D) Bracket Theory

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20. What is the legal status of an unborn child in jurisprudence?
(A) It lacks legal recognition until the moment of birth.
(B) It is a legal person for all civil purposes.
(C) It is treated as the property of its parents.
(D) It is a legal person for inheritance purposes.

21. The 'Concession Theory' of corporate personality posits that a corporation's legal existence is:
(A) A real and tangible entity.
(B) A result of a social organism.
(C) A grant from the sovereign state.
(D) A mere bracket for the members' rights and duties.

22. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Ownership is the plenary control over an object.
Statement II : Possession is the objective realization of ownership.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

23. The two essential elements of possession are corpus possessionis and:
(A) Animus domini
(B) Res nullius
(C) Jus ad rem
(D) Animus possidendi

24. Read the following statements about Property:
(a) Corporeal property refers to rights over tangible things.
(b) Incorporeal property consists of rights over intangible assets, such as patents and copyrights.
(c) The right to a debt is an example of corporeal property.
(d) A house is an example of incorporeal property.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (b), (c) and (d) only

25. Savigny's theory of possession, known as the 'Theory of Mediate Possession', emphasizes the importance of:
(A) Physical control alone.
(B) State's recognition of possession.
(C) The intention to hold the object as an owner.
(D) The reason for which possession is held.

26. Which of the following constitutes an incorrect pair?
(A) Vested Ownership - A remainder interest in a trust
(B) Corporeal Property - Land
(C) Incorporeal Property - Goodwill of a business
(D) Contingent Ownership - Ownership dependent on fulfilling a future condition

27. The concept of 'liability' in jurisprudence refers to:
(A) The degree of moral culpability of an individual.
(B) The physical capacity of an actor to commit acts.
(C) The set of benefits derived from holding a right.
(D) The legal bond between a wrongdoer and a remedy.

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28. Mens rea is a fundamental concept in criminal liability. What does it signify?
(A) The physical act of the crime.
(B) The guilty state of mind.
(C) The motive behind the crime.
(D) The consequences of the criminal act.

29. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In cases of strict liability, a person may be held liable independent of any fault or intention.
Reason (R) : Strict liability offences are created to ensure public welfare by preventing activities that are inherently dangerous or harmful.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

30. Which theory of punishment aims to prevent the offender from repeating the offence by means of measures like imprisonment or death penalty?
(A) Retributive Theory
(B) Deterrent Theory
(C) Reformative Theory
(D) Preventive Theory

31. In the context of law, poverty and development, what is the primary role of law as an instrument of social change?
(A) To act as a catalyst for systematic social and economic transformation.
(B) To maintain the existing social order and hierarchy.
(C) To formalize and entrench traditional customs.
(D) To exclusively serve the interests of the economic elite.

32. The concept of access to justice for the poor primarily involves:
(A) Ensuring that the wealthy cannot influence judicial outcomes.
(B) Providing affordable and effective legal aid and representation.
(C) Creating a separate judicial system for poverty-related issues.
(D) Abolishing all court fees and procedural requirements.

33. Which of the following is a common critique of the law and development movement?
(A) It overemphasizes traditional customs and local traditions.
(B) It promotes alien legal models that exacerbate inequality.
(C) It fails to provide mechanisms for achieving economic growth.
(D) It prioritizes criminal law over the reform of civil law.

34. The idea of 'global justice' is most concerned with which of the following questions?
(A) Principles applying to humans regardless of nationality.
(B) The various primary sources of modern international law.
(C) Strategies for states to enhance their global military power.
(D) Procedural requirements for the ratification of treaties.

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Theory/Concept)
P. Justice as Fairness
Q. Cosmopolitanism
R. Law of Peoples
S. Capabilities Approach
List II : (Proponent/Associated Thinker)
1. Amartya Sen & Martha Nussbaum
2. John Rawls
3. Thomas Pogge
4. Immanuel Kant
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

36. A 'statist' or 'communitarian' view of global justice would argue that:
(A) A single world government is necessary for achieving justice.
(B) National borders are morally irrelevant.
(C) Wealth should be redistributed globally to achieve perfect equality.
(D) Obligations of justice exist only among citizens of the same state.

37. Modernism, in the context of legal theory, is characterized by its faith in:
(A) Tradition, custom, and historical continuity.
(B) Deconstruction and the instability of meaning.
(C) Reason, rationality, and the possibility of discovering universal legal principles.
(D) The subjective experience of the individual judge.

38. Post-modernism critiques modern legal thought primarily by:
(A) Proposing a more robust system of universal rights.
(B) Challenging its foundational claims and exposing hidden power structures and biases.
(C) Reinforcing the authority of the legislative sovereign.
(D) Arguing for a return to natural law principles.

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39. The technique of 'deconstruction', often associated with Jacques Derrida, when applied to law, aims to:
(A) Establish a single, correct interpretation of a legal text.
(B) Prove that law is always just and fair.
(C) Codify all existing legal rules into a single statute.
(D) Uncover the internal contradictions and multiple meanings within a legal text.

40. Read the following statements regarding schools of jurisprudence:
(a) The Analytical School is also known as the Imperative School.
(b) The Historical School believes that law is a product of human reason.
(c) The Sociological School examines the effect of law and society on each other.
(d) The Realist School focuses on the written law or statutes rather than judicial decisions.
(e) Natural Law theory posits a law that is universal, eternal, and based on morality.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (d) only
(B) (b), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) (a), (c) and (d) only

41. A custom which is observed by all members of a society and has the force of law is known as:
(A) Conventional Custom
(B) Local Custom
(C) Legal Custom
(D) General Custom

42. What is the meaning of the maxim stare decisis?
(A) To stand by decided cases.
(B) The reason for the decision.
(C) Things said by the way.
(D) The law does not concern itself with trifles.

43. Which of the following questions would be the main focus of the Philosophical School of jurisprudence?
(A) The historical origin and evolution of a specific law.
(B) The functional relationship between law and the society.
(C) The psychological factors in judicial decision-making.
(D) The purpose and principles of a just legal order.

44. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : H.L.A. Hart's concept of law involves the union of primary and secondary rules.
Statement II : Primary rules impose duties, while secondary rules confer powers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

45. The 'Bad Man' theory of law, which suggests that law is what the courts will do in fact, is associated with:
(A) Roscoe Pound
(B) Jerome Frank
(C) Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.
(D) Karl Llewellyn

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46. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In the Hart-Devlin debate, Lord Devlin argued that society has a right to enforce its collective morality through the criminal law.
Reason (R) : Devlin believed that a shared public morality is essential for the cohesion and survival of society.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

47. H.L.A. Hart, in his critique of Lord Devlin's position, argued for legal intervention in matters of morality primarily based on:
(A) The harm principle
(B) The principle of utility
(C) The principle of paternalism
(D) The principle of social cohesion

48. A legal right that is recognized by law but is not enforceable through legal proceedings is called:
(A) A perfect right
(B) An imperfect right

(C) A vested right
(D) A contingent right

49. Read the following statements regarding Hohfeld's jural relations:
(a) Right - Duty (Correlatives)
(b) Privilege - No-right (Correlatives)
(c) Power - Disability (Opposites)
(d) Immunity - Liability (Opposites)
Which of the above statements are correctly matched?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (a), (b) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

50. According to the Interest Theory of rights, who is the intended beneficiary of a duty?
(A) The holder of the corresponding right
(B) The state
(C) Society as a whole
(D) The person upon whom the duty is imposed

51. The lifting or piercing of the 'corporate veil' refers to the judicial practice of:
(A) Formally granting a company its certificate of incorporation.
(B) Merging several distinct companies into a single legal entity.
(C) Disregarding separate personality to see the reality.
(D) Winding up and distributing the assets of the company.

52. In jurisprudence, the term 'status' is best understood as:
(A) The wealth or social standing of an individual.
(B) The contractual agreements entered into by a person.
(C) The physical and mental capacity of a person.
(D) The legal position of a person as determined by law.

53. Which of the following is considered an artificial or juristic person?
(A) A minor
(B) A lunatic
(C) A university
(D) An animal

54. Chronologically arrange the stages of legal development as proposed by Sir Henry Maine from earliest to latest.
(i) Law made by the ruler under divine inspiration (Themistes).
(ii) Law in the form of customary law.
(iii) Law as known and administered by a minority or priestly class.
(iv) Codification of law.
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(D) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

55. 'Vested ownership' is ownership that is:
(A) Dependent on the happening of a future uncertain event.
(B) Shared between two or more persons.
(C) Limited to the lifetime of the owner.
(D) Absolute, perfect, and complete.

56. The mode of acquisition of property that occurs through the operation of law, such as in cases of inheritance or insolvency, is known as:
(A) Succession
(B) Prescription
(C) Agreement
(D) Accession

57. Ihering's theory of possession, contrasting with Savigny's, gives more importance to:
(A) The possessor's subjective intention to hold as owner.
(B) The formal legal title of the possessor.
(C) The objective fact of physical control and its appearance to the outside world.
(D) The historical origin of the possession.

58. The liability of a master for the wrongful acts of his servant, committed in the course of employment, is an example of:
(A) Vicarious liability
(B) Penal liability
(C) Strict liability
(D) Absolute liability

59. What is the primary difference between civil and criminal liability?
(A) The remedy for civil liability is punishment, while the remedy for criminal liability is damages.

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(B) Civil liability requires mens rea, while criminal liability does not.
(C) Civil liability is determined by juries, while criminal liability is determined by judges.
(D) Civil liability arises from a wrong against an individual, while criminal liability arises from a wrong against the state.

60. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Legal Maxim)
P. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
Q. Ubi jus ibi remedium
R. Res ipsa loquitur
S. Volenti non fit injuria
List II : (Meaning)
1. Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
2. The thing speaks for itself.
3. To a willing person, injury is not done.
4. An act does not make a man guilty unless there is a guilty mind.
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

61. The concept of 'absolute liability', which allows for no exceptions, was laid down by the Supreme Court of India in which case?
(A) Rylands v. Fletcher
(B) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(C) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak case)
(D) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

62. A key objective of using law as a tool for development is to:
(A) Preserve traditional power structures.
(B) Reduce state intervention in the economy.
(C) Limit access to legal remedies for the masses.
(D) Promote distributive justice and reduce economic disparity.

63. The term 'legal pluralism', relevant to the study of law and development, refers to:
(A) The existence of multiple, often overlapping, legal systems within a single society.
(B) The process of codifying all laws into one comprehensive code.
(C) A political system with multiple legislative bodies.
(D) The practice of having several judges hear a single case.

64. Which of the following statements best reflects a 'cosmopolitan' approach to global justice?
(A) Justice is a concept that can only be realized within the boundaries of a nation-state.
(B) The primary unit of moral concern is the individual human being, not the state.
(C) Cultural differences make the idea of universal justice impossible.
(D) International law should prioritize the sovereignty of states above all else.

65. Thomas Pogge's work on global justice strongly argues that:
(A) Rich nations have a duty of charity, but not justice, to poor nations.
(B) The existing global institutional order actively harms the poor and rich nations are responsible for reforming it.
(C) National borders should be completely abolished.
(D) Global poverty is primarily the fault of corrupt governments in poor countries.

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66. Read the following statements regarding the features of modernism in legal thought:
(a) Belief in universal, objective truths.
(b) Emphasis on rationality and logic in legal reasoning.
(c) Skepticism towards 'grand narratives' or overarching theories.
(d) Use of formal, systematic legal codes.
(e) Focus on the indeterminacy and instability of language.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (e) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b) and (d) only
(D) (b), (c) and (d) only

67. The postmodern thinker Michel Foucault's analysis of power is significant for legal theory because it suggests that:
(A) Power is exclusively held and exercised by the state through law.
(B) Power is an illusion and does not actually affect legal outcomes.

(C) Power is diffuse, productive, and operates through various social institutions and discourses, including law.
(D) The only legitimate form of power is that which is derived from a democratic consensus.

68. What is the primary implication of postmodernist thought for legal interpretation?
(A) It proves that a single, determinate meaning of any legal text can be found through logical analysis.
(B) It validates the original intent of the lawmaker as the only valid interpretive criterion.
(C) It requires judges to defer to legislative authority in all cases of ambiguity.
(D) It suggests that legal interpretation is an open-ended process with no final, authoritative meaning.

69. A 'conventional custom' or 'usage' becomes binding on the parties to a contract because:
(A) It has been practiced since time immemorial.
(B) It has been declared as law by a sovereign authority.
(C) It is explicitly incorporated, by reference, into their agreement.
(D) It is morally superior to other forms of conduct.

70. The part of a judicial decision that is binding on lower courts in future cases is the:
(A) Obiter dictum
(B) Ratio decidendi
(C) Per incuriam
(D) The final order of the court

71. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Jeremy Bentham was a strong proponent of the codification of law.
Reason (R) : He believed that a utilitarian-based code would create the greatest happiness for the greatest number by making the law clear, rational, and accessible to all.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

72. Leon Duguit's theory of 'social solidarity' suggests that law arises from:
(A) The fact of social interdependence and the need to maintain it.
(B) The command of the state.
(C) The innate consciousness of the people.
(D) A divine or supernatural source.

73. The Scandinavian Realist school of jurisprudence, represented by jurists like Alf Ross and Karl Olivecrona, sought to explain law in terms of:
(A) Metaphysical realities
(B) The will of the sovereign
(C) Observable psychological and social facts
(D) Natural moral principles

74. Read the following statements about the Hart-Fuller debate:
(a) The debate originated from a case involving a grudge informer under Nazi law.
(b) Hart argued for a strict separation of law and morality, upholding the validity of the Nazi law.
(c) Fuller argued that the Nazi legal system lacked the inner morality of law and thus its enactments were not truly law.
(d) The debate is a modern manifestation of the conflict between legal positivism and natural law theory.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

75. The question of whether laws criminalizing homosexuality are justified is a classic example of the conflict explored in the:
(A) Hart-Fuller Debate
(B) Austin-Bentham Dispute
(C) Kelsen-Ehrlich Debate
(D) Hart-Devlin Debate

76. In Hohfeld's scheme, what is the jural opposite of a 'Power'?
(A) A Liability
(B) A Disability

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(C) An Immunity
(D) A No-right

77. A right to a specific performance of a contract is an example of a:
(A) Right in rem
(B) Right in re propria
(C) Right in personam
(D) Right in re aliena

78. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Will Theory of Rights - Ihering
(B) Interest Theory of Rights - Kant
(C) Social Engineering - Savigny
(D) Jural Correlatives - Hohfeld

79. The fiction theory of corporate personality, famously advocated by Savigny, treats the corporation as:
(A) An entity that exists only in the contemplation of law.
(B) A real person with its own will.
(C) A mere symbol or bracket.
(D) A concession granted by the state.

80. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : According to Sir Henry Maine, the movement of progressive societies has hitherto been a movement from Status to Contract.
Statement II : This means that individual rights and obligations are increasingly determined by voluntary agreements rather than by the legal position of a person's family or group.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

81. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding legal personality?
(A) A dead person has no legal personality and cannot own property.
(B) Animals are generally considered legal persons with the ability to sue and be sued.
(C) An idol in a Hindu temple is recognized as a juristic person.
(D) A corporation can be held liable for criminal offenses.

82. The right of a person to use and enjoy their own property is called:
(A) Jus in re propria
(B) Jus in re aliena
(C) Jus ad rem
(D) Jus cogens

83. The physical element of possession, the corpus possessionis, refers to:
(A) The intention to exclude others.
(B) The legal title to the thing.
(C) The exclusive physical control over the thing.
(D) The right to use the thing.

84. Ownership which is subject to an encumbrance, such as a mortgage or a lease, is known as:
(A) Sole Ownership
(B) Co-ownership
(C) Contingent Ownership
(D) Encumbered Ownership

85. Which theory of punishment seeks to 'heal' the offender and reintegrate them into society?
(A) Retributive Theory
(B) Deterrent Theory
(C) Reformative Theory
(D) Preventive Theory

86. The maxim damnum sine injuria means:
(A) Injury without damage.
(B) Damage without legal injury.
(C) Injury with damage.
(D) Neither injury nor damage.

87. Which of the following is an essential element of vicarious liability?
(A) The wrongful act must have been authorized by the master.
(B) The master must have been personally negligent.
(C) The act must be a criminal offense.
(D) The person committing the act must be a servant of the master.

88. The 'capabilities approach', associated with Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, is relevant to 'law, poverty and development' because it suggests that development should be measured by:
(A) The expansion of people's real freedoms and

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opportunities to achieve well-being.
(B) The growth of a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
(C) The level of industrialization and infrastructure.
(D) The degree of equality in income distribution.

89. A key assumption of the 'law and economics' approach to development is that:
(A) Law should prioritize social justice over economic efficiency.
(B) Traditional legal systems are inherently more efficient than modern ones.
(C) Law should aim to correct market failures and promote economic efficiency.
(D) Economic development is not a proper goal for the legal system.

90. John Rawls, in his work 'A Theory of Justice', uses a hypothetical 'original position' with a 'veil of ignorance' to derive principles of:
(A) Distributive justice within a single society
(B) International law
(C) Criminal punishment
(D) Corporate governance

91. Chronologically arrange the publication of the following influential works from earliest to latest.
(i) The Province of Jurisprudence Determined (John Austin)
(ii) A Theory of Justice (John Rawls)
(iii) The Concept of Law (H.L.A. Hart)
(iv) On the Vocation of Our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence (Savigny)
(A) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
(B) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
(C) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(D) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

92. The rejection of grand narratives is a central theme in:
(A) Analytical Jurisprudence
(B) Postmodernist thought
(C) Natural Law Theory
(D) Historical Jurisprudence

93. A postmodernist critique of the concept of 'rights' would likely argue that:
(A) Rights are universal and inalienable.
(B) The language of rights is a neutral tool for achieving justice.
(C) The discourse of rights can mask underlying power relations and legitimize certain forms of domination.
(D) Rights are derived from the commands of the sovereign.

94. Which jurist is most famously associated with the concept of the Grundnorm?
(A) H.L.A. Hart
(B) John Austin
(C) Roscoe Pound
(D) Hans Kelsen

95. Ratio decidendi can be best determined by:
(A) Identifying the legal principles necessary for the decision reached in a case based on its material facts.
(B) Reading the final conclusion of the judgment.
(C) Considering the hypothetical examples given by the judge.
(D) Analyzing the arguments presented by the lawyers.

96. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (School of Jurisprudence)
P. Historical School
Q. Analytical School
R. Sociological School
S. Realist School
List II : (Core Idea/Focus)
1. Law as it is (Positivism)
2. Law as a social phenomenon
3. Law as found in past and present customs
4. Law as what judges decide
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

97. The theory of 'social engineering' propounded by Roscoe Pound conceives the role of the jurist as:
(A) A historian tracing the evolution of law.
(B) An engineer working to minimize friction and waste in satisfying human wants.
(C) A philosopher contemplating the ideal law.

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(D) A linguist deconstructing legal texts.

98. Which one of the following is NOT one of the 'jural interests' classified by Roscoe Pound?
(A) Sovereign Interests
(B) Individual Interests
(C) Public Interests
(D) Social Interests

99. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : According to American Realists, law is uncertain and predictability is a myth.
Reason (R) : They argue that law is a product of many factors, including the judge's personality, biases, and digestion.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

100. The concept that law and morality are inherently separate, and that a law can be valid even if it is immoral, is a central tenet of:
(A) Natural Law Theory
(B) Historical Jurisprudence
(C) Feminist Jurisprudence
(D) Legal Positivism

101. Which of the following statements about the enforcement of morality through law is most accurate, reflecting the view of H.L.A. Hart?
(A) The law should enforce all aspects of public morality to preserve society.
(B) The law should never concern itself with moral questions.
(C) The law should only intervene to prevent harm to others, not to enforce morality for its own sake.
(D) The law should enforce morality only when a democratic majority demands it.

102. Read the following statements regarding rights and duties:
(a) A perfect duty is one which is matched by a corresponding perfect right.
(b) A primary right is a pre-existing right, while a sanctioning right arises from the violation of a primary right.
(c) The Will Theory of rights is primarily associated with German jurists like Kant and Hegel.
(d) The Interest Theory of rights, proposed by Ihering, faces criticism for potentially including animals and infants as right-holders.
(e) A positive right requires others to provide the right-holder with a good or service.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (b), (d) and (e) only
(C) (c), (d) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

103. If a person has a legal 'power', the person upon whom this power can be exercised is said to have a:
(A) Disability
(B) Immunity
(C) No-right
(D) Liability

104. The 'Bracket Theory' or 'Symbolist Theory' of corporate personality was propounded by:
(A) Ihering
(B) Savigny
(C) Gierke
(D) Salmond

105. Sir Henry Maine's famous observation about the movement from Status to Contract has been critiqued in modern times because:
(A) The importance of contracts has diminished.
(B) Status was never a significant concept in ancient societies.
(C) There has been a reverse movement from Contract back to Status due to social welfare legislation and standardized contracts.
(D) Contract law has remained unchanged since Roman times.

106. In the context of property, what is the best definition of an 'encumbrance'?
(A) A right or interest in a property held by someone other than the owner, which limits the owner's rights.
(B) The absolute ownership of a property.
(C) The acquisition of property through long-term use.

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(D) The transfer of property from one person to another.

107. Which of the following is an example of incorporeal property?
(A) A car
(B) A plot of land
(C) A collection of books
(D) A share in a company

108. The doctrine of stare decisis ensures:
(A) Originality and creativity in every judicial decision.
(B) Certainty, predictability, and consistency in the law.
(C) That judges are bound by the will of the legislature.
(D) The separation of powers between the judiciary and the executive.

109. H.L.A. Hart's 'rule of recognition' is a:
(A) Primary rule imposing duties.
(B) Moral rule dictating just conduct.
(C) Rule of international law governing state behavior.
(D) Secondary rule providing criteria for identifying valid laws in a legal system.

110. Which school of thought would be most likely to agree with the statement, The life of the law has not been logic: it has been experience?
(A) The Realist School
(B) The Analytical School
(C) The Natural Law School
(D) The Pure Theory of Law

111. The Hart-Fuller debate is fundamentally a disagreement about:
(A) The appropriate sanctions for criminal behavior.
(B) The historical development of law.
(C) The definition of a legal system's validity.
(D) The economic efficiency of legal rules.

112. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : According to Hohfeld's analysis, the jural correlative of a 'privilege' is a 'no-right'.
Statement II : This means that if A has a privilege to do something, B has no right that A shall not do it.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

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113. The 'Will Theory' of rights, often associated with Kant, defines a right as:
(A) A legally protected interest.
(B) A benefit conferred by a social contract.
(C) A command from a divine entity.
(D) An inherent power or ability of the human will.

114. The concept of 'legal personality' is best described as:
(A) The natural characteristics of a human being.
(B) The capacity to be a subject of legal rights and duties.
(C) The right to vote and participate in government.
(D) The social status of an individual in a community.

115. Which theory of corporate personality argues that a corporation is a real, existing entity and not a legal fiction?
(A) Fiction Theory
(B) Concession Theory
(C) Realist Theory
(D) Bracket Theory

116. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Concept)
P. Possession in fact (corpus possessionis)
Q. Possession in law (animus possidendi)
R. Mediate Possession
S. Incorporeal Possession
List II : (Example/Description)
1. Possession of a right, such as a right of way.
2. Possession acquired through an agent or servant.
3. The intention to hold and control property.
4. Physical control over an object.
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

117. The transfer of property through a gift is an example of acquisition by:
(A) Agreement
(B) Prescription
(C) Inheritance
(D) Operation of Law

118. In the context of liability, injuria sine damno refers to a situation where:
(A) There is damage, but no violation of a legal right.
(B) There is a violation of a legal right, but no actual harm or loss.
(C) Both damage and violation of a legal right are present.
(D) A person consents to suffer harm.

119. The deterrent theory of punishment aims to:
(A) Reform the character of the criminal.
(B) Set an example to discourage potential offenders.
(C) Compensate the victim of the crime.
(D) Inflict pain on the offender as a form of retribution.

120. The Law and Development movement of the 1960s and 70s primarily promoted the idea that:
(A) The export of Western-style legal models would lead to economic and social development.
(B) Developing countries should retain their traditional legal systems.
(C) Economic development should be prioritized over the rule of law.
(D) Law is an obstacle to development and should be minimized.

121. Read the following statements about global justice:
(a) A cosmopolitan view asserts that principles of justice apply globally to all individuals.
(b) A statist view holds that justice is primarily a matter of relations between citizens within a state.
(c) John Rawls' Law of Peoples extends his domestic theory of justice to the international realm, focusing on peoples rather than individuals.
(d) Thomas Pogge argues that the global rich are negatively harming the global poor through an unjust institutional order.
(e) The capabilities approach argues for a universal set of entitlements for all humans.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

122. The postmodernist thinker Jean-François Lyotard is known for his incredulity toward...:
(A) ...empirical data
(B) ...legal precedent
(C) ...legislative authority
(D) ...metanarratives

123. Applying Foucault's ideas to law would involve analyzing how legal language and procedures:
(A) Reflect a pre-existing natural moral order.
(B) Achieve economic efficiency in all cases.
(C) Create and discipline subjects, and produce 'truth' about them.
(D) Represent the collective will of the people.

124. One of the essential requirements for a valid custom to be recognized as law is that it must be:
(A) Practiced for at least 100 years.
(B) In conformity with statute law.
(C) Approved by a majority vote.
(D) Written down in a formal code.

125. Read the following Cause and Effect statements and select the correct option.
Cause: Subordinate legislation allows for flexibility and speed in law-making, enabling experts to handle technical details.
Effect: There is a significant increase in the volume of rules, regulations, and by-laws issued by executive bodies.
(A) Cause and Effect are both correct and Effect is the direct result of the Cause.
(B) Cause and Effect are both correct but are not directly related.
(C) Cause is correct but Effect is incorrect.
(D) Cause is incorrect but Effect is correct.

126. A decision of a court is said to be given per incuriam when it is:
(A) Given in ignorance of a relevant statutory provision or binding precedent.
(B) Given with the unanimous consent of all judges.

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(C) Based on a detailed analysis of foreign law.
(D) Given in a case of first impression.

127. Which of the following statements about Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law is INCORRECT?
(A) It describes law as a hierarchy of norms.
(B) The validity of each norm is derived from a higher norm.
(C) The Grundnorm or basic norm is a scientifically provable fact.
(D) The theory separates law from morality and sociology.

128. Sir Henry Maine's primary contribution to jurisprudence was his use of the:
(A) Comparative historical method
(B) Analytical method
(C) Economic method
(D) Philosophical method

129. Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering is primarily concerned with:
(A) The philosophical ideals that law should strive for.
(B) The historical origins of legal rules.
(C) The logical structure of legal concepts.
(D) The practical task of making law work effectively in society.

130. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Lon Fuller's 'inner morality of law'?
(A) Laws should be prospective, not retroactive.
(B) Laws should align with the majority's religious beliefs.
(C) Laws should be clear and understandable.
(D) Laws should be relatively constant and not changed too frequently.

131. The legal enforcement of paternalistic laws (e.g., mandatory seatbelts) is justified on the grounds that:
(A) It prevents harm to others.
(B) It upholds public morality.
(C) It protects individuals from harming themselves.
(D) It generates revenue for the state.

132. A right which corresponds to a duty imposed upon persons in general is a:
(A) Right in personam
(B) Sanctioning right
(C) Imperfect right
(D) Right in rem

133. If a landlord has the legal power to terminate a lease, the tenant has a corresponding:
(A) Liability
(B) Immunity
(C) Disability
(D) Duty

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134. The doctrine of 'piercing the corporate veil' is most likely to be applied in cases of:
(A) A company making a legitimate business loss.
(B) The formation of a company to perpetrate fraud or evade a legal obligation.
(C) A merger between two successful companies.
(D) The routine appointment of new directors.

135. A bequest to 'A for life, and then to B if B marries C' gives B a:
(A) Vested ownership
(B) Contingent ownership
(C) Co-ownership
(D) Trust ownership

136. Which of the following represents 'possession in law' but not 'possession in fact'?
(A) A landlord who owns a tenanted house but does not physically occupy it.
(B) A person holding a stolen watch, knowing it to be stolen.
(C) A person who has lost their keys and cannot find them.
(D) A customer examining goods in a shop.

137. Remedial liability, as opposed to penal liability, has as its purpose:
(A) The punishment of the wrongdoer.
(B) The prevention of future wrongdoing by others.
(C) The specific enforcement of the plaintiff's right or the compensation for their loss.
(D) The reform of the wrongdoer's character.

138. The retributive theory of punishment is often encapsulated in the principle of:
(A) The greatest good for the greatest number.
(B) Let the punishment fit the criminal.
(C) To cure the patient, not to kill him.

(D) An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

139. The concept of 'distributive justice' is most central to the topic of:
(A) The nature and sources of law.
(B) Modernism and post-modernism.
(C) Law, poverty, and development.
(D) The concept of legal personality.

140. In 'The Law of Peoples', John Rawls argues that well-ordered 'peoples' (liberal or decent) have a duty to assist:
(A) All foreign societies to become extremely wealthy.
(B) Burdened societies to achieve a decent structure.
(C) Societies that share their specific cultural values.
(D) Individuals worldwide to achieve equal well-being.

141. Which of the following is a key feature of the post modernist approach?
(A) A belief in universal and objective truth.
(B) An emphasis on stability, order, and homogeneity.
(C) A commitment to building grand, all-encompassing theories.
(D) A focus on difference, fragmentation, and the local.

142. The term Volksgeist, central to Savigny's historical school, translates to:
(A) The spirit of the people.
(B) The command of the people.
(C) The reason of the people.
(D) The law of the people.

143. A key difference between 'law' and 'morality' is that:
(A) Law is concerned with internal conduct, while morality is concerned with external conduct.
(B) Law is universal, while morality is always state-specific.
(C) Law is backed by organized coercive sanction, whereas morality is not.
(D) Law is static, while morality is dynamic.

144. In Hohfeld's scheme, the jural opposite of an 'immunity' is a:
(A) Liability
(B) Power
(C) Right
(D) Duty

145. Which of the following is the best example of a juristic person?
(A) A partnership firm under English law.
(B) A newborn baby.
(C) A cabinet minister.
(D) The President of India.

146. The mental element required to constitute possession, known as animus possidendi, is:
(A) The intention to hold the thing as owner.
(B) The intention to possess the thing, not necessarily as owner.
(C) The knowledge that the thing is in one's physical control.
(D) The desire to acquire legal title to the thing.

147. The legal principle that an employer is liable for the torts of an employee committed during the course of employment is known as:
(A) Caveat emptor
(B) Quid pro quo
(C) Respondeat superior
(D) Nemo dat quod non habet

148. The idea that law can be a tool to empower marginalized groups and challenge existing inequalities is central to which perspective on 'law and development'?
(A) The law and economics approach.
(B) The neo-liberal approach.
(C) The state-centric modernization approach.
(D) The critical legal studies approach.

149. A central claim of cosmopolitans regarding global justice is that:
(A) The accident of birth (e.g., being born in a rich or poor country) is morally arbitrary.
(B) State sovereignty is the most important value.
(C) Cultural relativism makes universal justice impossible.
(D) International aid is a matter of optional charity.

150. Read the following statements regarding postmodernist legal thinking:

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(a) Rejection of the idea that law is a rational, neutral, and objective system.
(b) A focus on how legal language constructs and maintains power dynamics.
(c) The use of deconstruction to reveal contradictions in legal texts.
(d) An attempt to build a new, universal theory of justice.
(e) A strong belief in the progressive nature of legal development.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (d) and (e) only
(D) (b), (c) and (d) only

151. Legislation by the supreme law-making body in a state is called:
(A) Executive Legislation
(B) Supreme Legislation
(C) Subordinate Legislation
(D) Judicial Legislation

152. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : According to the Historical School, law is found, not made.
Statement II : The school believes that legislation is the most important source of law, superior to custom.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

153. The American Realist movement is considered a branch of which broader school of jurisprudence?
(A) Analytical School
(B) Historical School
(C) Sociological School
(D) Philosophical School

154. What is the central question in the Hart-Devlin debate?
(A) What is the fundamental relationship between law and economics?
(B) What is the correct methodology for the interpretation of statutes?
(C) Are judges the primary creators or merely declarers of the law?
(D) Can the state enforce morality through the use of criminal law?

155. The 'Interest theory' of legal rights is primarily associated with:
(A) Savigny
(B) Kant
(C) Ihering
(D) Austin

156. A corporation's capacity to sue and be sued in its own name is a direct consequence of its:
(A) Share capital
(B) Legal personality
(C) Board of Directors
(D) Memorandum of Association

157. Which of the following constitutes an incorrect pair?
(A) Mediate Possession - Possession through an agent.
(B) Immediate Possession - Direct physical control.
(C) Corporeal Possession - Possession of a house.
(D) Incorporeal Possession - Possession of a car.

158. Actus reus refers to the:
(A) Prohibited physical act or omission.
(B) Guilty mind or intention.
(C) Motive for the crime.
(D) Consequence of the crime.

159. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Law plays a crucial role in poverty alleviation and development programs.
Reason (R) : Legal frameworks can create entitlements, ensure equitable distribution of resources, and provide mechanisms for holding governments accountable.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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160. The concept of 'global justice' primarily challenges the traditional international law focus on:
(A) State sovereignty
(B) Human rights
(C) The law of the sea
(D) Diplomatic immunity

161. A modernist approach to law would likely favour:
(A) Vague legal standards that allow for judicial discretion.
(B) Ad-hoc decision making based on individual circumstances.
(C) The preservation of ancient and irrational customs.
(D) A comprehensive, logically consistent legal code.

162. The ultimate test for the validity of a custom, which requires that it should not be against public policy or principles of justice, equity and good conscience, is the test of:
(A) Antiquity
(B) Reasonableness
(C) Certainty
(D) Continuance

163. The 'Felicific Calculus' is a concept developed by which jurist to measure pleasure and pain for the purpose of legislation?
(A) John Austin
(B) H.L.A. Hart
(C) Jeremy Bentham
(D) Roscoe Pound

164. Chronologically arrange the following schools of thought in the general order of their emergence from earliest to latest.
(i) Sociological Jurisprudence
(ii) Postmodernism
(iii) Natural Law School
(iv) Analytical Positivism
(A) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(B) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
(C) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
(D) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)

165. The notion of a 'social contract' as the basis of law is a central theme in the works of early Philosophical School jurists such as:
(A) Locke and Rousseau
(B) Savigny and Maine
(C) Pound and Ehrlich
(D) Holmes and Frank

166. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the Hart-Fuller debate?
(A) A court deciding whether a person who exceeded the speed limit to rush someone to the hospital is guilty.
(B) A court deciding whether to recognize a law passed by a wicked regime that violates basic principles of humanity.
(C) A court interpreting an ambiguous term in a commercial contract.
(D) A legislature debating whether to increase the penalty for theft.

167. If a diplomat is immune from prosecution, they are said to possess a Hohfeldian:
(A) Power
(B) Immunity
(C) Privilege
(D) Right

168. What is the primary function of a 'sanctioning right'?
(A) To provide a remedy for the violation of a primary right.
(B) To exist peacefully without interference.
(C) To create a new contractual obligation.
(D) To transfer ownership of property.

169. The legal status of a partnership firm in India is that it is:
(A) A juristic person, separate from its partners.
(B) A state-owned enterprise.
(C) An aggregate of its partners, not a separate legal entity.
(D) A subsidiary of a larger corporation.

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170. Which of the following modes of acquisition of property is involuntary?
(A) Purchase
(B) Gift
(C) Lease
(D) Prescription

171. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Theory of Punishment)

P. Deterrent
Q. Preventive
R. Reformative
S. Retributive

List II : (Primary Aim)

1. To inflict punishment as a just desert.
2. To incapacitate the offender.
3. To set an example for others.
4. To rehabilitate the offender.

Codes:

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

172. A critique often leveled against the 'law and development' model is its tendency toward:
(A) Legal pluralism
(B) Legal ethnocentrism
(C) Legal nihilism
(D) Legal history

173. The concept of global justice is LEAST concerned with:
(A) The moral obligations between individuals across the world.
(B) The justice of the global institutional structure.
(C) The fair distribution of resources and opportunities globally.
(D) The rules of civil procedure within a specific domestic court.

174. The postmodernist idea of 'hyperreality' (Baudrillard) suggests that in contemporary society:
(A) The simulation or model of reality has become more real than reality itself.
(B) There is a clear and direct connection between law and social reality.
(C) All legal concepts can be traced to an objective, real-world origin.
(D) Reality is governed by rational, predictable laws.

175. A judicial precedent that is merely permissive and not binding on a court can come from:
(A) A decision of a higher court in the same jurisdiction.
(B) The ratio decidendi of a Supreme Court judgment.
(C) A decision of a court in a different jurisdiction (e.g., a foreign court).
(D) A relevant statute passed by the legislature.

176. Read the following statements concerning different schools of jurisprudence:
(a) The Analytical School, or Positivism, is primarily concerned with law as it is, not as it ought to be.
(b) Savigny, a proponent of the Historical School, was a strong advocate for the immediate codification of German law.
(c) Roscoe Pound's 'social engineering' compares the lawyer's role to that of an engineer, aiming to build an efficient social structure.
(d) American Realism argues that law is what judges, not legislatures, say it is.
(e) Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law aims to understand law by including its moral and sociological context.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (d) only
(B) (a), (c) and (d) only
(C) (b), (c) and (e) only
(D) (a), (d) and (e) only

177. In H.L.A. Hart's jurisprudence, what remedies the defect of 'uncertainty' in a simple regime of primary rules?
(A) The Rule of Change
(B) The Rule of Adjudication
(C) The Rule of Sanction
(D) The Rule of Recognition

178. Lon Fuller's conception of law emphasizes its character as:
(A) A command of the sovereign.
(B) The enterprise of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.
(C) A prediction of what courts will do.
(D) An expression of the popular spirit.

179. A right to reputation is best classified as a:
(A) Right in rem
(B) Right in personam
(C) Vested right
(D) Contingent right

180. Read the following Cause and Effect statements and select the correct option.

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Cause: A corporation is recognized in law as a separate legal entity, distinct from its shareholders.
Effect: The shareholders of a company are generally not personally liable for the debts of the company.
(A) Cause and Effect are both correct and Effect is the direct result of the Cause.
(B) Cause and Effect are both correct but are not directly related.
(C) Cause is correct but Effect is incorrect.
(D) Cause is incorrect but Effect is correct.

181. The concept of 'constructive possession' refers to a situation where:
(A) A person has legal possession without actual physical control.
(B) A person has direct physical control over an object.
(C) A person is in the process of building a property.
(D) Two or more people possess an object together.

182. Which of the following is NOT a theory of punishment?
(A) Deterrent
(B) Vicarious
(C) Retributive
(D) Reformative

183. The failure of the law and development movement is often attributed to its assumption that:
(A) Developing countries had superior legal systems.
(B) Law is an autonomous force that can be transplanted without regard to social and political context.
(C) Economic growth is undesirable.
(D) Customary law is always more efficient than state law.

184. A key difference between John Rawls' 'A Theory of Justice' and his 'The Law of Peoples' is that:
(A) The former applies to individuals, while the latter applies to 'peoples' or societies.
(B) The former deals with international relations, while the latter deals with domestic justice.
(C) The former is cosmopolitan, while the latter is statist.
(D) The former advocates for a world state, which the latter rejects.

185. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Postmodern jurisprudence is skeptical of claims to universal truth and objective reason in law.
Reason (R) : It emphasizes that legal concepts and narratives are socially constructed and often serve to legitimize existing power structures.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

186. The source of law that derives its authority from its historical observance and acceptance by a community is:
(A) Legislation
(B) Precedent
(C) Agreement
(D) Custom

187. Austin's definition of law as a 'command' necessarily implies the existence of:
(A) A court and a judge
(B) A right and a remedy
(C) A duty and a sanction
(D) A contract and a consideration

188. The Scandinavian Realist Karl Olivecrona described law as:
(A) A system of rules.
(B) A set of independent imperatives or facts of social psychology.
(C) A command of the sovereign.
(D) The embodiment of natural justice.

189. A 'legal positivist' like H.L.A. Hart would argue that a law's validity depends on:
(A) Its moral content.
(B) Its historical pedigree.
(C) Its popularity among the citizens.
(D) Its conformity to a rule of recognition.

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190. What concept is central to the 'Will Theory' of rights?
(A) Sovereignty
(B) Interest
(C) Sanction
(D) Utility

191. Which of the following statements regarding legal personality is CORRECT?
(A) Animals are granted full legal personality and can enter into contracts.
(B) A dead person retains their legal personality for the purpose of succession.
(C) A Hindu idol can be considered a legal person for the purpose of holding property.
(D) A partnership firm is a legal person distinct from its partners for all purposes.

192. The acquisition of ownership by possessing property for a certain period of time, as prescribed by law, is called:
(A) Prescription
(B) Succession
(C) Accession
(D) Novation

193. The mental element of possession (animus possidendi) need NOT be:
(A) An intent to exclude others.
(B) An intent to hold the object.
(C) Conscious of the physical control.
(D) A claim of right.

194. The principle of absolute liability, as distinct from strict liability, was established in India to deal with:
(A) Common nuisance cases.
(B) Harms caused by hazardous and inherently dangerous industries.
(C) Defamation by the press.
(D) Medical negligence cases.

195. The 'access to justice' movement is critically important for the 'law, poverty, and development' discourse because:
(A) It generates more work for lawyers.
(B) It ensures that formal legal rights can be translated into practical realities for the poor.
(C) It promotes the construction of new court buildings.
(D) It focuses exclusively on criminal law reform.

196. Read the following statements regarding global justice theory:
(a) Statists argue that primary duties of justice are owed to fellow citizens.
(b) Cosmopolitans argue that national borders are morally arbitrary from the perspective of justice.
(c) Martha Nussbaum's 'capabilities approach' lists central human capabilities that should be secured for all.
(d) Thomas Pogge focuses on the negative duty of the affluent not to harm the poor through unjust global institutions.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), and (c) only
(D) All of the above

197. A postmodernist analysis of a judicial opinion would most likely focus on:
(A) Unstated assumptions, rhetoric, and power dynamics in the text.
(B) Whether the decision correctly applies the relevant precedent.
(C) The overall economic efficiency of the specific legal outcome.
(D) The original intent of the legislators who formulated the law.

198. The term obiter dictum refers to:
(A) The legal reasoning essential to the decision in a case.
(B) A judge's statement on a point of law that is not necessary for the decision.
(C) The final verdict or order of the court.
(D) A unanimous decision by a bench of judges.

199. The positivist tradition in jurisprudence is most closely associated with the works of:
(A) Aquinas, Grotius, and Locke
(B) Austin, Kelsen, and Hart
(C) Savigny, Maine, and Puchta
(D) Pound, Ehrlich, and Duguit

200. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Jurist)

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P. H.L.A. Hart
Q. Lon Fuller
R. Lord Devlin
S. John Stuart Mill

List II : (Concept/Principle)

1. Harm Principle
2. Enforcement of Public Morality
3. Inner Morality of Law
4. Union of Primary and Secondary Rules

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

201. According to Hohfeld's schema, if person X has an 'immunity' from being sued by person Y, then person Y has a:
(A) Liability
(B) Duty
(C) Disability
(D) No-right

202. In the case Salomon v. A. Salomon & Co. Ltd., the House of Lords established the crucial legal principle of:
(A) Vicarious liability
(B) Strict liability
(C) The separate legal personality of a corporation
(D) The doctrine of ultra vires

203. The ownership of a trademark or a copyright is an example of:
(A) Corporeal Ownership
(B) Beneficial Ownership
(C) Incorporeal Ownership
(D) Vested Ownership

204. The main purpose of remedial liability is:
(A) Punishment
(B) Compensation
(C) Prevention
(D) Retribution

205. The 'legal aid' movement, which provides legal services to the indigent, is a practical application of the principle of:
(A) Law and economics
(B) Legal formalism
(C) Legal pluralism
(D) Access to justice

206. Which of the following theories is most closely associated with the idea that law is an instrument for social change and development?
(A) Sociological jurisprudence
(B) Historical jurisprudence
(C) Pure theory of law
(D) Natural law

207. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : From a postmodern perspective, law cannot be a neutral arbiter of disputes.

Reason (R) : Postmodernism posits that legal language is inherently indeterminate and its interpretation is always an act of power.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

208. The formal sources of law are those from which a rule of law derives its:
(A) Force, validity, and authority.
(B) Historical origin and material content.
(C) Moral justification and social acceptance.
(D) Economic efficiency and utility.

209. According to John Austin, which of the following would NOT qualify as 'law properly so called'?
(A) A statute passed by Parliament.
(B) A judicial precedent.
(C) A municipal by-law.
(D) The law of gravity.

210. The concept of 'living law' in the work of Eugen Ehrlich refers to:
(A) The law formally enacted by the state legislature.
(B) The actual rules of conduct that govern social life, which may differ from formal law.
(C) The law as interpreted and applied by judges in courts.
(D) The eternal principles of natural law.

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211. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Hart-Devlin debate concerns the legal enforcement of morality.
Statement II : Hart argued from a utilitarian perspective based on the harm principle, while Devlin argued for the preservation of a shared social morality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

212. The ability to change the legal relations of another person is a Hohfeldian:
(A) Right
(B) Privilege
(C) Immunity
(D) Power

213. The 'Realist Theory' of legal personality, associated with Gierke, argues that a corporation:
(A) Is a real psychic and social entity with its own will.
(B) Is a fictional entity created by law.
(C) Is merely a bracket for the rights of its members.
(D) Exists only by the concession of the state.

214. Possession that is acquired through a servant or agent who holds the property on behalf of the master or principal is known as:
(A) Immediate possession
(B) Mediate possession
(C) Incorporeal possession
(D) Adverse possession

215. The principle of mens rea in criminal law can be waived in the case of:
(A) All criminal offenses.
(B) Offenses of strict liability.
(C) Offenses punishable with death.
(D) Offenses against the state.

216. Which of the following is NOT a primary concern of the 'law, poverty and development' field?
(A) The history of ancient Roman legal procedure.
(B) The role of law in promoting economic growth.
(C) How legal systems affect the distribution of wealth and power.
(D) Improving access to justice for marginalized communities.

217. A person who believes that affluent nations have a strong moral obligation to aid the global poor, irrespective of national boundaries, is best described as a:
(A) Statist
(B) Communitarian
(C) Cosmopolitan
(D) Realist

218. Which of the following approaches is characteristic of modernism in legal thought?
(A) Deconstruction of legal texts to find hidden meanings.
(B) Skepticism towards universal legal principles.
(C) Focus on the role of emotion and intuition in judicial decision-making.
(D) Belief in the power of reason to create a just and orderly legal system.

219. A judge citing a decision from a lower court in the same hierarchy would be using it as a:
(A) Binding authority
(B) Obiter dictum
(C) Persuasive authority
(D) Per incuriam decision

220. According to Roscoe Pound, the balancing of conflicting interests to achieve maximum satisfaction with minimum friction is called:
(A) Social Solidarity
(B) Social Engineering
(C) The Rule of Recognition
(D) The Pure Theory of Law

221. The primary distinction between a 'right' and a 'privilege' in Hohfeldian terms is that:
(A) A privilege is legally enforceable, while a right is not.
(B) A right relates to property, while a privilege relates to personal action.
(C) A right is granted by the state, while a privilege is inherent.
(D) A right imposes a corresponding duty on another, while a privilege does not.

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222. 'Contingent ownership' depends upon:
(A) The fulfillment of a specified condition which may or may not happen.
(B) The payment of a specified price.
(C) The death of the current owner.
(D) The registration of a legal document.

223. The reformative theory of punishment is LEAST concerned with:
(A) The offender's background and circumstances.
(B) The rehabilitation of the offender.
(C) The principle of 'an eye for an eye'.
(D) The reintegration of the offender into society.

224. Which of the following is the best example of a 'negative right'?
(A) The right to freedom of speech.
(B) The right to education.
(C) The right to healthcare.
(D) The right to housing.

225. The movement from status to contract as described by Sir Henry Maine, is an indicator of:
(A) The decline of individual freedom.
(B) The growth of state control.
(C) The rise of individual autonomy and free negotiation.
(D) The increasing importance of customary law.

226. Read the following statements regarding sources of law:
(a) Legislation is the process of law-making by a competent authority.
(b) Precedent refers to a past judicial decision that serves as a rule for future cases.
(c) A custom must be ancient, reasonable, and certain to be legally recognized.
(d) Professional opinions and legal treatises are considered formal sources of law.
(e) Subordinate legislation is made by bodies other than the supreme legislature.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (d) and (e) only
(B) (b), (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), (c) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

227. The 'Grundnorm' in Kelsen's theory is:
(A) A law passed by the legislature.
(B) The constitution of a country.
(C) A hypothetical, presupposed norm that grants validity to the entire legal system.
(D) A rule of international law.

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228. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Sociological School of Jurisprudence treats law as a social phenomenon.
Reason (R) : It examines law in action and its impact on society, rather than focusing purely on its abstract content.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

229. The essence of the Hart-Fuller debate can be summarized as a conflict between:
(A) The validity of law and the morality of law.
(B) The power of the legislature and the judiciary.
(C) The rights of the individual and the needs of society.
(D) The role of custom and precedent.

230. The legal capacity of an entity to hold rights and be subject to duties is known as:
(A) Ownership
(B) Legal Personality
(C) Possession
(D) Liability

231. Possession is often described as the 'nine points of the law'. This popular saying reflects the idea that:
(A) Possession is conclusive proof of ownership.
(B) The person in possession has a prima facie good title against everyone but the true owner.
(C) There are exactly nine legal requirements to establish possession.
(D) Possession is more important than ownership in all legal disputes.

232. A key goal of using law as an instrument for poverty reduction is:

(A) To create and protect entitlements for the poor (e.g., right to food, right to work).
(B) To abolish private property.
(C) To increase the number of lawsuits filed by the poor.
(D) To ensure all judges come from impoverished backgrounds.

233. The cosmopolitan argument for global distributive justice is primarily based on the principle of:
(A) National self-interest
(B) State sovereignty
(C) Moral universalism
(D) Cultural relativism

234. The postmodernist emphasis on 'difference' challenges which core modernist legal ideal?
(A) The ideal of judicial discretion.
(B) The ideal of case-by-case analysis.
(C) The ideal of legal pluralism.
(D) The ideal of a universal, impartial, and homogenous application of law.

235. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Theory of Corporate Personality)
P. Fiction Theory
Q. Realist Theory
R. Concession Theory
S. Bracket Theory
List II : (Main Proponent/Supporter)
1. Ihering
2. Savigny
3. Gierke
4. Salmond
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

236. The concept of obiter dicta is important because:
(A) It is legally binding on all lower courts.
(B) It can have significant persuasive value in future cases.
(C) It has no value and should be ignored.
(D) It forms the basis for an appeal to a higher court.

237. A core belief of the Natural Law school is that:
(A) Law is simply what the powerful say it is.
(B) The only valid law is that which is found in the ancient customs of a people.
(C) Law is a tool for social engineering.
(D) There is a higher, moral law to which man-made law must conform to be truly valid.

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238. The term 'jural relations' was systematically analyzed and categorized by:
(A) Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld
(B) John Austin
(C) Roscoe Pound
(D) H.L.A. Hart

239. Which of the following is an example of an encumbrance on property?
(A) A mortgage
(B) A right of way (easement)
(C) All of the above
(D) A charge

240. Strict liability is a concept that dispenses with the requirement of:
(A) Mens rea (fault)
(B) Actus reus
(C) Causation
(D) Damage

241. According to John Austin, the three essential elements of 'Law' are:
(A) Reason, Justice, and Equity.
(B) Command, Sovereign, and Sanction.
(C) Custom, Precedent, and Legislation.
(D) Primary rules, Secondary rules, and the Rule of Recognition.

242. The doctrine of Respondeat Superior is the foundational basis for which type of liability?
(A) Strict Liability
(B) Vicarious Liability
(C) Absolute Liability
(D) Joint Liability

243. In Hohfeld's Jural Relations, if A has a 'Right' against B, B has a corresponding:
(A) Liberty
(B) No-right
(C) Duty
(D) Liability

244. Which jurist famously described the law as a seamless web?
(A) Frederic Maitland
(B) Lord Denning
(C) Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.
(D) Benjamin Cardozo

245. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Ownership is a right in rem.
Statement II : A right in rem is a right available against the whole world.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

246. The 'Social Contract Theory' regarding the origin of the state is most closely associated with:
(A) Austin, Bentham, and Mill
(B) Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau
(C) Savigny, Maine, and Puchta
(D) Kelsen, Hart, and Fuller

247. Which theory of corporate personality suggests that the law merely clips together the individuals who compose the corporation?
(A) Realist Theory
(B) Fiction Theory
(C) Bracket Theory
(D) Concession Theory

248. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A person in possession of a stolen object has a good title against the whole world except the true owner.
Reason (R) : Possession is evidence of ownership and the law protects possessory interests to maintain peace.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

249. The Internal Aspect of Rules, which distinguishes mere habits from social rules, was a key contribution of:
(A) John Austin
(B) H.L.A. Hart
(C) Hans Kelsen
(D) Lon Fuller

250. Which of the following is an example of 'Incorporeal Possession'?
(A) Possession of a physical book.
(B) Possession of a piece of land.
(C) Possession of a right of way (easement).
(D) Possession of a gold coin.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The nature of law is a foundational inquiry in jurisprudence, concerned with defining what constitutes 'law' and identifying its origins. The sources of law are the mechanisms through which legal rules and principles are created and come to be recognized. A primary distinction is often made between formal and informal sources. Formal sources are those from which a rule of law derives its force and validity. In most modern legal systems, these include legislation (enacted by a sovereign body), precedent (judicial decisions that establish a principle), and custom (long-standing practices accepted as obligatory). Legislation is often considered the most direct and authoritative source, capable of creating, amending, or repealing law. Precedent, a cornerstone of common law systems, operates on the principle of stare decisis, where courts are bound by the decisions of higher courts in similar cases. Custom, while historically significant, now plays a more subordinate role, typically requiring proof of antiquity and continuous observance. Informal or material sources, such as the opinions of jurists and principles of justice or equity, influence the development of law but do not, by themselves, create binding rules. The hierarchy and interaction among these sources define the character of a legal system and its capacity for stability and change.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what is the primary function of formal sources of law?

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(A) To influence the historical development of legal thought.
(B) To be the mechanism from which a law derives its binding force.
(C) To provide a moral compass for legislative bodies.
(D) To serve as supplementary material for academic interpretation.

252. Which of the following best describes the principle of stare decisis as mentioned in the text?
(A) The doctrine that requires courts to adhere to rulings from higher courts in similar cases.
(B) The principle that legislation can override any judicial decision.
(C) The practice of relying on juristic opinions to decide novel legal questions.
(D) The rule that custom must be ancient and continuously observed to have legal force.

253. Based on the passage, what distinguishes an informal source of law, like the opinions of jurists, from a formal source like legislation?
(A) Informal sources are written, whereas formal sources can be unwritten.
(B) Informal sources are only relevant in common law systems, not civil law systems.
(C) Informal sources influence legal development without creating binding rules on their own.
(D) Informal sources are historically older than any formal source of law.

254. One can infer from the passage that the role of custom as a source of law in modern legal systems is generally:
(A) expanding and replacing legislation.
(B) considered the most authoritative and direct source.
(C) entirely obsolete and no longer recognized.
(D) subordinate to sources like legislation and precedent.

255. The passage suggests that the character of a legal system is largely determined by:
(A) the number of jurists contributing to its development.
(B) its geographical location and political alliances.
(C) the hierarchy and interplay among its various sources of law.
(D) the frequency with which it relies on principles of equity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Jurisprudence, the philosophy of law, is broadly categorized into several schools of thought, each offering a distinct perspective on the nature, function, and purpose of law. The Analytical School, or Legal Positivism, is primarily concerned with law 'as it is' (positum), rather than law 'as it ought to be'. It focuses on the formal structure of a legal system, analyzing legal concepts and rules as they are laid down by a sovereign authority, largely divorced from considerations of morality or justice. In contrast, the Natural Law School posits that there is a necessary connection between law and morality. It argues for the existence of higher principles of justice and reason, discoverable by humans, which constitute a fundamental law to which enacted laws must conform to be considered valid. The Historical School takes a different approach, viewing law as an organic phenomenon that evolves from the customs, traditions, and collective consciousness (Volksgeist) of a people, rather than being arbitrarily made by a legislator. Finally, the Sociological School examines law in its social context, viewing it as a tool for social engineering and control. This school is less concerned with the abstract nature of legal rules and more with their practical effects on society and how law functions to balance competing interests.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which school of jurisprudence would most likely focus on analyzing the validity of a statute based solely on its enactment by a sovereign body, without considering its moral implications?
(A) The Natural Law School.
(B) The Analytical School.
(C) The Historical School.
(D) The Sociological School.

257. According to the passage, the Historical School of jurisprudence conceives of law primarily as:
(A) a set of commands issued by a sovereign.
(B) an instrument for achieving social reform

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and balancing interests.
(C) a reflection of universal moral and ethical principles.
(D) a product of the customs and collective spirit of a people.

258. The passage suggests that the primary concern of the Sociological School is the:
(A) practical functioning and societal impact of law.
(B) logical consistency and formal structure of legal rules.
(C) historical evolution of legal traditions and customs.
(D) conformity of enacted laws with higher moral principles.

259. A core tenet of the Natural Law School, as described in the text, is that the validity of enacted laws is contingent upon their:
(A) acceptance by the majority of the population.
(B) origin in the historical consciousness of a nation.
(C) conformity with fundamental principles of justice and reason.
(D) enforcement by a recognized sovereign authority.

260. Which of the following represents the most significant point of disagreement between the Analytical School and the Natural Law School as depicted in the passage?
(A) The relationship between law and morality.
(B) The role of the sovereign in enacting law.
(C) The importance of historical customs in shaping law.
(D) The function of law as a tool for social engineering.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The relationship between law and morality is one of the most enduring debates in jurisprudence, primarily shaping the discourse between legal positivism and natural law theory. Legal positivists champion the 'separability thesis', which asserts that there is no necessary conceptual connection between law and morality. According to this view, a law's validity is determined by its source and the process by which it was enacted, not by its moral content. A rule can be a valid law even if it is profoundly unjust. This separation is often defended as essential for legal certainty and objectivity, allowing for a clear identification of what the law 'is' without being clouded by subjective moral judgments of what it 'ought to be'. Conversely, natural law theorists argue for a necessary connection. They contend that an unjust rule, one that flagrantly violates fundamental principles of morality or human rights, cannot be considered a true or valid law at all. Some theorists within this tradition speak of an 'inner morality of law', suggesting that for a system of rules to be properly called a legal system, it must adhere to certain procedural principles, such as clarity, consistency, and public manifestation. The tension becomes most acute when citizens are faced with a dilemma of obeying a legally valid but morally repugnant law.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the central argument of the 'separability thesis' championed by legal positivists?
(A) That law and morality are always in conflict with each other.
(B) That moral principles should be codified into law.
(C) That only moral laws should be considered valid.
(D) That a law's validity is independent of its moral content.

262. According to the passage, a natural law theorist would most likely argue that a statute promoting systematic discrimination:
(A) is valid if enacted by the proper authority, though morally wrong.
(B) lacks the status of a true law due to its violation of fundamental morality.
(C) is a matter for sociological analysis rather than legal validation.
(D) must be obeyed until it is formally repealed by the legislature.

263. The passage suggests that a key reason positivists advocate for separating law from morality is to achieve:
(A) greater moral righteousness in legal outcomes.
(B) faster legislative processes.
(C) legal certainty and objectivity.

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(D) a legal system based on historical traditions.

264. As described in the text, the concept of an 'inner morality of law' refers to:
(A) the personal ethical beliefs of individual judges.
(B) the substantive moral goodness of a law's content.
(C) the inherent justice of all man-made laws.
(D) the adherence of a legal system to procedural principles like clarity and consistency.

265. One can infer from the passage that the debate between legal positivism and natural law theory is most practically relevant in situations where:
(A) there is a conflict between a legal duty and a moral obligation.
(B) a law is difficult to understand due to complex language.
(C) two legislative acts appear to contradict one another.
(D) a new law needs to be created to address a social problem.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of rights and duties are fundamental building blocks of any legal system and are often seen as jural co-relatives. This means that the existence of a legal right in one person typically implies the existence of a corresponding legal duty upon another person or group of persons. A legal right can be understood as an interest recognized and protected by law, the violation of which constitutes a legal wrong. Jurisprudence dissects a right into its core elements, often including a subject (the person holding the right), an object (the thing or action to which the right pertains), and its content (the substance of the right). A significant classification distinguishes between rights 'in rem' and rights 'in personam'. A right in rem is available against the world at large, such as the right to one's property, which imposes a general duty on everyone not to interfere. In contrast, a right in personam is available only against a specific individual or determinate body of individuals, such as the right to receive payment under a contract. The philosophical basis of rights is also debated, with the 'will theory' viewing a right as an expression of individual autonomy and control, and the 'interest theory' defining a right as a legally protected interest, whether the right-holder is capable of exercising control or not.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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266. The concept of 'jural co-relatives' as described in the passage implies that:
(A) all duties exist without any corresponding rights.
(B) a person's legal right often corresponds to another's legal duty.
(C) rights and duties are completely independent legal concepts.
(D) only the state can have duties, while only citizens can have rights.

267. According to the text, what is the primary distinction between a right 'in rem' and a right 'in personam'?
(A) A right in rem is against a specific person, while a right in personam is against the world.
(B) A right in rem is available against the public at large, while a right in personam is against a specific person.
(C) A right in rem relates to property, while a right in personam relates to personal injury.
(D) A right in rem is a moral right, while a right in personam is a legal right.

268. The passage describes two major philosophical theories regarding the basis of rights. The 'interest theory' would be better suited than the 'will theory' to explain the rights of:
(A) an infant child or a person in a coma.
(B) a corporation entering into a business contract.
(C) an individual voting in a national election.
(D) a person selling their own property.

269. Based on the passage, if a person has a right to the peaceful enjoyment of their land, this right would be classified as:
(A) a right in personam, because it pertains to a person.
(B) a co-relative right, because it is not connected to any duty.
(C) a right in rem, because it imposes a duty on everyone not to interfere.
(D) a will-based right, because the land was purchased willingly.

270. Which of the following is identified in the passage as a core element of a legal right?
(A) The remedy available for its violation.
(B) The sovereign authority that grants it.
(C) The historical precedent that created it.
(D) The subject who holds the right.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Legal personality is a fundamental concept in jurisprudence that refers to the capacity of an entity to be a bearer of rights and duties under the law. The law does not confer this status on all entities, and it distinguishes between two primary types of legal persons: natural persons and artificial persons. Natural persons are human beings, who are granted legal personality from birth (or even before, for certain purposes like inheritance) until death. Artificial persons, also known as juristic or legal persons, are entities that are not human beings but are granted personality by a legal fiction. This includes corporations, states, public bodies, and in some legal traditions, even idols or deities in a temple. The creation of an artificial person is a significant legal device. For a corporation, this means it acquires an identity separate and distinct from its shareholders, directors, and employees. This separate legal personality allows the corporation to own property, enter into contracts, incur debts, and sue or be sued in its own name. This 'veil of incorporation' shields the individuals behind the company from personal liability for the company's debts, which is a cornerstone of modern commerce and corporate law. The theoretical basis for this legal fiction is its immense practical utility in facilitating complex economic and social activities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, the primary distinction between a natural person and an artificial person is that a natural person is:
(A) an adult, whereas an artificial person can be an entity representing minors.
(B) immune from legal duties, whereas an artificial person has both rights and duties.
(C) a human being, whereas an artificial person is a non-human entity granted legal status.
(D) a subject of domestic law, whereas an artificial person is a subject of international law.

272. The passage highlights that a major consequence of a corporation having separate legal personality is its ability to:
(A) operate without any governmental regulation.
(B) own property and be sued in its own name.
(C) have its actions attributed directly to its shareholders.
(D) exist indefinitely without any possibility of dissolution.

273. What can be inferred from the passage as the main justification for the 'legal fiction' of artificial personality?
(A) Its basis in ancient moral and religious traditions.
(B) Its role in simplifying philosophical debates about law.
(C) Its function in ensuring all entities are treated identically by the law.
(D) Its practical usefulness in enabling commercial and social organization.

274. The 'veil of incorporation' mentioned in the text refers to the principle that:
(A) shareholders are shielded from personal liability for the corporation's debts.
(B) the internal operations of a corporation must be kept secret from the public.
(C) corporations are not subject to the same laws as natural persons.
(D) the state cannot interfere in the management of a corporation.

275. Based on the description in the passage, which of the following would be classified as an artificial or juristic person?
(A) The Chief Executive Officer of a company.
(B) A majority shareholder in a corporation.
(C) The state or a government-owned university.
(D) An adult citizen with full legal capacity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Jurisprudence carefully distinguishes between the concepts of property, ownership, and possession, which are central to law and society. Possession is often considered the most basic relationship, denoting the factual control of a thing. It is said

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to consist of two elements: the physical element of control, known as 'corpus possessionis', and the mental element or intention to hold the thing as one's own, known as 'animus domini'. A person can have possession without being the owner, as in the case of a tenant. Ownership, on the other hand, is a more comprehensive and abstract legal concept. It is often described as a 'bundle of rights' over a thing, which are indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition, and unlimited in point of duration. It represents the ultimate legal title to the property, granting the owner rights to possess, use, enjoy, and alienate the object. While ownership is the de jure relationship (based on law), possession is the de facto relationship (based on fact). The term 'property' is the most encompassing of the three, referring to the legal relationship between a person and a thing. It includes the entire set of legal rights and interests that a person can have in an object, which can range from full ownership to more limited rights like possession or a security interest.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. The passage defines 'animus domini' as the:
(A) mental intention to hold a thing as one's own.
(B) physical control over a tangible object.
(C) legal title granted by the state.
(D) bundle of rights associated with property.

277. According to the text, a primary difference between ownership and possession is that:
(A) ownership is a factual relationship, while possession is a legal one.
(B) ownership applies only to land, while possession applies to movable objects.
(C) ownership is temporary, while possession is unlimited in duration.
(D) ownership is the ultimate legal title, while possession is primarily factual control.

278. As described in the passage, the two essential elements required to constitute legal possession are:
(A) title and registration.
(B) corpus possessionis and animus domini.
(C) ownership and alienation.
(D) use and enjoyment.

279. The concept of a 'bundle of rights', which includes the right to use, dispose of, and enjoy a thing, is most closely associated with:
(A) possession.
(B) liability.
(C) ownership.
(D) personality.

280. Based on the passage, which statement best represents the relationship between property, ownership, and possession?
(A) Property is a type of ownership, which is a more advanced form of possession.
(B) Ownership, possession, and property are interchangeable terms for the same concept.
(C) Possession is the legal basis for property, while ownership is the factual basis.
(D) Possession and ownership are types of property, which is the overarching legal relationship.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of liability is central to the enforcement of legal duties, signifying the condition of being legally responsible for a wrongful act and subject to a sanction. Liability arises from the breach of a duty established by law. A fundamental distinction exists between civil liability and criminal liability. The primary purpose of civil liability is to provide a remedy for a wronged party, typically in the form of damages or an injunction, aiming to restore the injured person to their previous position. Criminal liability, in contrast, is punitive in nature; its goal is to punish the wrongdoer for an act deemed detrimental to society as a whole and to deter future misconduct. The analysis of liability often involves examining two key elements: the wrongful act itself, or 'actus reus', and the mental state of the accused, or 'mens rea' (a guilty mind). While most criminal offenses require both elements, jurisprudence also recognizes situations of liability without fault. 'Strict liability' imposes responsibility for a wrongful act even if mens rea is absent, though the accused may still be able to raise certain defenses. A more severe form, 'absolute liability', imposes liability without fault and allows for no defenses, typically applied in cases involving hazardous activities where the potential for harm is exceptionally high.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, the principal objective of criminal liability is to:
(A) punish the wrongdoer and deter societal harm.
(B) compensate the individual victim for their loss.
(C) restore the parties to their pre-existing positions.
(D) issue an injunction to prevent future private wrongs.

282. The term 'mens rea' as described in the text refers to the:
(A) wrongful act or physical component of an offense.
(B) mental element or state of mind of the accused.
(C) sanction imposed for the breach of a legal duty.
(D) remedy provided to the injured party.

283. What is the defining characteristic of 'strict liability' as explained in the passage?
(A) It requires proof of a particularly malicious intent.
(B) It applies only to civil wrongs, never to criminal offenses.
(C) It imposes liability even in the absence of a guilty mind.
(D) It offers no possibility for the accused to raise any defense.

284. The passage states that legal liability fundamentally arises from:
(A) a person's moral character.
(B) the opinion of the general public.
(C) an agreement between two private parties.
(D) the breach of a legally established duty.

285. One can infer from the text that absolute liability is typically applied in situations involving hazardous activities because:
(A) such activities are always conducted by the state, which cannot have mens rea.
(B) it is easier to prove a case without needing to establish a mental element.
(C) the wrongdoer's intent is considered irrelevant compared to the high risk of public harm.
(D) these cases are civil in nature and do not require punitive measures.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intersection of law, poverty, and development constitutes a critical area of contemporary jurisprudential and socio-legal inquiry. This field explores the complex, bidirectional relationship where legal systems can act as either instruments for the perpetuation of poverty or powerful tools for its alleviation. On one hand, biased legal frameworks, barriers to accessing justice, and the non-enforcement of rights can entrench economic and social disparities, effectively trapping vulnerable populations in a cycle of poverty. On the other hand, law can be a catalyst for progressive change. The 'law and development' movement, in its various forms, posits that the establishment of the rule of law is a crucial precondition for sustainable socio-economic development. This perspective emphasizes that predictable legal systems, secure property rights, enforceable contracts, and access to justice for all are essential for fostering economic growth, encouraging investment, and ensuring that the benefits of development are distributed more equitably. The role of law in poverty reduction extends to protecting social and economic rights, regulating markets to prevent exploitation, implementing land reforms, and creating legal aid frameworks that empower the poor to claim their entitlements and challenge injustices. Thus, a focus on legal empowerment and institutional reform is seen as fundamental to achieving development goals.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, legal systems can have a dual role in relation to poverty by:
(A) focusing exclusively on criminal law while ignoring economic issues.
(B) either reinforcing existing inequalities or promoting progressive change.
(C) operating independently of both social and economic factors.
(D) only being relevant in developed nations, not developing ones.

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287. A key proposition of the 'law and development' movement, as described in the text, is that:
(A) economic development should always take precedence over the rule of law.
(B) establishing the rule of law is a vital prerequisite for sustainable development.
(C) traditional legal systems are an absolute barrier to any form of progress.
(D) legal reform is irrelevant to the process of poverty alleviation.

288. The passage suggests that which of the following is essential for fostering economic growth and investment?
(A) A legal system with secure property rights and enforceable contracts.
(B) The complete deregulation of all markets.
(C) The nationalization of all private industries.
(D) A reduction in the number of practicing lawyers and judges.

289. As per the text, what is a primary way that law can be used to directly empower the poor?
(A) By decreasing the number of laws and regulations.
(B) By prioritizing the rights of corporations over individuals.
(C) By limiting access to courts to reduce litigation.
(D) By creating legal aid systems to help them claim their rights.

290. From the passage, one can infer that the scope of 'law, poverty and development' as a field of study is primarily concerned with:
(A) the practical impact of legal institutions on socio-economic conditions.
(B) the philosophical origins of law in ancient societies.
(C) the theoretical distinction between different schools of jurisprudence.
(D) the procedural rules governing international diplomacy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of global justice expands the traditional framework of justice, which is typically confined within the borders of a nation-state, to a planetary scale. It grapples with normative questions about the moral duties and obligations that exist between people, institutions, and states in an increasingly interconnected world. Central to this discourse is the debate over the scope of our obligations: Do we have stronger duties to our fellow citizens than to foreigners? This question delineates the primary conflict between cosmopolitan and statist (or communitarian) views. Cosmopolitanism argues that principles of justice apply to all individuals equally, regardless of their nationality or place of birth. From this perspective, vast global inequalities in wealth and life prospects are morally suspect, and affluent nations or individuals may have a duty to assist the global poor. Conversely, statist or communitarian views assert that the special bond between citizens of a particular state generates unique and more stringent duties of justice among them. While they may not deny the existence of humanitarian duties to outsiders, they prioritize obligations of distributive justice within the national community. The discourse on global justice also examines the role of international law and institutions, such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, in creating a just international order and addressing transnational problems like climate change, human rights violations, and economic inequality.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the fundamental shift in perspective offered by the concept of global justice?
(A) It focuses justice exclusively on economic matters.
(B) It argues that justice is a purely subjective and culturally relative concept.
(C) It applies principles of justice beyond the nation-state to the global level.
(D) It limits the scope of justice to interactions between neighboring states only.

292. According to the passage, the primary point of disagreement between cosmopolitan and statist views on justice is the:
(A) scope and priority of moral duties to fellow citizens versus foreigners.
(B) existence of international law.
(C) role of the United Nations in peacekeeping.
(D) importance of climate change as a global issue.

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293. A cosmopolitan theorist, based on the description in the passage, would most likely view vast global wealth disparities as:
(A) a natural and acceptable outcome of market forces.
(B) a private matter for each nation to solve internally.
(C) a political issue to be resolved through military alliances.
(D) a morally questionable situation that may require redress from the affluent.

294. Which of the following is identified in the text as a key question addressed by theories of global justice?
(A) What is the most efficient form of national government?
(B) What duties do affluent nations have towards poorer nations?
(C) How should local municipal laws be drafted?
(D) What are the historical origins of the nation-state?

295. One can infer from the passage that a statist or communitarian perspective would prioritize:
(A) a universal basic income for every person in the world.
(B) open borders and the free movement of all people.
(C) the authority of international courts over domestic courts.
(D) a national healthcare system for its own citizens over foreign aid.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The jurisprudential shifts from modernism to post-modernism reflect broader intellectual movements concerning the nature of truth, reason, and knowledge. Modernist jurisprudence, deeply influenced by the Enlightenment, is characterized by a faith in rationality and the potential to establish a coherent, ordered, and universally valid legal system. It seeks to legitimize law through 'grand narratives' or over arching principles, such as the rule of law, natural rights, or social progress. Modernism assumes that legal language can have a stable, determinate meaning and that objective legal principles can be discovered and applied systematically to resolve disputes. Law, in the modernist view, is an instrument of reason aimed at achieving a just and orderly society. Post-modernism, in contrast, emerges as a profound critique of these foundational assumptions. Post-modern legal thought is deeply skeptical of 'grand narratives', viewing them as ideological constructs that conceal underlying power dynamics and marginalize alternative perspectives. It challenges the idea of a single, objective truth, emphasizing instead the plurality of experiences and the indeterminacy of language. A key method of post-modernism is 'deconstruction', which involves closely reading legal texts to expose their internal contradictions, hidden biases, and the arbitrary nature of the distinctions they create. It reveals how seemingly neutral legal principles often serve the interests of dominant groups, thereby questioning the law's claim to impartiality and universal reason.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, a key characteristic of modernist jurisprudence is its:
(A) skepticism towards the idea of universal legal principles.
(B) focus on de constructing legal texts to reveal power dynamics.
(C) rejection of 'grand narratives' like the rule of law.
(D) belief in rationality and the pursuit of a coherent legal order.

297. The passage identifies 'deconstruction' as a primary method of which school of thought?
(A) Post-modernism, to expose contradictions and hidden biases in legal texts.
(B) Modernism, to build a more rational system.
(C) Enlightenment jurisprudence, to discover natural rights.
(D) Rationalist jurisprudence, to achieve linguistic clarity.

298. What is a fundamental difference between modernism and post-modernism regarding legal language, as described in the text?
(A) Modernism rejects written law, while post-modernism focuses solely on it.
(B) Modernism views legal language as inherently stable, while post-modernism sees it as indeterminate.
(C) Modernism prefers complex language,

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while post-modernism advocates for simple language.

(D) Modernism believes language conceals power, while post-modernism believes it reveals truth.

299. Post-modern legal thought is skeptical of 'grand narratives' because it views them as:

(A) scientifically proven and unchallengeable truths.

(B) ideological constructs that can mask underlying power structures.

(C) outdated historical concepts with no modern relevance.

(D) the only valid foundation for a just legal system.

300. Based on the passage, the concept of universal human rights being applicable to all people everywhere would most likely be considered a:

(A) 'grand narrative' characteristic of modernist thought.

(B) post-modernist technique of deconstruction.

(C) rejection of Enlightenment rationality.

(D) legal principle that both modernists and post-modernists reject.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Principles used by the state to administer justice.
Salmond defined law as the body of principles recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice. This perspective emphasizes the judicial application of rules rather than their source. It links the concept of law directly to the courts and the practical enforcement of rights. Legal rules are thus viewed as the instruments used by sovereign judicial bodies to resolve disputes effectively and maintain social order.

2. (A) Subordinate legislation
Subordinate legislation refers to laws made by authorities other than the supreme sovereign power. These delegated bodies derive their law-making power from a superior authority and remain dependent on it for their continued legal existence. This form of legislation is subject to the control and oversight of the supreme legislature. It allows for detailed rulemaking by specialized agencies while maintaining the ultimate authority of the state.

3. (C) Justice, equity, and good conscience.
Primary sources of law include formally enacted statutes, binding judicial precedents, and long-standing customs that have gained legal recognition. Justice, equity, and good conscience are considered secondary or residual sources used by courts when primary sources are silent. These principles guide judicial discretion to ensure fairness in the absence of specific legal rules. They provide a moral framework for decision-making but lack the formal status of legislation.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A judicial precedent is more than just a case decision; it contains an underlying legal principle that serves as authority for future cases. This core principle or reason for the decision is termed the ratio decidendi. It represents the binding element of a judgment that lower courts must follow. Both the existence of the principle and its identification as the ratio decidendi are fundamental to the doctrine of precedent.

5. (C) The Declaratory Theory of Precedent
The declaratory theory of precedent posits that judges do not create new laws but merely discover and declare existing legal rules. According to this view, the law is a complete and pre-existing body of principles. Judicial decisions serve as evidence of what the law has always been rather than as original sources of legislation. This theory emphasizes the role of the judiciary as interpreters of the law.

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6. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Legal concepts are linked to specific jurists: John Austin defined law as the command of the sovereign. Roscoe Pound developed the theory of social engineering. Savigny introduced the concept of the Volksgeist, or the shared spirit of the people. Hans Kelsen is famous for the Grundnorm in his pure theory of law. These associations represent the foundational ideas that define the various schools of jurisprudence.

7. (D) John Austin
John Austin is widely regarded as the father of the English Analytical School of Jurisprudence. He popularized the command theory of law, which separates law from morality. His work focused on analyzing the legal system as it exists, emphasizing the role of the sovereign and the enforcement of commands through sanctions. His approach laid the groundwork for modern legal positivism and influenced generations of legal scholars.

8. (A) Politics, sociology, and ethics
Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law seeks to create a scientific study of legal norms by excluding external influences. It separates the study of law from non-legal disciplines such as politics, sociology, and ethics. Kelsen argued that law should be understood as a hierarchy of norms where validity is derived from a basic norm. This isolation ensures that legal analysis remains focused on the internal logic.

9. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Savigny argued that law is an organic product of a nation's history and culture, meaning it is found rather than intentionally made. He believed that law evolves naturally with the growth of the people and their shared consciousness. This process continues as the nation strengthens and eventually fades if the national identity is lost. The explanation directly supports the assertion by detailing the historical school's perspective.

10. (A) Eugen Ehrlich
Eugen Ehrlich proposed the concept of living law, which refers to the actual rules that govern social life regardless of formal state recognition. He argued that the study of jurisprudence should focus on the norms that people actually follow in their daily interactions. This living law often differs from the statutes and judicial decisions found in legal books. His work is central to sociological jurisprudence.

11. (D) To balance competing interests in society.
The Sociological School of Jurisprudence views law as a tool for managing social relationships. Its primary function is to balance competing individual, public, and social interests to minimize friction and maximize satisfaction. This approach, championed by thinkers like Roscoe Pound, treats law as an instrument of social engineering. It focuses on the practical effects of legal rules on the community rather than on abstract concepts.

12. (B) The relationship between law and morality.
The Hart-Fuller debate is a famous academic exchange regarding the fundamental connection between legal systems and moral values. H.L.A. Hart defended a positivist position, arguing for the separation of law and morality. In contrast, Lon Fuller argued that a legal system must possess an inner morality to be considered valid law. This debate highlights the conflict between legal positivism and natural law theory.

13. (C) All laws must be based on the prevailing moral code.
While law and morality often overlap and influence each other, they are distinct normative systems. Many legal rules are based on moral standards, and morality can serve as a source for new laws. However, it is factually incorrect to state that all laws must be based on a prevailing moral code. Some laws are purely technical or administrative, and legal positivists argue that law's validity.

14. (D) Lon L. Fuller
Lon L. Fuller articulated the concept of the inner morality of law, which consists of eight essential principles for a functioning legal system. These principles include requirements that laws be clear, consistent, prospective, and publicly known. Fuller argued that the systematic failure to meet these criteria would mean a system is not truly legal. This theory connects the procedural aspects of law-making with the concept.

15. (A) (a), (b) and (e) only
The Will Theory defines rights as attributes of human will, while the Interest Theory defines them as legally protected interests. Perfect rights are those recognized and enforceable by law. Conversely, a right in rem is available against the world, and a right in personam is against specific persons. These distinctions are fundamental in understanding how legal systems categorize and enforce various claims held by individuals.

16. (B) A Right
In Hohfeld's system of jural relations, every legal concept has a correlative that exists in another person. The jural correlative of a duty is a right. This means that if one person is under a legal obligation to act or refrain from acting, another person possesses a corresponding claim to that performance. This relationship ensures a balance of obligations and entitlements within a legal framework for all citizens.

17. (B) A person's freedom to walk in a public park.
In the Hohfeldian sense, a liberty or privilege exists when a person has no legal duty to refrain from a particular action. A person's freedom to walk in a public park is an example because they are not legally prohibited from doing so. This is distinct from a right, which implies a duty on others, or a power, which involves the ability to alter legal relations.

18. (A) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
The chronological order of these jurists begins with St. Thomas Aquinas in the medieval period. Savigny contributed his major historical school works in the early nineteenth century. Jeremy

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Bentham followed with his utilitarian and analytical theories during the same era. Finally, H.L.A. Hart representing modern analytical positivism contributed in the mid-twentieth century. This timeline reflects the evolution of legal thought from natural law to modern positivism.

19. (C) Social Contract Theory
Recognized theories of corporate personality include the Fiction Theory, which treats corporations as legal fictions, and the Realist Theory, which views them as real entities. The Bracket Theory suggests the corporation is a symbol for its members. However, Social Contract Theory is a political theory concerning the origin of the state and the legitimacy of government authority, rather than a specific theory of corporate.

20. (D) It is a legal person for inheritance purposes.
In jurisprudence, an unborn child is recognized as having a limited legal personality. While it lacks full rights until birth, the law treats the unborn child as a person specifically for inheritance and property purposes. This legal fiction ensures that the child can inherit property if they are eventually born alive. It reflects the law's interest in protecting potential future rights within the civil.

21. (C) A grant from the sovereign state.
The Concession Theory of corporate personality posits that a corporation exists as a legal entity only through a formal grant from the sovereign state. It emphasizes that the state is the source of the corporation's legal existence and powers. This theory views the creation of a juristic person as a privilege bestowed by the government rather than an inherent right or a natural social development.

22. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Ownership represents the most comprehensive or plenary control that a person can have over an object according to legal principles. Possession is often described as the objective realization or the external manifestation of that ownership. While ownership is a matter of legal right, possession is primarily a matter of physical fact. Together, these concepts form the basis of property law and the protection of interests.

23. (D) Animus possidendi
Possession consists of two essential elements: the physical control over an object, known as corpus possessionis, and the mental element, known as animus possidendi. The animus refers to the intention of the possessor to hold the object for themselves and exclude others. Both elements must coexist for a person to be considered in legal possession of an item. This distinction separates mere custody from possession.

24. (A) (a) and (b) only
Corporeal property refers to the right of ownership over tangible, physical things like land or a house. Incorporeal property consists of rights over intangible assets, such as patents, copyrights, and the right to a debt. Therefore, a house is an example of corporeal property, while a debt is incorporeal. These classifications help legal systems distinguish between the physical possession of objects and the ownership.

25. (C) The intention to hold the object as an owner.
Savigny's theory of possession places significant emphasis on the mental element, specifically the animus domini. He argued that for true possession to exist, the possessor must have the intention to hold the object as its owner. This subjective intent distinguishes possession from mere detention. Savigny's focus on the psychological state of the possessor influenced many civil law jurisdictions and their approach to property rights and possession.

26. (A) Vested Ownership - A remainder interest in a trust
Vested ownership occurs when a person's title is already perfect and not dependent on any future uncertain event. In contrast, a remainder interest in a trust is often contingent or delayed in its enjoyment, making it an incorrect example of immediate vested ownership. Corporeal property accurately refers to land, and incorporeal property includes intangible business goodwill. Contingent ownership remains dependent on the fulfillment of a future condition.

27. (D) The legal bond between a wrongdoer and a remedy.
Liability in jurisprudence refers to the legal bond or necessity that exists between a person who commits a wrong and the remedy available to

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the injured party. It represents the condition of being subject to a legal obligation or a penalty for a particular act or omission. Liability can be civil or criminal and is the mechanism through which the law enforces duties and provides compensation.

28. (B) The guilty state of mind.
Mens rea is a fundamental principle in criminal law, signifying the guilty state of mind required for criminal liability. It refers to the mental element of an offense, such as intention, knowledge, or recklessness. Generally, an act does not make a person guilty unless their mind is also guilty. This concept ensures that individuals are only punished for conduct that involves a level of blameworthy mental.

29. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Strict liability allows a person to be held legally responsible for certain acts regardless of their intention or lack of fault. This principle is often applied to activities that are inherently dangerous to ensure that those responsible for such risks bear the consequences. By removing the need to prove mens rea, the law prioritizes public welfare and safety. The reasoning provided accurately explains the purpose of strict.

30. (D) Preventive Theory
The preventive theory of punishment focuses on disabling the offender to prevent them from committing future crimes. This is achieved through measures such as imprisonment, suspension of licenses, or, in extreme cases, the death penalty. Unlike theories that focus on reform or retribution, the preventive theory prioritizes the protection of society by physically removing or restricting the offender's ability to repeat their unlawful conduct.

31. (A) To act as a catalyst for systematic social and economic transformation.
In the context of law, poverty, and development, the primary role of law is to serve as a catalyst for social and economic change. It is used to dismantle existing hierarchies and create frameworks that promote growth and equity. Rather than just maintaining order, the law provides the tools for reform and the protection of rights for marginalized groups. This transformative function is essential for.

32. (B) Providing affordable and effective legal aid and representation.
Access to justice for the poor primarily involves ensuring that legal remedies are practically available to those with limited financial resources. This is achieved by providing affordable or free legal aid and effective representation in court. Without these mechanisms, formal legal rights remain inaccessible to marginalized populations. The focus is on removing financial and procedural barriers that prevent poor individuals from seeking redress for their grievances.

33. (B) It promotes alien legal models that exacerbate inequality.
A common critique of the law and development movement is that it often attempts to transplant Western legal models into developing nations without considering local contexts. These alien models may fail to address specific social needs and can unintentionally increase inequality. Critics argue that such top-down approaches ignore traditional customs and prioritize the interests of global capital over the welfare of the local population.

34. (A) Principles applying to humans regardless of nationality.
Global justice is a field of inquiry concerned with the moral principles that should govern relations between individuals across the world, regardless of their nationality or citizenship. It questions whether justice requires the redistribution of resources or the protection of rights on a global scale. This approach challenges the idea that obligations of justice are limited to the members of a single state or national community.

35. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-2, S-1
John Rawls is associated with the concepts of justice as fairness and the law of peoples. Immanuel Kant is a primary figure in cosmopolitanism, focusing on universal moral principles. Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum developed the capabilities approach, which measures development by human potential. These thinkers have shaped modern debates on global justice by providing frameworks for

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understanding rights, obligations, and the fair distribution of resources.

36. (D) Obligations of justice exist only among citizens of the same state.
A statist or communitarian view of global justice argues that the primary obligations of justice are owed only to fellow citizens within a specific state. This perspective emphasizes the importance of national borders and the unique social contract between a state and its people. It suggests that while there may be duties of charity toward others, the rigorous requirements of distributive justice do not extend.

37. (C) Reason, rationality, and the possibility of discovering universal legal principles.
Modernism in legal theory is characterized by a strong belief in reason and rationality. It posits that it is possible to discover universal legal principles and create a logically consistent, objective legal system. Modernists often advocate for codification and the systematic application of law to achieve order and progress. This faith in human reason as the foundation for justice distinguishes modernism from traditionalism and postmodern skepticism.

38. (B) Challenging its foundational claims and exposing hidden power structures and biases.
Postmodernism critiques modern legal thought by challenging its claims of objectivity, neutrality, and universal truth. It seeks to expose the hidden power structures, biases, and internal contradictions that exist within legal systems. By using techniques like deconstruction, postmodernists argue that law is often a tool for maintaining dominance rather than a neutral expression of reason. This approach emphasizes the fragmentation and instability of.

39. (D) Uncover the internal contradictions and multiple meanings within a legal text.
Deconstruction, as applied to law, aims to reveal that legal texts do not have a single, stable meaning. It uncovers the internal contradictions and multiple possible interpretations that exist within statutes or judicial decisions. By analyzing the language of law, deconstruction shows how meanings are constructed and how they can be undermined. This technique is used to challenge the perceived objectivity and authority of the.

40. (C) (a), (c) and (e) only
The Analytical School is often called the Imperative School because it views law as a command. The Sociological School studies the reciprocal relationship between law and society. Natural Law theory focuses on universal, moral principles. Conversely, the Historical School believes law is a product of national spirit, not reason, and the Realist School focuses on judicial decisions rather than just statutes. These statements reflect core jurisprudential schools.

41. (C) Legal Custom
A legal custom is one that has the force of law and is recognized by the state and the courts. It is observed by the members of society and meets specific legal criteria, such as antiquity, certainty, and reasonableness. Once these requirements are satisfied, the custom is treated as a binding rule of conduct. Legal customs are distinct from conventional customs, which rely on the agreement of.

42. (A) To stand by decided cases.
The maxim stare decisis refers to the legal principle of following judicial precedents. It requires courts to stand by decided cases and not disturb settled points of law. This ensures consistency, predictability, and certainty within the legal system. When a higher court makes a decision, that decision becomes binding on lower courts in similar future cases, forming the basis of the common law tradition.

43. (D) The purpose and principles of a just legal order.
The Philosophical School of jurisprudence focuses on the ideal aspects of law and the search for justice. It examines the fundamental purpose of legal systems and the moral principles that should underpin a just legal order. Rather than focusing on historical facts or social functions, this school contemplates what the law ought to be. It seeks to reconcile the law with ethics and the.

44. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
H.L.A. Hart's concept of law is defined as the union of primary and secondary rules. Primary rules are those that impose duties on individuals to perform or abstain from certain actions. Secondary rules are rules about rules, which

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confer powers to create, change, or adjudicate primary rules. Together, these two types of rules form the core of a modern legal system, providing both structure and.

45. (C) Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.
Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. introduced the bad man theory of law, which suggests that law should be understood from the perspective of a person who only cares about the material consequences of their actions. From this view, law is simply a prediction of what the courts will do in fact. This realist perspective emphasizes the practical application and enforcement of law rather than its moral or.

46. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Lord Devlin argued that society possesses a right to enforce its collective morality through criminal law to maintain social cohesion. He believed that a shared public morality acts as an essential bond that holds society together. If this moral fabric is weakened, the survival of society itself is threatened. This reasoning directly explains why Devlin advocated for legal intervention in private moral matters, forming the basis.

47. (A) The harm principle
In his critique of Lord Devlin, H.L.A. Hart argued that the law should only intervene in matters of morality if an action causes harm to others. This position is based on the harm principle, which limits the state's power to interfere with individual liberty. Hart maintained that enforcing morality for its own sake is not a sufficient justification for criminalization. He emphasized the importance of protecting personal.

48. (B) An imperfect right
An imperfect right is a legal right that is recognized by the law but lacks a direct legal remedy for its enforcement. While the right exists, the holder cannot successfully bring a legal proceeding to compel its performance. Common examples include time-barred debts, where the underlying right to the money remains, but the legal ability to sue for it has expired. This distinguishes it from perfect rights.

49. (B) (a), (b) and (d) only
Hohfeld's analysis correctly identifies Right and Duty as jural correlatives, meaning one implies the other. Privilege and No-right are also correlatives. Immunity and Liability are jural opposites. However, Power and Disability are actually correlatives, while Power and Immunity are often analyzed as related but distinct concepts. Understanding these precise relationships is essential for accurately mapping the complex web of legal entitlements and obligations within any legal system.

50. (A) The holder of the corresponding right
According to the Interest Theory of rights, advocated by jurists like Ihering, a right is a legally protected interest. The duty imposed on others is intended to protect and promote the interests of the person who holds the corresponding right. Therefore, the right-holder is the intended beneficiary of the performance of the duty. This theory focuses on the benefit or interest served by the legal rule.

51. (C) Disregarding separate personality to see the reality.
Piercing the corporate veil is a judicial practice where the court disregards the separate legal personality of a corporation. This allows the court to look behind the corporate structure to identify the individuals who are actually in control. This technique is typically used to prevent fraud, the evasion of legal obligations, or the abuse of the corporate form. It ensures that the principle of limited liability.

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52. (D) The legal position of a person as determined by law.
In jurisprudence, status refers to the legal position or condition of an individual as determined by the law, rather than by personal agreement. It includes the rights, duties, capacities, and incapacities that are attached to a person as a member of a particular class. Examples of status include being a minor, a spouse, or a citizen. Unlike contractual relations, status is generally imposed by the legal.

53. (C) A university
A university is considered an artificial or juristic person because the law grants it a legal personality separate from its members. This allows the university to own property, enter into contracts,

and sue or be sued in its own name. Minors and lunatics are natural persons with limited legal capacity, while animals generally lack legal personality altogether. Juristic personality is a legal fiction created to.

54. (B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
Sir Henry Maine proposed a chronological development of law starting with divine inspiration (Themistes). This was followed by the era of law administered by a priestly or minority class. Subsequently, law evolved into customary law recognized by the wider community. The final stage in this progression is the codification of law. This sequence reflects Maine's historical analysis of how legal systems evolve in progressive societies.

55. (D) Absolute, perfect, and complete.
Vested ownership refers to a title that is already perfect and absolute, not dependent on any future uncertain event. The owner has a present and fixed right to the property, even if the actual possession or enjoyment is deferred. This is distinguished from contingent ownership, which depends on a condition that may or may not occur. Vested rights are stable and fully recognized by the legal system.

56. (A) Succession
Succession is a mode of acquisition of property that occurs through the operation of law, typically following the death of an owner or in cases of insolvency. It involves the transfer of rights and obligations from one person to another based on legal rules of inheritance or bankruptcy. Unlike voluntary transfers like gifts or purchases, succession is a process triggered by specific legal events and governed by.

57. (C) The objective fact of physical control and its appearance to the outside world.
Ihering's theory of possession emphasizes the objective element, focusing on physical control and how it appears to society. He argued that possession should be protected because it is the external manifestation of ownership. Unlike Savigny, who focused on the subjective intention of the possessor, Ihering believed that the law should protect the outward state of affairs. This approach prioritizes the practical and social aspects.

58. (A) Vicarious liability
Vicarious liability is a legal principle where one person is held responsible for the wrongful acts of another. A common example is the liability of a master for the torts committed by a servant during the course of their employment. This liability does not depend on the master's personal fault but arises from the relationship between the parties. It ensures that victims can seek compensation from a.

59. (D) Civil liability arises from a wrong against an individual, while criminal liability arises from a wrong against the state.
The primary difference between civil and criminal liability lies in the nature of the wrong and the parties involved. Civil liability arises from a wrong committed against an individual, such as a breach of contract, and the remedy is usually compensation. Criminal liability arises from a wrong against the state or society as a whole, and the purpose is punishment. This distinction reflects the different.

60. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Legal maxims provide foundational principles: Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea means an act requires a guilty mind for guilt. Ubi jus ibi remedium states that where there is a right, there is a remedy. Res ipsa loquitur means the thing speaks for itself. Volenti non fit injuria means injury is not done to a willing person. These maxims guide judicial interpretation across.

61. (C) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak case)
The Supreme Court of India established the principle of absolute liability in the M.C. Mehta case, also known as the Oleum Gas Leak case. This principle holds that enterprises engaged in hazardous activities are strictly and absolutely liable for any harm caused, with no exceptions. Unlike the English rule of strict liability, absolute liability does not allow for defenses such as an act of God.

62. (D) Promote distributive justice and reduce economic disparity.
A key objective of using law for development is the promotion of distributive justice. This involves using legal frameworks to ensure a fairer distribution of resources and opportunities within

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society. By reducing economic disparity and protecting the rights of the poor, the law acts as an instrument for social and economic progress. This goal is central to the transformative role of law in developing nations and communities.

63. (A) The existence of multiple, often overlapping, legal systems within a single society.
Legal pluralism refers to the situation where two or more legal systems coexist within the same social or geographical space. This often occurs in developing countries where state-enacted law exists alongside traditional, customary, or religious legal systems. Understanding legal pluralism is crucial for development because it recognizes the complex reality of how people actually resolve disputes. It challenges the idea that the state is the only.

64. (B) The primary unit of moral concern is the individual human being, not the state.
A cosmopolitan approach to global justice asserts that every human being has equal moral worth, regardless of their nationality or where they live. This perspective prioritizes the rights and well-being of individuals over the interests of the state. Cosmopolitans argue that principles of justice should apply globally and that national borders should not limit our moral obligations to others. This view supports universal human rights.

65. (B) The existing global institutional order actively harms the poor and rich nations are responsible for reforming it.
Thomas Pogge argues that the current global institutional order is unjust because it actively contributes to and perpetuates global poverty. He suggests that wealthy nations have a negative duty not to harm the poor by supporting these unfair systems. Therefore, rich countries have a moral responsibility to reform international institutions to ensure they do not disadvantage poor nations. This argument shifts the focus from optional.

66. (C) (a), (b) and (d) only
Modernism in legal thought is defined by a belief in universal, objective truths and an emphasis on rationality and logic in reasoning. It also favors the use of formal, systematic legal codes to create order and predictability. Conversely, skepticism toward grand narratives and a focus on the instability of language are hallmarks of postmodernism. These modernist features reflect the era's commitment to scientific progress.

67. (C) Power is diffuse, productive, and operates through various social institutions and discourses, including law.
Michel Foucault's analysis suggests that power is not just something held by the state, but is diffuse and present in all social interactions. He argued that power is productive, creating knowledge and social identities through discourses like law. In this view, the legal system is one of many institutions that discipline individuals and shape societal truths. This perspective encourages legal theorists to look beyond.

68. (D) It suggests that legal interpretation is an open-ended process with no final, authoritative meaning.
Postmodernism challenges the idea that legal texts have a single, objective meaning that can be discovered through logic. It suggests that interpretation is an open-ended process influenced by the interpreter's perspective and the linguistic context. Therefore, there is no final or authoritative meaning of a text. This implication requires a more critical approach to how judges and scholars derive meaning from statutes and.

69. (C) It is explicitly incorporated, by reference, into their agreement.
A conventional custom or usage becomes binding on parties to a contract when it is impliedly or explicitly incorporated into their agreement. It represents a practice that is so well-established in a particular trade or locality that the parties are presumed to have intended to follow it. Unlike legal customs, conventional customs derive their authority from the consent of the parties rather than from an.

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70. (B) Ratio decidendi
The ratio decidendi is the legal principle or reason for a decision that forms the binding part of a judicial precedent. It is the core of the judgment that must be followed by lower courts in future cases with similar material facts. In contrast, obiter dicta are remarks made by the way that are not essential to the decision and are not binding. Identifying the ratio.

71. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Jeremy Bentham was a prominent advocate for the codification of law, believing it would improve clarity and accessibility. His utilitarian philosophy aimed to achieve the greatest happiness for the greatest number by replacing complex, unwritten laws with a rational, written code. He argued that a clear code would allow citizens to understand their rights and duties, reducing the need for costly litigation. This reasoning perfectly.

72. (A) The fact of social interdependence and the need to maintain it.
Leon Duguit's theory of social solidarity posits that law is a natural consequence of the fact that humans are interdependent. He argued that individuals must cooperate to satisfy their needs, and this cooperation creates a sense of social solidarity. Law arises from the necessity to maintain and strengthen these social bonds. For Duguit, the state is not the creator of law but is itself.

73. (C) Observable psychological and social facts
The Scandinavian Realist school sought to explain law as a set of observable social and psychological facts. Jurists like Alf Ross and Karl Olivecrona rejected metaphysical explanations of law, such as natural law or the will of the sovereign. Instead, they focused on how legal rules function as independent imperatives that influence human behavior through psychological pressure. This empirical approach treats law as a.

74. (D) All of the above
The Hart-Fuller debate originated from a case involving a grudge informer under Nazi rule and addressed the separation of law and morality. Hart defended the positivist view that the Nazi law was technically valid, while Fuller argued it lacked the inner morality necessary for true law. This famous exchange represents a modern conflict between positivism and natural law theories. All the provided statements accurately.

75. (D) Hart-Devlin Debate
The conflict regarding the legal enforcement of morality, specifically in the context of criminalizing homosexuality, was the central theme of the Hart-Devlin debate. Lord Devlin argued that society has a right to enforce shared moral standards to preserve its cohesion. H.L.A. Hart countered that the state should only intervene to prevent harm to others. This debate continues to influence legal discussions on privacy and.

76. (B) A Disability
In Hohfeld's scheme of jural relations, every legal concept has a jural opposite. The opposite of a power is a disability. A power is the ability to change legal relations, while a disability means one lacks that ability. This classification helps in precisely defining the legal standing of individuals. For example, if a person is under a disability, they cannot exercise the power to.

77. (C) Right in personam
A right to specific performance of a contract is a right in personam because it is enforceable only against a specific person or party to the contract. Unlike a right in rem, which is available against the world at large, a right in personam arises from a particular relationship or agreement. This type of right requires the specific party to fulfill their contractual obligations to the.

78. (D) Jural Correlatives - Hohfeld
Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld is famous for his systematic analysis of legal interests into jural correlatives and opposites. His work provided a precise vocabulary for describing complex legal relations. Conversely, the Will Theory is associated with Kant and Hegel, the Interest Theory with Ihering, and social engineering with Roscoe Pound. Identifying Hohfeld with jural correlatives is a correct and foundational pairing in jurisprudential.

79. (A) An entity that exists only in the contemplation of law.
The fiction theory of corporate personality treats a corporation as an artificial entity that exists only in the eyes of the law. Advocated by Savigny, this theory suggests that a corporation has no real soul or will of its own but is granted a legal existence for convenience. It remains a creation of the legal system and lacks the natural characteristics of a human being. This.

80. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Sir Henry Maine observed that progressive societies move from a system based on status

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to one based on contract. This means that an individual's rights and obligations are increasingly determined by voluntary agreements rather than their inherited social position or family group. In ancient societies, law was often tied to one's fixed status, while modern legal systems prioritize individual autonomy and the power of free.

81. (B) Animals are generally considered legal persons with the ability to sue and be sued.
In standard jurisprudence, animals are generally not recognized as legal persons and cannot sue or be sued in their own name. While they may have some legal protections, they lack the capacity to hold rights and duties. In contrast, dead persons have no personality, but Hindu idols and corporations are recognized as juristic persons with the ability to hold property and be liable.

82. (A) Jus in re propria
Jus in re propria refers to the right of ownership over one's own property. It represents the complete set of rights that an owner possesses to use, enjoy, and dispose of an object that belongs to them. This is distinguished from jus in re aliena, which refers to an encumbrance or a right over property owned by someone else. The concept is central to understanding the.

83. (C) The exclusive physical control over the thing.
The corpus possessionis is the physical element of possession, representing the exclusive physical control that a person exercises over an object. It involves both the relation of the possessor to the thing and the ability to exclude others from it. While the mental element or animus is also required for legal possession, the corpus focus is on the tangible reality of control. This physical aspect.

84. (D) Encumbered Ownership
Encumbered ownership occurs when an owner's rights over their property are limited by a right or interest held by another person. Common examples include property subject to a mortgage, lease, or easement. While the owner retains the title, they do not have the full, unrestricted use of the property. This classification helps distinguish between absolute ownership and situations where multiple parties have legal interests.

85. (C) Reformative Theory
The reformative theory of punishment aims to rehabilitate the offender and transform their character so they can be reintegrated into society as law-abiding citizens. It treats crime as a social disease and the offender as a patient in need of healing. Measures such as education, vocational training, and counseling are used instead of purely punitive actions. This theory focuses on the future behavior of.

86. (B) Damage without legal injury.
The maxim damnum sine injuria refers to a situation where a person suffers actual loss or damage, but no legal injury or violation of a legal right has occurred. In such cases, the law does not provide a remedy because the defendant's actions were legally permissible. An example is the loss of business due to fair competition. This principle distinguishes between mere harm and.

87. (D) The person committing the act must be a servant of the master.
For vicarious liability to exist, there must be a specific relationship between the parties, such as that of a master and servant. The person committing the wrongful act must be a servant, and the act must occur during the course of their employment. It is not necessary for the master to have personally authorized the specific act or to have been negligent. This relationship-based liability ensuring.

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88. (A) The expansion of people's real freedoms and opportunities to achieve well-being.
The capabilities approach suggests that development should be measured by the real freedoms and opportunities that individuals have to achieve their potential. Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum argue that focusing solely on income or GDP ignores the actual quality of life and human dignity. This approach is relevant to law because it encourages the creation of legal frameworks that secure essential human capabilities for all.

89. (C) Law should aim to correct market failures and promote economic efficiency.
The law and economics approach assumes that legal rules should be evaluated based on their ability to promote economic efficiency. It suggests that the legal system can be used to correct market failures and encourage productive behavior. By

analyzing the economic consequences of laws, proponents argue that society can achieve better outcomes. This perspective views development as being closely tied to the creation.

90. (A) Distributive justice within a single society
John Rawls used the hypothetical original position and the veil of ignorance to derive principles of distributive justice for a single society. In this thought experiment, individuals choose principles of justice without knowing their own place in society, ensuring fairness. This process leads to the selection of principles that protect basic liberties and allow for inequalities only if they benefit the least advantaged. This theory.

91. (A) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
The chronological order of these works begins with Savigny's publication in 1814. John Austin's famous work followed in 1832, laying the foundation for analytical positivism. H.L.A. Hart's central contribution to modern legal theory was published in 1961. Finally, John Rawls published his influential theory of justice in 1971. This sequence traces the major developments in legal and political philosophy from the early nineteenth.

92. (B) Postmodernist thought
The rejection of grand narratives is a central theme in postmodernist thought. Postmodernists are skeptical of overarching, universal theories that attempt to explain all aspects of social or legal reality. They argue that such narratives often suppress difference and mask power relations. Instead, they focus on local, fragmented, and multiple perspectives. This approach challenges the foundations of modern legal systems that rely on universal.

93. (C) The discourse of rights can mask underlying power relations and legitimize certain forms of domination.
A postmodernist critique of rights suggests that the language of rights is not a neutral tool but can mask underlying power dynamics. Proponents argue that by framing issues in terms of individual rights, the legal system may legitimize existing social hierarchies and domination. This perspective encourages a more critical examination of how the discourse of rights is used and whose interests it actually serves.

94. (D) Hans Kelsen
Hans Kelsen is most famously associated with the concept of the Grundnorm, or basic norm. In his Pure Theory of Law, the Grundnorm is the hypothetical, presupposed foundation that grants validity to all other norms within a legal system. It is the ultimate source of legal authority that cannot be derived from any higher norm. Kelsen's work focuses on the hierarchical structure and internal logic of law.

95. (A) Identifying the legal principles necessary for the decision reached in a case based on its material facts.
Determining the ratio decidendi involves identifying the essential legal principles that led to the court's decision, based on the specific material facts of the case. It is the binding part of the precedent that must be followed in future cases. This process requires distinguishing the core reasoning from incidental remarks or obiter dicta. The ratio decidendi ensures consistency and logic in the application.

96. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The Historical School focuses on law as found in customs. The Analytical School treats law as it is, emphasizing positivism and the state's command. The Sociological School views law as a social phenomenon and its practical impact on society. The Realist School focuses on the actual decisions made by judges in court. These core ideas define the different approaches and perspectives within the.

97. (B) An engineer working to minimize friction and waste in satisfying human wants.
Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering conceives the jurist's role as that of an engineer. The goal is to build a more efficient social structure by minimizing friction and waste while satisfying as many human wants as possible. This practical approach treats law as an instrument for social progress and the balancing of competing interests. It focuses on the functional aspects of law in.

98. (A) Sovereign Interests

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Roscoe Pound classified jural interests into three main categories: individual interests, public interests, and social interests. Individual interests concern personal claims, while public interests relate to the state as a legal person. Social interests are the broader claims of the community. Sovereign interests are not a part of Pound's specific classification system. His focus was on balancing these three types of interests.

99. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
American Realists argue that law is fundamentally uncertain and that predicting legal outcomes is a myth. They believe that judicial decisions are influenced by a variety of non-legal factors, including the personality, biases, and even the physical state of the judge. This skepticism toward formal legal rules as the sole basis for decisions leads them to emphasize the human element in the judicial process.

100. (D) Legal Positivism
Legal positivism is the school of thought that emphasizes the separation of law and morality. It posits that the validity of a law depends on its source and formal enactment rather than its moral content. Therefore, a law can be legally valid even if it is considered immoral by societal standards. This approach focuses on law as it is, as established by sovereign.

101. (C) The law should only intervene to prevent harm to others, not to enforce morality for its own sake.
H.L.A. Hart argued for a limited role of law in enforcing morality, primarily based on the harm principle. He believed that the state should only use criminal law to prevent harm to others, rather than to enforce a collective moral code for its own sake. Hart's position emphasizes individual liberty and the importance of protecting personal choices from state interference, provided they do.

102. (D) All of the above
All the provided statements regarding rights and duties are correct. Perfect duties correspond to perfect rights, and primary rights are distinguished from sanctioning rights. The Will Theory is linked to German philosophers, while the Interest Theory, proposed by Ihering, considers the interests of the holder. Additionally, positive rights require others to provide specific goods or services. These concepts together form the foundation of.

103. (D) Liability
In Hohfeld's scheme of jural relations, if one person possesses a legal power, the person upon whom that power can be exercised is under a liability. This means the second person's legal position can be changed by the exercise of that power. For example, if a landlord has the power to terminate a lease, the tenant is under a liability to have their leasehold.

104. (A) Ihering
The Bracket Theory, also known as the Symbolist Theory of corporate personality, was propounded by Ihering. It suggests that a corporation is merely a symbol or a bracket used to simplify the legal treatment of the individual members who compose it. According to this view, the corporation itself has no real personality but serves as a convenient legal device for managing the rights.

105. (C) There has been a reverse movement from Contract back to Status due to social welfare legislation and standardized contracts.
Sir Henry Maine's observation that progressive societies move from status to contract has been critiqued in modern times. Scholars argue that there has been a reverse movement back toward status, driven by social welfare legislation and the use of standardized contracts. In many areas, an individual's rights are once again determined by their membership in a specific group, such as employees or consumers.

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106. (A) A right or interest in a property held by someone other than the owner, which limits the owner's rights.
An encumbrance is a legal right or interest in a property held by someone other than the owner. This interest serves to limit the owner's full rights of use and enjoyment. Common examples include mortgages, easements, and liens. While the owner still holds the title, the encumbrance represents a burden that must be recognized and can affect the property's value or transferability.

107. (D) A share in a company

Incorporeal property consists of rights over intangible assets that do not have a physical presence. A share in a company is a prime example, as it represents a legal interest and a set of rights within a corporation rather than a physical object like a car or land. Other examples include patents, copyrights, and trademarks. This classification distinguishes tangible possessions from purely legal entitlements.

108. (B) Certainty, predictability, and consistency in the law.
The doctrine of stare decisis, or the following of judicial precedents, ensures that the law remains certain, predictable, and consistent. By requiring courts to adhere to previously decided points of law, the system provides a stable framework for individuals and businesses to plan their actions. It prevents arbitrary changes in legal principles and ensures that similar cases are treated in a similar manner over time.

109. (D) Secondary rule providing criteria for identifying valid laws in a legal system.
H.L.A. Hart's rule of recognition is a fundamental secondary rule that provides the criteria for identifying valid laws within a legal system. It is the ultimate rule that allows officials and citizens to distinguish between legally binding norms and other social rules. The rule of recognition ensures clarity and certainty by establishing the formal sources and pedigree of law, such as legislative enactment.

110. (A) The Realist School
The statement that the life of the law has been experience rather than logic is most closely associated with the Realist School, particularly Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. Realists emphasize that judicial decisions are shaped by social, historical, and psychological factors rather than just by formal logic. They focus on how law actually functions in society and the practical experiences of judges in.

111. (C) The definition of a legal system's validity.
The Hart-Fuller debate is fundamentally a disagreement over what constitutes a valid legal system. Hart argued that a system's validity depends on its formal sources and structure, separate from its moral content. Fuller maintained that for a system to be truly legal, it must possess an inner morality and meet certain procedural requirements. This debate addresses the core nature and legitimacy of the.

112. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
According to Hohfeld's analysis, privilege and no-right are jural correlatives. This means that if person A has a privilege to perform a certain act, person B has no legal right to prevent A from doing it. The existence of a privilege in one person necessarily implies the absence of a corresponding right in another. This precise categorization helps in understanding the boundaries of individual.

113. (D) An inherent power or ability of the human will.
The Will Theory of rights, associated with Kant, defines a right as an inherent power or capacity of the human will. It emphasizes individual autonomy and the ability to control the actions of others through the exercise of one's own will. According to this theory, the law's primary function is to provide a sphere of freedom where each person's will can manifest. This.

114. (B) The capacity to be a subject of legal rights and duties.
Legal personality refers to the capacity of an entity to be a subject of legal rights and duties. This includes the ability to own property, enter into contracts, and sue or be sued. While all natural persons generally possess legal personality, the law also creates juristic persons, such as corporations or universities, to facilitate social and economic activities. It is a fundamental.

115. (C) Realist Theory
The Realist Theory of corporate personality argues that a corporation is a real, existing social entity and not a mere legal fiction. Proponents like Gierke believed that the corporation possesses its own collective will and life, independent of the individuals who compose it. This view contrasts with the Fiction Theory, which treats the corporation as an artificial creation of the legal system. The.

116. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Possession involves various forms: possession in fact refers to physical control, while possession in law focuses on the intention to hold and

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control. Mediate possession occurs through an agent or servant who acts on behalf of the owner. Incorporeal possession relates to the possession of intangible rights, such as a right of way. These distinctions help in accurately classifying how property is controlled and.

117. (A) Agreement
The transfer of property through a gift is an example of acquisition by agreement. It involves a voluntary transfer of ownership from the donor to the donee, based on their mutual consent. This is a common mode of acquisition that relies on the intention of the parties involved. While gifts are typically gratuitous, they still function as a formal agreement that changes the legal.

118. (B) There is a violation of a legal right, but no actual harm or loss.
Injuria sine damno refers to a situation where a person's legal right has been violated, but they have not suffered any actual harm, loss, or damage. In such cases, the law still provides a remedy because the focus is on protecting the integrity of the right itself. An example is a trespass on land where no physical damage is done. This principle ensures.

119. (B) Set an example to discourage potential offenders.
The deterrent theory of punishment aims to prevent crime by setting an example that discourages potential offenders. By inflicting punishment on a wrongdoer, the law sends a message to society about the consequences of unlawful behavior. The goal is to create a fear of punishment that outweighs the perceived benefits of committing a crime. This theory focuses on reducing the overall crime rate through.

120. (A) The export of Western-style legal models would lead to economic and social development.
The law and development movement of the mid-twentieth century was based on the belief that exporting Western legal models would promote progress in developing nations. Proponents argued that modern legal systems are necessary for economic growth and stable governance. This approach often prioritized the transplanting of laws from developed countries over the consideration of local social and cultural contexts. The failure of this.

121. (D) All of the above
All the provided statements regarding global justice are correct. Cosmopolitanism prioritizes individuals, while statism focuses on relations between citizens. Rawls' law of peoples applies his theories to international societies, and Thomas Pogge emphasizes the negative duty of the rich not to harm the poor. The capabilities approach argues for universal entitlements for all humans. These perspectives collectively form the basis of contemporary.

122. (D) ...metanarratives
Jean-François Lyotard famously defined postmodernism as incredulity toward metanarratives. Metanarratives are the grand, all-encompassing theories and stories that attempt to provide a universal explanation for history, science, and society. Postmodernists argue that these narratives are no longer credible and that we should instead focus on small, local, and fragmented stories. This rejection of universal truth is a hallmark of postmodern thought and its.

123. (C) Create and discipline subjects, and produce 'truth' about them.
Applying Foucault's ideas to law involves analyzing how the legal system functions as a mechanism of power that creates and disciplines subjects. Foucault argued that institutions like the law produce knowledge and 'truth' about individuals, thereby controlling their behavior and social identity. This perspective moves beyond viewing law as a neutral set of rules and instead examines its role in the systematic.

124. (B) In conformity with statute law.
For a custom to be recognized as legally binding, it must be in conformity with existing statute law. A custom that contradicts a formally enacted statute will not be upheld by the courts. Other requirements include that the custom must be ancient, reasonable, certain, and practiced without interruption. This ensures that customary law remains consistent with the broader legislative framework of the.

125. (A) Cause and Effect are both correct and Effect is the direct result of the Cause.
Subordinate legislation allows for flexibility and speed by enabling experts to handle technical

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details that the supreme legislature may not have time for. As a result, there is a significant increase in the volume of rules, regulations, and by-laws issued by various executive bodies. This increase is a direct consequence of the delegation of law-making power to administrative agencies. Both statements.

126. (A) Given in ignorance of a relevant statutory provision or binding precedent.
A judicial decision is said to be per incuriam when it is made in ignorance of a relevant statute or a binding precedent that would have affected the outcome. Such decisions are considered to be made through carelessness or oversight and are generally not binding on future courts. The principle of per incuriam allows the legal system to correct errors and maintain the integrity.

127. (C) The Grundnorm or basic norm is a scientifically provable fact.
In Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, the Grundnorm is not a scientifically provable fact but a hypothetical, presupposed norm. It serves as the ultimate source of validity for the entire legal system, which is viewed as a hierarchy of norms. Kelsen sought to separate law from morality and sociology, but the Grundnorm itself is an assumption necessary for legal analysis rather.

128. (A) Comparative historical method
Sir Henry Maine's primary contribution to jurisprudence was his development and use of the comparative historical method. He studied the legal systems of different ancient societies to identify common patterns of development and evolution. His work, particularly in Ancient Law, influenced the understanding of how legal concepts like status and contract change over time. This historical approach provided a new perspective on the origin.

129. (B) The historical origins of legal rules.
Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering is primarily concerned with the practical task of making law work effectively in society. It focuses on balancing competing interests and minimizing friction to satisfy human wants. While Pound recognized the importance of history, his theory is centered on the functional and teleological aspects of law. He treated the jurist as a social engineer responsible for building.

130. (B) Laws should align with the majority's religious beliefs.
Lon Fuller's inner morality of law focuses on the formal and procedural qualities of a functioning legal system. His eight principles, such as prospectivity, clarity, and constancy, do not include a requirement that laws must align with any specific religious beliefs. Instead, Fuller argued that meeting these procedural criteria is necessary for the law to be an effective guide for human conduct.

131. (C) It protects individuals from harming themselves.
The legal enforcement of paternalistic laws is justified on the grounds that they protect individuals from harming themselves. Examples include mandatory seatbelt laws and regulations on dangerous drugs. Paternalism suggests that the state can legitimately interfere with an individual's liberty for their own well-being. This principle contrasts with the harm principle, which only allows for intervention when the actions of one person.

132. (D) Right in rem
A right in rem is a right that corresponds to a duty imposed on people in general, rather than on a specific individual. It is available against the whole world and protects interests such as property, personal liberty, and reputation. Everyone is under an obligation not to interfere with the right-holder's enjoyment of these interests. This distinguishes it from a right in personam.

133. (A) Liability
In Hohfeld's analysis, if a landlord possesses the legal power to terminate a lease, the tenant has a corresponding liability. This means the tenant is subject to the landlord's exercise of that power, which can change the tenant's legal status. The tenant's right to remain on the property is contingent upon the landlord not exercising this power. This relationship accurately describes the dynamic.

134. (B) The formation of a company to perpetrate fraud or evade a legal obligation.

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The doctrine of piercing the corporate veil is most commonly applied when a company is used for fraudulent purposes or to evade existing legal obligations. In such cases, the court disregards the corporation's separate legal personality and holds the individuals behind it responsible. This prevents the abuse of the corporate form to achieve unlawful ends. It is an exceptional measure used to.

135. (B) Contingent ownership
A bequest to 'A for life, and then to B if B marries C' gives B contingent ownership. B's right to the property depends on the fulfillment of a future uncertain condition—marrying C. If the condition is not met, B will not acquire ownership. This is distinguished from vested ownership, where the right is certain and not dependent on any future event. Contingent interests.

136. (A) A landlord who owns a tenanted house but does not physically occupy it.
A landlord who owns a tenanted house has possession in law but lacks possession in fact. While the landlord holds the legal title and the right to possess, the actual physical control of the property is held by the tenant. This distinction is important for understanding how the law protects different types of interests in property. Possession in law can exist even when physical.

137. (C) The specific enforcement of the plaintiff's right or the compensation for their loss.
Remedial liability is designed to provide a remedy to the plaintiff, either through the specific enforcement of their right or by compensating them for their loss. Unlike penal liability, which focuses on punishing the wrongdoer, remedial liability is concerned with restoring the injured party to their original position as far as possible. It is a fundamental part of civil law and dispute.

138. (D) An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.
The retributive theory of punishment is based on the principle of just desert, often expressed as an eye for an eye. It posits that an offender should suffer a punishment that is proportionate to the harm they have caused. This theory focuses on the moral culpability of the wrongdoer and the need for retribution rather than on deterrence or reform. It remains.

139. (C) Law, poverty, and development.
The concept of distributive justice is central to the field of law, poverty, and development. It addresses the fair distribution of resources, opportunities, and benefits within a society. By using legal frameworks to promote distributive justice, development programs aim to reduce poverty and ensure that growth benefits all members of the community, especially the marginalized. This focus on equity is a key.

140. (B) Burdened societies to achieve a decent structure.
In The Law of Peoples, John Rawls argues that well-ordered societies have a duty to assist burdened societies. These are societies that lack the political and social traditions, human capital, or resources needed to be well-ordered on their own. The goal of this assistance is to help the burdened society achieve a decent political structure, rather than to achieve global economic equality.

141. (D) A focus on difference, fragmentation, and the local.
A key feature of the postmodernist approach is its focus on difference, fragmentation, and the importance of the local context. Postmodernists reject the modernist emphasis on universal truths and grand, all-encompassing theories. Instead, they celebrate plurality and multiple perspectives, arguing that social and legal reality is inherently fragmented. This approach challenges the idea of a single, objective narrative and encourages a.

142. (A) The spirit of the people.
The term Volksgeist is a central concept in Savigny's historical school of jurisprudence and translates to the spirit of the people. Savigny argued that law is an organic product of a nation's unique culture, history, and shared consciousness. It is not something that can be artificially created by legislation but must evolve naturally from the collective spirit of the community. This.

143. (C) Law is backed by organized coercive sanction, whereas morality is not.
A primary difference between law and morality is that law is backed by an organized system of coercive sanctions. When a legal rule is violated, the state can use its power to enforce compliance or impose penalties. In contrast, morality relies

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on social pressure or internal conscience, and its sanctions are not formally organized by a central authority. This distinction is central to.

144. (A) Liability
In Hohfeld's system of jural relations, immunity and liability are jural opposites. An immunity means that a person is free from the legal power of another to change their legal relations. A liability means that a person is subject to such a power. Understanding these opposites is essential for precisely defining the legal protections and vulnerabilities of individuals within a given legal framework.

145. (D) The President of India.
The President of India is considered a juristic person because the office possesses a legal personality distinct from the individual holding it. This allows the state to continue its functions and maintain its rights and duties regardless of who is in office. While newborns and ministers are natural persons, the recognition of the President as a corporation sole is a legal fiction that.

146. (B) The intention to possess the thing, not necessarily as owner.
The mental element of possession, animus possidendi, is the intention to possess the thing and exclude others from it. It does not necessarily require the intention to hold the object as its owner. For example, a person who borrows a book has the animus to possess it for a period, even if they recognize someone else's ownership. This distinction is crucial.

147. (C) Respondeat superior
The principle of respondeat superior is the legal basis for vicarious liability, holding an employer responsible for the torts of an employee. This doctrine applies when the wrongful act is committed during the course of the employee's employment. It ensures that the employer, who benefits from the employee's work and usually has more resources, is liable for any harm caused. This principle promotes.

148. (D) The critical legal studies approach.
The critical legal studies approach views law as a tool that can be used to empower marginalized groups and challenge existing social inequalities. Proponents argue that the legal system is often biased and serves the interests of the powerful, but it can also be a site for resistance and reform. This perspective emphasizes the political nature of law and its potential for.

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149. (A) The accident of birth (e.g., being born in a rich or poor country) is morally arbitrary.
A central claim of cosmopolitans is that the accident of birth is morally arbitrary from the perspective of justice. They argue that where a person is born should not determine their life chances or the level of justice they are entitled to. Therefore, we have moral obligations to all individuals across the world, regardless of national boundaries. This principle supports the idea of global.

150. (A) (a), (b) and (c) only
Postmodernist legal thinking is characterized by a rejection of law as a neutral and objective system. It focuses on how legal language constructs and maintains power dynamics and uses deconstruction to reveal internal contradictions in texts. Conversely, postmodernists do not attempt to build universal theories or maintain a strong belief in progressive development. These correct statements reflect the school's critical and skeptical.

151. (B) Supreme Legislation
Supreme legislation is law enacted by the supreme law-making body of a state, such as the national parliament or legislature. This body derives its authority directly from the constitution and is not dependent on any other legislative power for its existence. Supreme legislation cannot be repealed or amended by any other authority except the supreme body itself. It forms the highest level of.

152. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
According to the Historical School, law is found in the spirit of the people and is not intentionally made by lawmakers. This school emphasizes the organic development of law through custom and history. Therefore, proponents of this school do not believe that legislation is the most important source of law. Instead, they view custom as the primary and superior source, with legislation.

153. (C) Sociological School

The American Realist movement is considered a branch of the broader Sociological School of jurisprudence. Realists focus on the actual practices and decisions of courts, viewing law as a social phenomenon rather than a set of abstract rules. They emphasize the importance of non-legal factors in judicial decision-making and the impact of law on society. This empirical and functional approach aligns Realism with.

154. (D) Can the state enforce morality through the use of criminal law?
The central question in the Hart-Devlin debate is whether the state has the authority to enforce collective moral standards through criminal law. Lord Devlin argued that a shared morality is essential for social cohesion and should be legally protected. H.L.A. Hart countered that the state should only intervene to prevent harm to others, advocating for individual liberty and the separation of law.

155. (C) Ihering
The Interest Theory of legal rights is primarily associated with the German jurist Rudolf von Ihering. He defined a right as a legally protected interest, suggesting that the purpose of law is to promote and protect the beneficial interests of individuals. This theory focuses on the objective benefit provided by the right rather than on the subjective will of the holder. It remains.

156. (B) Legal personality
A corporation's capacity to sue and be sued in its own name is a direct consequence of its legal personality. The law treats the corporation as a distinct legal entity, separate from its shareholders and directors. This allow it to engage in legal proceedings, own property, and enter into contracts as an independent actor. Legal personality is a foundational concept that enables the.

157. (D) Incorporeal Possession - Possession of a car.
Incorporeal possession refers to the possession of intangible rights rather than physical objects. Possession of a car is an example of corporeal possession, as it involves physical control over a tangible thing. This pairing is therefore incorrect. Mediate possession through an agent and immediate physical control are correctly described, as is corporeal possession of a house. Understanding these classifications is essential for property.

158. (A) Prohibited physical act or omission.
Actus reus refers to the physical element of a crime, specifically the prohibited act or omission that must occur for criminal liability to arise. It is the external manifestation of the offense, distinct from the mental element or mens rea. For a person to be guilty of a crime, both the actus reus and the required mens rea must usually be present.

159. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Law plays a crucial role in poverty alleviation and development programs by providing a framework for creating entitlements and ensuring the equitable distribution of resources. Legal mechanisms also provide ways for citizens to hold their governments accountable for the delivery of these programs. The reason provided directly supports the assertion by explaining how legal systems facilitate development goals and protect the rights.

160. (A) State sovereignty
Global justice primarily challenges the traditional focus of international law on state sovereignty. While international law often prioritizes the rights and powers of states, global justice theories argue that we have moral obligations to individuals regardless of their national citizenship. This perspective suggests that national borders should not be used to justify extreme inequality or the violation of fundamental human rights. It promotes.

161. (D) A comprehensive, logically consistent legal code.
A modernist approach to law favors the creation of comprehensive and logically consistent legal codes. Modernists believe in the power of human reason to discover universal principles and to organize them into a systematic framework. This approach prioritizes order, predictability, and the uniform application of law. It reflects the modernist commitment to rational progress and the elimination of vague or irrational traditional.

162. (B) Reasonableness

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The test of reasonableness is the ultimate requirement for a custom to be recognized as legally binding. A custom must not be against public policy or the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience. Even if a practice is ancient and certain, it will not be upheld by the courts if it is found to be irrational or harmful to society. This.

163. (C) Jeremy Bentham
Jeremy Bentham developed the concept of the felicific calculus to measure the amount of pleasure and pain produced by any given act. As a utilitarian, Bentham believed that the goal of legislation should be to maximize pleasure and minimize pain for the greatest number of people. His calculus provided a pseudo-scientific method for evaluating the moral and legal worth of different actions.

164. (A) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
The chronological emergence of these schools begins with Natural Law, which dates back to ancient times. Analytical Positivism followed in the early nineteenth century, represented by Bentham and Austin. Sociological Jurisprudence emerged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a response to positivism. Postmodernism is the most recent development, gaining influence in the late twentieth century. This order reflects the.

165. (A) Locke and Rousseau
The notion of a social contract as the basis for law and the state is a central theme in the work of early Philosophical School jurists like Locke and Rousseau. They argued that individuals agree to form a society and follow its laws in exchange for the protection of their rights and the maintenance of order. This theory provides a foundational justification.

166. (B) A court deciding whether to recognize a law passed by a wicked regime that violates basic principles of humanity.
The Hart-Fuller debate is best illustrated by a court deciding whether to recognize a law from a wicked regime that violates basic human principles. This scenario addresses the fundamental conflict between the formal validity of law and its moral content. Hart would focus on the law's source, while Fuller would argue that such a law lacks the essential inner morality of a.

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167. (B) Immunity
If a diplomat is protected from prosecution, they possess a Hohfeldian immunity. This means they are free from the legal power of the state to change their legal position through a criminal proceeding. In Hohfeld's scheme, an immunity is the correlative of a disability. The state is under a legal disability to prosecute the diplomat. This precise terminology accurately maps the special.

168. (A) To provide a remedy for the violation of a primary right.
The primary function of a sanctioning right is to provide a legal remedy for the violation of a primary right. When a person's pre-existing right is infringed, a new sanctioning right arises, allowing them to seek compensation or enforcement through the courts. This distinction between primary and sanctioning rights is essential for understanding how the legal system protects and enforces individual interests.

169. (C) An aggregate of its partners, not a separate legal entity.
In India, a partnership firm is generally treated as an aggregate of its partners rather than as a separate juristic person. The rights and liabilities of the firm are the rights and liabilities of the individual partners. Unlike a corporation, a partnership does not have a legal personality that is independent of its members. This means that partners are personally liable for the.

170. (D) Prescription
Prescription is an involuntary mode of acquisition of property because it occurs through the passage of time and the fulfillment of legal conditions, rather than through a voluntary agreement like a purchase or gift. If a person possesses property for a prescribed period without the owner's permission, they may acquire legal title to it. This process happens by operation of law, even against.

171. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Theories of punishment have distinct aims: the deterrent theory seeks to set an example for others, while the preventive theory aims to incapacitate the offender. The reformative theory focuses on

rehabilitating the individual, and the retributive theory treats punishment as a just desert for the harm caused. These different objectives reflect the complex and often competing goals of the criminal justice system in.

172. (B) Legal ethnocentrism
A critique often leveled against the law and development model is its tendency toward legal ethnocentrism. This is the assumption that the legal systems of developed Western nations are superior and should be used as models for other countries. Critics argue that this approach ignores the value of local traditions and fails to consider how different social and cultural contexts affect the functioning.

173. (D) The rules of civil procedure within a specific domestic court.
Global justice is concerned with the moral relations between individuals worldwide and the justice of international institutions and resource distribution. It is least concerned with the specific rules of civil procedure within a domestic court, which are purely local and technical. While such rules are important for national legal systems, they do not address the broader questions of universal rights and global obligations.

174. (A) The simulation or model of reality has become more real than reality itself.
Jean Baudrillard's concept of hyperreality suggests that in contemporary society, simulations and models of reality have become more real than reality itself. This occurs when our experiences are dominated by signs and media representations rather than by direct contact with the physical world. In the context of law, hyperreality can refer to how legal concepts and procedures create a simulated version of social.

175. (C) A decision of a court in a different jurisdiction (e.g., a foreign court).
A judicial decision from a different jurisdiction, such as a foreign court, is considered a persuasive authority rather than a binding precedent. Judges may choose to follow the reasoning of such a case if they find it convincing, but they are not legally required to do so. This distinguishes persuasive authority from binding authority, which must be followed within the same judicial hierarchy.

176. (B) (a), (c) and (d) only
Analytical Positivism is concerned with law as it is. Roscoe Pound's social engineering treats lawyers as engineers for social structures. American Realism argues that law is defined by judicial decisions. Conversely, Savigny opposed the immediate codification of German law, and Kelsen's Pure Theory seeks to exclude morality and sociology from legal analysis. These three correct statements accurately reflect the core tenets.

177. (D) The Rule of Recognition
In H.L.A. Hart's jurisprudence, the rule of recognition remedies the defect of uncertainty in a simple regime of primary rules. It provides clear criteria for identifying which rules are valid laws and must be followed by officials and citizens. Without this rule, there would be no authoritative way to resolve disputes about the legal status of different social norms. The rule of recognition.

178. (B) The enterprise of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules.
Lon Fuller conceived of law as a purposive enterprise that aims to subject human conduct to the governance of rules. This perspective emphasizes the functional role of law as a guide for behavior and the procedural requirements that make it effective. Fuller argued that the systematic failure to meet these procedural requirements, or the inner morality of law, means that a system is.

179. (A) Right in rem
The right to reputation is a right in rem because it is available against the whole world. Everyone in society is under a legal duty not to harm another person's reputation through defamatory actions. It protects a fundamental interest in one's personal standing and is not limited to any specific individual relationship. This distinguishes it from a right in personam, which is.

180. (A) Cause and Effect are both correct and Effect is the direct result of the Cause.
A corporation is recognized by the law as a separate legal entity, distinct from its shareholders. As a direct result of this separate legal personality, the shareholders are generally not held personally liable for the company's debts. Their liability

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is limited to the amount they have invested in the corporation. This fundamental principle of corporate law promotes investment by protecting the personal.

181. (A) A person has legal possession without actual physical control.
Constructive possession refers to a situation where a person is recognized by the law as having possession of an object, even if they do not have direct physical control over it. For example, a person possesses the contents of a safe if they have the key, even if the safe is located elsewhere. This legal fiction allows the law to protect interests in.

182. (B) Vicarious
Deterrent, retributive, and reformative are all recognized theories of punishment that address why and how offenders should be penalized. Vicarious is a type of liability where one person is held responsible for the acts of another, such as an employer for an employee. It is not a theory of punishment itself. Understanding these distinctions is essential for correctly identifying the purposes of different.

183. (B) Law is an autonomous force that can be transplanted without regard to social and political context.
The failure of the law and development movement is often attributed to the assumption that law is an autonomous force that can be successfully transplanted across different cultures. Proponents believed that modern legal models would work equally well regardless of a country's social, political, or economic context. Critics argue that this approach ignored the deep connection between law and the society it.

184. (A) The former applies to individuals, while the latter applies to 'peoples' or societies.
A key difference between John Rawls' A Theory of Justice and The Law of Peoples is the primary subject of justice. The former focuses on the fair distribution of resources and rights among individuals within a single society. The latter extends these principles to the international realm but focuses on the relations between 'peoples' or organized societies rather than between individual persons.

185. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Postmodern jurisprudence is deeply skeptical of claims to universal truth and objective reason in law. It emphasizes that legal concepts and narratives are socially constructed rather than discovered through pure logic. These constructions often serve to legitimize and maintain existing power structures within society. This reasoning explains the postmodern focus on deconstructing legal texts to uncover their hidden biases and internal.

186. (D) Custom
Custom is a source of law that derives its authority from its historical observance and long-standing acceptance by a community. For a custom to be legally recognized, it must be ancient, certain, reasonable, and consistent with other laws. Unlike legislation, which is intentionally created by a sovereign body, custom evolves organically from the shared practices and values of a people. It remains.

187. (C) A duty and a sanction
John Austin's definition of law as a command necessarily implies the existence of a duty and a sanction. A command is an expression of desire by a superior to an inferior, backed by a threat of harm or a sanction for non-compliance. This threat creates a legal duty for the inferior to obey the command. Without the possibility of a sanction, a.

188. (B) A set of independent imperatives or facts of social psychology.
The Scandinavian Realist Karl Olivecrona described law as a set of independent imperatives. He rejected the idea that law is the will of the sovereign or a manifestation of natural justice. Instead, he viewed legal rules as psychological facts that exert pressure on the human mind, influencing behavior through the habitual association of rules with sanctions. This empirical approach treats law as a.

189. (D) Its conformity to a rule of recognition.
A legal positivist like H.L.A. Hart would argue that a law's validity depends on its conformity to the system's rule of recognition. This secondary rule provides the criteria for identifying valid laws, such as having been passed by a competent

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legislature. Validity is a matter of formal pedigree and social fact rather than a question of moral content or popularity. This approach.

190. (A) Sovereignty
The Will Theory of rights is based on the concept of sovereignty over one's own actions and the ability to control the actions of others. It defines a right as an inherent power of the human will that allows individuals to make claims and impose duties. This theory emphasizes personal autonomy and the law's role in providing a sphere of freedom for the exercise.

191. (C) A Hindu idol can be considered a legal person for the purpose of holding property.
In many legal systems, including India, a Hindu idol is recognized as a juristic person with the capacity to hold property and be involved in legal proceedings. This is a legal fiction created to protect the interests of religious institutions. Conversely, animals lack full personality, dead persons do not retain it for succession, and a partnership firm is generally not a separate entity.

192. (A) Prescription
Prescription is the acquisition of ownership through the possession of property for a specific period of time prescribed by law. If a person uses or occupies property openly and without the owner's permission for many years, they may acquire a legal title to it. This mode of acquisition ensures that long-standing possession is eventually recognized as ownership, promoting legal certainty and preventing.

193. (D) A claim of right.
The mental element of possession, or animus possidendi, is the intention to possess the object and exclude others from it. While this involves consciousness of control and an intent to hold the item, it does not necessarily require a formal claim of right. A person can be in possession even if they know they have no legal right to the object, such as.

194. (B) Harms caused by hazardous and inherently dangerous industries.
The principle of absolute liability was established by the Supreme Court of India specifically to deal with harms caused by hazardous and inherently dangerous industries. Unlike strict liability, which allows for some defenses, absolute liability holds enterprises responsible for any harm caused by their dangerous activities without any exceptions. This ensures that those who profit from risky industrial processes bear the full costs.

195. (B) It ensures that formal legal rights can be translated into practical realities for the poor.
The access to justice movement is crucial for development because it ensures that the formal legal rights of the poor can be effectively enforced. Without practical access to legal aid, representation, and fair procedures, legal rights remain meaningless for marginalized communities. This movement focuses on overcoming the financial, social, and procedural barriers that prevent the poor from using the legal system.

196. (D) All of the above
All the provided statements regarding global justice are correct. Statists emphasize duties to fellow citizens, while cosmopolitans argue that national borders are morally arbitrary. Martha Nussbaum's capabilities approach identifies essential entitlements for all humans, and Thomas Pogge focuses on the duty of the affluent not to harm the poor through unjust global structures. These diverse perspectives together form the rich academic.

197. (A) Unstated assumptions, rhetoric, and power dynamics in the text.
A postmodernist analysis of a judicial opinion would focus on identifying unstated assumptions, the use of rhetoric, and the underlying power dynamics within the text. Postmodernists are interested in how legal language is used to construct a specific version of reality and how it may privilege certain interests over others. This approach critiques the perceived objectivity of judicial reasoning and seeks to.

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198. (B) A judge's statement on a point of law that is not necessary for the decision.
The term obiter dictum refers to a judge's remark or statement on a point of law that is not essential to the final decision in the case. Unlike the ratio decidendi, which is binding, an obiter dictum is merely persuasive and does not create a binding precedent for future cases. These statements can

still be influential and provide guidance for legal development.

199. (B) Austin, Kelsen, and Hart
The positivist tradition in jurisprudence is most closely associated with the works of John Austin, Hans Kelsen, and H.L.A. Hart. These thinkers emphasized the separation of law and morality and focused on the formal sources and structure of legal systems. Their approach treats law as it is, as established by sovereign authority or social facts, rather than as it ought to be.

200. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Jurists and their concepts are linked: H.L.A. Hart defined law as the union of primary and secondary rules. Lon Fuller articulated the inner morality of law. Lord Devlin argued for the legal enforcement of public morality. John Stuart Mill developed the harm principle, which limits state intervention. These thinkers have provided the foundational arguments for many modern debates in legal philosophy.

201. (C) Disability
In Hohfeld's scheme of jural relations, immunity and disability are jural correlatives. If person X has an immunity from being sued by person Y, it means that Y lacks the legal power to bring a successful lawsuit against X. Therefore, Y is under a legal disability to exercise that power. This precise terminology helps to clearly define the legal standing and limitations of.

202. (C) The separate legal personality of a corporation
The case of Salomon v. A. Salomon & Co. Ltd. is foundational in corporate law, as it established the principle of a corporation's separate legal personality. The House of Lords ruled that a company is a distinct legal entity, separate from its shareholders and directors, even if one person holds almost all the shares. This principle ensures that the company's liabilities are its.

203. (C) Incorporeal Ownership
Ownership of a trademark or copyright is an example of incorporeal ownership because it involves rights over intangible assets. These rights do not have a physical presence but are legally recognized and protected interests in intellectual property. This is distinguished from corporeal ownership, which refers to physical objects like land or personal property. Incorporeal ownership is increasingly important in the modern.

204. (B) Compensation
The main purpose of remedial liability is to provide compensation to the injured party for their loss or to specifically enforce their legal right. Unlike penal liability, which aims to punish the offender, remedial liability focuses on restoring the plaintiff as much as possible to their original position. It is a central element of civil law and ensures that individuals are held accountable.

205. (D) Access to justice
The legal aid movement is a practical application of the principle of access to justice. By providing legal services to the indigent, the movement ensures that the legal system is not just for those who can afford it. It recognizes that formal legal rights are meaningless without the means to enforce them. This principle is essential for maintaining the rule of law.

206. (A) Sociological jurisprudence
Sociological jurisprudence is most closely associated with the idea that law is an instrument for social change and development. This school of thought views law as a social phenomenon and emphasizes its functional role in society. Jurists like Roscoe Pound argue that law should be used for social engineering to balance competing interests and promote progress. This perspective treats law as a.

207. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
From a postmodern perspective, law cannot be a neutral arbiter of disputes because legal language is inherently indeterminate. Postmodernists argue that every interpretation of a legal text is an act of power that reflects the biases and perspective of the interpreter. Therefore, the legal system inevitably reinforces certain power dynamics rather than providing objective justice. This reasoning explains the postmodern skepticism toward.

208. (A) Force, validity, and authority.
Formal sources of law are the specific channels or processes through which a rule of law derives its force, validity, and authority. These sources, such

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as legislation, judicial precedent, and custom, are recognized by the legal system as being capable of creating binding norms. They distinguish legally binding rules from other social or moral guidelines. Understanding formal sources is essential for identifying the.

209. (D) The law of gravity.
According to John Austin, law properly so called consists of commands issued by a sovereign to its subjects. While statutes, precedents, and by-laws fit this definition, the law of gravity is a law of nature and does not involve a command from a political sovereign. Austin's theory focuses on the legal rules that govern human conduct within a political community, separating them.

210. (B) The actual rules of conduct that govern social life, which may differ from formal law.
Eugen Ehrlich's concept of living law refers to the actual rules of conduct that govern social life, regardless of whether they are formally recognized by the state. He argued that these living norms are often more important for maintaining social order than the rules found in statutes and judicial decisions. To understand the legal system, one must study the actual practices and.

211. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Hart-Devlin debate addresses the question of whether the law should enforce morality. Hart argued from a utilitarian perspective, using the harm principle to suggest that the state should only interfere to prevent harm to others. Devlin maintained that society has a right to enforce shared moral standards to preserve social cohesion. Both statements accurately reflect the core positions and the foundational.

212. (D) Power
In Hohfeld's scheme, the ability to change the legal relations of another person is called a power. For example, the owner of a property has the power to transfer their title to another person, thereby changing the legal status of both parties. A power is a fundamental legal interest that allows individuals to create, amend, or terminate legal rights and duties through their.

213. (A) Is a real psychic and social entity with its own will.

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The Realist Theory of legal personality, associated with Gierke, argues that a corporation is a real psychic and social entity with its own collective will. This view treats the corporation as a living organism that exists independently of its members and the state. It contrasts with theories that view corporations as legal fictions or symbols. The Realist Theory emphasizes the natural social.

214. (B) Mediate possession
Mediate possession occurs when a person possesses an object through the physical control of another person, such as a servant or an agent. While the servant has actual physical control, they hold the object on behalf of their principal, who is recognized by the law as being in possession. This distinction allows the legal system to protect the interests of owners who.

215. (B) Offenses of strict liability.
The requirement of mens rea, or a guilty mind, can be waived in the case of strict liability offenses. These are crimes where a person can be held liable based on the prohibited act alone, regardless of their intention or lack of fault. Strict liability is often applied to regulatory offenses or activities that affect public welfare and safety, where the goal is.

216. (A) The history of ancient Roman legal procedure.
The field of law, poverty, and development is primarily concerned with the role of law in promoting economic growth, social equity, and access to justice for the marginalized. While legal history can provide context, the specific history of ancient Roman procedure is not a primary concern of this modern, functional discipline. The focus is on how contemporary legal systems can be used.

217. (C) Cosmopolitan
A person who believes that we have strong moral obligations to aid the global poor, irrespective of national borders, is best described as a cosmopolitan. This perspective emphasizes the equal worth of all human beings and argues that principles of justice should apply globally. Cosmopolitans challenge the idea that our moral duties are limited to the citizens of our own state or community.

218. (D) Belief in the power of reason to create a just and orderly legal system.
Modernism in legal thought is characterized by a strong belief in the power of reason to create a just and orderly legal system. Modernists advocate for rational analysis, codification, and the systematic application of universal principles to achieve progress and stability. This faith in human reason as the primary tool for justice distinguishes modernism from traditionalism and the skepticism found in postmodern.

219. (C) Persuasive authority
When a judge cites a decision from a lower court, they are using it as a persuasive authority. While the lower court's decision is not binding on a higher court, the reasoning may be found convincing and can influence the judge's decision. Binding authority, in contrast, must be followed by courts lower in the same hierarchy. Persuasive authority allows for the development.

220. (B) Social Engineering
Roscoe Pound's concept of social engineering describes the process of balancing conflicting individual, public, and social interests to achieve maximum satisfaction with minimum friction. He believed that the primary purpose of law is to build an efficient social structure through the systematic management of human wants and claims. This functional approach treats law as a tool for social progress and harmony.

221. (D) A right imposes a corresponding duty on another, while a privilege does not.
In Hohfeldian terms, the primary distinction between a right and a privilege is that a right imposes a corresponding duty on another person, while a privilege does not. If A has a right against B, B must perform a certain action. If A has a privilege to do something, A is simply free from any duty to refrain from that action, and B.

222. (A) The fulfillment of a specified condition which may or may not happen.
Contingent ownership is a form of interest that depends on the fulfillment of a specified condition that may or may not occur in the future. Until the condition is met, the ownership is not vested and remains uncertain. This is distinguished from vested ownership, where the right is certain and fixed. Contingent interests are common in wills and trusts, where property rights.

223. (C) The principle of 'an eye for an eye'.
The reformative theory of punishment is least concerned with the principle of an eye for an eye, which is a hallmark of retributive theory. Instead, reformative theory focuses on the background and circumstances of the offender and seeks to rehabilitate them so they can be reintegrated into society. It treats punishment as a means to cure the offender rather than as a.

224. (A) The right to freedom of speech.
The right to freedom of speech is a negative right because it primarily requires others, particularly the state, to abstain from interfering with an individual's speech. Negative rights impose a duty of non-interference. In contrast, positive rights like education or healthcare require others to provide specific goods or services to the right-holder. This distinction is central to understanding the different types.

225. (C) The rise of individual autonomy and free negotiation.
Sir Henry Maine's description of the movement from status to contract indicates the rise of individual autonomy and the power of free negotiation in progressive societies. It signifies a shift from a legal system where rights are determined by one's fixed social or family position to one where they are based on voluntary agreements. This movement reflects the growth of personal freedom.

226. (C) (a), (b), (c) and (e) only
Legislation, precedent, and custom are recognized as formal and primary sources of law. A custom must be ancient, reasonable, and certain to be legally binding. Subordinate legislation is made by authorities other than the supreme legislature. However, professional opinions and legal treatises are generally considered secondary or persuasive sources, rather than formal sources of law. These correct statements reflect standard.

227. (C) A hypothetical, presupposed norm that grants validity to the entire legal system.
In Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, the Grundnorm is a hypothetical and presupposed norm that serves as the ultimate source of

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validity for the entire legal system. It is not a law passed by a legislature or a constitution but is an assumption necessary for the scientific analysis of law as a hierarchy of norms. The Grundnorm ensures the systematic unity.

228. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
The Sociological School of Jurisprudence treats law as a social phenomenon, focusing on how legal rules actually function in society. This school examines law in action and its practical impact on people's lives rather than focusing purely on abstract legal content. By studying the relationship between law and social context, sociological jurists aim to understand how the legal system can better.

229. (A) The validity of law and the morality of law.
The essence of the Hart-Fuller debate is the conflict between the formal validity of law and its moral content. Hart defended the positivist view that a law is valid if it comes from a recognized source, separate from its morality. Fuller argued that a legal system must possess an inner morality to be truly law. This debate remains a central theme.

230. (B) Legal Personality
Legal personality is the capacity of an entity to hold rights and be subject to duties within a legal system. This includes natural persons and juristic persons like corporations. Having legal personality allows an entity to participate in legal relations, own property, and be held liable for its actions. It is a fundamental concept that determines who or what can be a.

231. (B) The person in possession has a prima facie good title against everyone but the true owner.
The saying that possession is nine points of the law reflects the principle that a person in possession of an object has a prima facie good title against everyone except the true owner. The law protects possessory interests to maintain peace and order, shifting the burden of proof to anyone who claims a superior right. While not absolute ownership, possession provides a.

232. (A) To create and protect entitlements for the poor (e.g., right to food, right to work).
A key goal of using law for poverty reduction is to create and protect legal entitlements for the poor, such as the right to food, work, and housing. By framing these needs as legal rights, the law provides a mechanism for individuals to claim their share of resources and hold the state accountable. This approach empowers marginalized communities and ensures that.

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233. (C) Moral universalism
The cosmopolitan argument for global distributive justice is based on moral universalism, which asserts that every human being has equal moral worth regardless of their nationality. This principle implies that we have obligations of justice to everyone in the world and that global resources should be distributed fairly. Cosmopolitanism challenges the idea that national borders should limit our moral concern and support.

234. (D) The ideal of a universal, impartial, and homogenous application of law.
The postmodernist emphasis on difference challenges the modernist ideal of a universal, impartial, and homogenous application of law. Postmodernists argue that because people's experiences and perspectives are diverse and fragmented, a single, universal legal system may suppress difference and fail to achieve true justice. This critique encourages a more nuanced approach to law that recognizes plurality and the importance of specific.

235. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Theories of corporate personality are associated with specific jurists: Savigny advocated the Fiction Theory, while Gierke supported the Realist Theory. Salmond is linked with the Concession Theory, and Ihering propounded the Bracket Theory. These diverse perspectives attempt to explain the nature and source of legal personality for artificial entities like corporations, forming a core part of jurisprudential study on corporate.

236. (B) It can have significant persuasive value in future cases.
While obiter dicta are not binding on future courts, they can have significant persuasive value. These remarks by a judge on points of law not essential to the decision can provide guidance and influence the development of legal principles

in later cases. Lawyers and judges often cite well-reasoned dicta to support their arguments or to explore new legal directions, making them.

237. (D) There is a higher, moral law to which man-made law must conform to be truly valid.
A core belief of the Natural Law school is that there is a higher, universal moral law that exists independently of human enactment. Proponents argue that man-made laws must conform to these moral principles to be truly valid and binding. This approach treats justice and morality as inherent parts of the legal system, rather than as separate concepts. It provides a.

238. (A) Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld
Wesley Newcomb Hohfeld is the jurist who systematically analyzed and categorized jural relations into a precise system of correlatives and opposites. His work provided a fundamental vocabulary for describing the complex web of legal entitlements, obligations, powers, and immunities that exist between individuals. Hohfeld's analysis remains a foundational tool in modern legal theory for understanding the structure of rights and duties.

239. (C) All of the above
An encumbrance is a right or interest in property held by someone other than the owner that limits the owner's full rights. Mortgages, easements (such as a right of way), and charges are all common examples of encumbrances. While the owner still holds the legal title, these interests represent burdens on the property that must be recognized and can affect its value.

240. (A) Mens rea (fault)
Strict liability is a legal concept that dispenses with the requirement of proving mens rea, or fault, for certain offenses. In such cases, a person or entity can be held liable based solely on the commission of the prohibited act, regardless of their intention, knowledge, or lack of negligence. This principle is often applied to activities that pose a significant risk.

241. (B) Command, Sovereign, and Sanction.
According to John Austin, the three essential elements of law are command, sovereign, and sanction. Law is a command issued by a political sovereign to their subjects, and this command is backed by a threat of harm or a sanction for disobedience. This imperative theory of law separates legal rules from morality and focuses on the source and enforcement of legislative authority.

242. (B) Vicarious Liability
The doctrine of respondeat superior is the foundational basis for vicarious liability, particularly the liability of an employer for the wrongful acts of an employee. This principle holds the superior responsible for the actions of their subordinate when those acts are committed during the course of their employment. It ensures that the employer, who directs the work and usually has more resources, bears.

243. (C) Duty
In Hohfeld's scheme of jural relations, right and duty are jural correlatives. This means that if person A has a legal right against person B, person B has a corresponding legal duty to act or refrain from acting in a certain way for A's benefit. This relationship ensures a balance of entitlements and obligations between individuals, forming the core of legal.

244. (A) Frederic Maitland
The famous description of the law as a seamless web is attributed to the legal historian Frederic Maitland. This metaphor suggests that all parts of the law are interconnected and that changes in one area can have ripples throughout the entire legal system. It emphasizes the historical continuity and the complex, integrated nature of legal rules and principles over time. This perspective.

245. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Ownership is correctly classified as a right in rem because it is an interest that is available against the whole world. Everyone in society is under a legal duty not to interfere with the owner's possession and enjoyment of their property. This distinguishes it from a right in personam, which is only enforceable against a specific individual. These two statements accurately reflect.

246. (B) Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau
The social contract theory regarding the origin of the state is most closely associated with the political philosophers Thomas Hobbes, John

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Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. They each explored the idea that individuals agree to form a political society and follow its laws in exchange for the protection of their rights and the maintenance of order. This theory provides a foundational justification for.

247. (C) Bracket Theory
The Bracket Theory of corporate personality suggests that the law merely clips together or puts a bracket around the individual members who compose a corporation. According to this view, the corporation itself is not a real person or even a fictional entity, but a convenient symbol used to simplify the legal treatment of the collective interests of its members. It remains a.

248. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
A person in possession of a stolen object has a good title against the whole world except the true owner. This is because possession is considered prima facie evidence of ownership, and the law protects possessory interests to maintain peace and prevent arbitrary interference. This principle ensures that the person in actual control of an object can defend their interest against anyone.

249. (B) H.L.A. Hart
The internal aspect of rules was a key contribution of H.L.A. Hart to legal theory. He argued that social rules are distinguished from mere habits because members of a group have an internal perspective, treating the rules as common standards of behavior. This internal aspect involves a critical, reflective attitude toward conduct and provides the basis for legal obligation and social order.

250. (C) Possession of a right of way (easement).
Incorporeal possession refers to the possession of intangible rights rather than physical objects. An example is the possession of a right of way or easement over another person's land. In such cases, the possessor does not hold the physical soil but holds the legal right to use it for a specific purpose. This concept distinguishes the control of rights from the control of.

251. (B) To be the mechanism from which a law derives its binding force.
Formal sources serve as the foundational mechanism from which legal rules derive their authoritative force and validity within a legal system. These include legislation, precedent, and custom, which create binding rules. They are distinguished from informal sources, which influence legal thought but do not possess the inherent power to establish legally binding mandates or requirements on their own.

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252. (A) The doctrine that requires courts to adhere to rulings from higher courts in similar cases.
The doctrine of stare decisis is a foundational principle of common law systems requiring courts to follow the legal principles established by higher courts in similar previous cases. This promotes legal consistency and predictability by ensuring that judicial decisions are bound by established precedent, thereby maintaining stability within the legal hierarchy and limiting arbitrary rulings in the judiciary.

253. (C) Informal sources influence legal development without creating binding rules on their own.
Informal or material sources of law, such as juristic opinions and principles of equity, primarily serve to guide the evolution and interpretation of legal rules. Unlike formal sources like legislation or precedent, they lack the inherent authority to create binding legal obligations independently. Instead, they act as persuasive influences that shape the development and refinement of existing law.

254. (D) subordinate to sources like legislation and precedent.
In contemporary legal frameworks, the status of custom has generally diminished, becoming subordinate to more direct and authoritative sources like legislation and judicial precedent. While historically vital, modern application of custom typically requires rigorous proof of antiquity and continuous observance. Consequently, it remains a secondary mechanism, primarily filling gaps rather than serving as the primary source of law.

255. (C) the hierarchy and interplay among its various sources of law.
The overall character and functionality of any legal system are primarily shaped by the specific hierarchy and interaction among its various

formal and informal sources. This interplay determines how the system manages stability and adapts to change. By defining which sources carry the most weight, the legal framework establishes its unique identity, authoritative structure, and capacity for systematic evolution.

256. (B) The Analytical School.
The Analytical School, or legal positivism, focuses strictly on the law as it is formally enacted by a sovereign authority. This perspective separates legal validity from moral considerations or subjective notions of justice. It prioritizes the structural analysis of legal concepts and rules as they exist in practice, emphasizing the source of the law rather than its ethical content.

257. (D) a product of the customs and collective spirit of a people.
The Historical School views law as an organic development rooted in the long-standing traditions, customs, and collective consciousness of a specific population. It rejects the idea that law is merely a product of arbitrary legislative will. Instead, law is perceived as an expression of the Volksgeist, evolving naturally over time to reflect the unique cultural identity of a people.

258. (A) practical functioning and societal impact of law.
The Sociological School prioritizes the practical functioning of law within society, viewing it primarily as a tool for social engineering and balancing competing interests. Rather than focusing on abstract rules, this perspective analyzes the tangible effects of legal mandates on social behavior. Law is seen as a mechanism to manage social dynamics and achieve specific societal goals and outcomes.

259. (C) conformity with fundamental principles of justice and reason.
Natural Law theory asserts that the validity of man-made statutes is intrinsically tied to their alignment with universal principles of justice and reason. According to this school of thought, laws must conform to higher moral standards to be considered truly binding. This perspective posits a necessary connection between law and morality, suggesting that reason is discoverable by humans through nature.

260. (A) The relationship between law and morality.
The fundamental point of contention between the Analytical and Natural Law schools lies in the connection between law and morality. Legal positivists argue for the separability thesis, claiming law's validity depends on its source. In contrast, natural law theorists contend that a rule cannot be a true law if it violates fundamental moral principles or higher concepts of justice.

261. (D) That a law's validity is independent of its moral content.
The separability thesis is a core component of legal positivism, asserting that the validity of a law does not depend on its moral content. It argues that a rule is legally binding if it originates from an authoritative source through the correct procedure. This conceptual distinction ensures that identifying what the law is remains separate from evaluating its morality.

262. (B) lacks the status of a true law due to its violation of fundamental morality.
Natural law theorists believe that for a rule to be considered valid law, it must adhere to fundamental principles of justice and morality. Therefore, a statute that promotes systematic discrimination would be viewed as lacking the status of a true law because it flagrantly violates these essential moral foundations. To this school, an unjust law is not a law.

263. (C) legal certainty and objectivity.
Legal positivists advocate for the separation of law and morality to ensure objective identification and legal certainty. By decoupling legal validity from subjective moral judgments, the system provides a clear understanding of what the law is, rather than what it ought to be. This approach minimizes ambiguity and ensures that legal rules are applied consistently regardless of individual ethical opinions.

264. (D) the adherence of a legal system to procedural principles like clarity and consistency.
The concept of the inner morality of law focuses on the procedural integrity of a legal system rather than the substantive goodness of its rules. It requires that laws be clear, consistent, publicly manifested, and capable of being followed. Adherence to these procedural principles is

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considered essential for a system of rules to be properly characterized and recognized as law.

265. (A) there is a conflict between a legal duty and a moral obligation.
The conflict between legal positivism and natural law theory becomes most significant when individuals are forced to choose between obeying a legally valid statute and following a moral obligation. This dilemma highlights the tension between a law's formal validity and its ethical content, illustrating the practical consequences of whether one views law and morality as conceptually separate or necessarily linked.

266. (B) a person's legal right often corresponds to another's legal duty.
Jural co-relatives describe the reciprocal relationship between legal rights and duties, where the existence of a right in one party necessitates a corresponding duty in another. A person's legal interest is protected by the law through the imposition of obligations on others. This interdependency ensures that rights are not merely abstract claims but are reinforced by enforceable legal responsibilities.

267. (B) A right in rem is available against the public at large, while a right in personam is against a specific person.
A right in rem is characterized by its availability against the entire world, imposing a general duty on all individuals not to interfere with that right. Conversely, a right in personam is a specific claim available only against a particular person or entity. While the former protects general interests like property, the latter arises from specific relationships, such as contracts.

268. (A) an infant child or a person in a coma.
The interest theory defines a right as a legally protected interest, regardless of whether the holder can exercise control. This makes it suitable for explaining the rights of individuals like infants or those in a coma who lack the capacity for autonomous will. Unlike the will theory, which emphasizes individual autonomy, the interest theory focuses on the law's protection.

269. (C) a right in rem, because it imposes a duty on everyone not to interfere.
A right to the peaceful enjoyment of land is classified as a right in rem because it creates a general duty that applies to everyone in society. It requires the world at large to refrain from interfering with the owner's possession and use. This broad applicability distinguishes it from rights that are only enforceable against specific individuals through personal legal obligations.

270. (D) The subject who holds the right.
Jurisprudence identifies the subject, or the person holding the right, as one of the fundamental elements of a legal right. This subject is the entity whose interests are recognized and protected by the legal system. Other core components include the object, which is the thing or action involved, and the content, which defines the substance and scope of the right.

271. (C) a human being, whereas an artificial person is a non-human entity granted legal status.
Natural persons are individual human beings who are recognized by the law from birth until death. In contrast, artificial persons are non-human entities, such as corporations or states, that are granted legal personality through a legal fiction. This distinction allows these constructed entities to be treated as legal actors with their own specific sets of rights and duties under law.

272. (B) own property and be sued in its own name.
Having a separate legal personality allows a corporation to function as an independent legal entity distinct from its individual members. This status empowers the corporation to own property, enter into binding contracts, and participate in legal proceedings by suing or being sued in its own name. It facilitates complex commercial activities by treating the organization as a singular, perpetual legal actor.

273. (D) Its practical usefulness in enabling commercial and social organization.
The primary justification for the legal fiction of artificial personality is its immense practical utility in organizing complex economic and social activities. By granting entities like corporations legal status, the law enables large-scale collaboration, investment, and management that would be difficult to achieve through individuals alone. This pragmatic approach supports modern

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commerce and the efficient functioning of diverse public institutions.

274. (A) shareholders are shielded from personal liability for the corporation's debts.
The veil of incorporation is a legal principle that separates the identity of a corporation from that of its shareholders. This separation shields individual investors from being personally liable for the company's financial debts or legal obligations. It encourages economic investment by limiting the personal risk of shareholders to the amount they have contributed to the corporation's capital and assets.

275. (C) The state or a government-owned university.
Artificial or juristic persons are entities that the law treats as having a legal personality, despite not being human. Examples include the state, government-owned universities, and corporations. These entities can hold rights and fulfill duties independently of the natural persons who manage or comprise them. This status is a creation of the law to facilitate various public and private functions.

276. (A) mental intention to hold a thing as one's own.
Animus domini represents the mental element required for legal possession, characterized by the specific intention to hold and control a thing as one's own. It must coexist with the physical element of control to establish a possessory relationship. This subjective intent distinguishes a possessor from someone who merely holds an object without the desire to claim it as their own.

277. (D) ownership is the ultimate legal title, while possession is primarily factual control.
Ownership is the ultimate legal title over a thing, representing a de jure relationship defined by a comprehensive bundle of rights. Possession, however, is primarily a de facto relationship based on the actual physical and mental control of an object. While ownership provides the highest legal claim, possession refers to the factual state of holding something at a given time.

278. (B) corpus possessionis and animus domini.
Legal possession is constituted by two essential components: corpus possessionis and animus domini. Corpus possessionis refers to the physical element of actual control over a thing. Animus domini is the mental element, representing the intention to hold that thing as one's own. Both elements must be present for an individual to be recognized as having legal possession of an object.

279. (C) ownership.
Ownership is often described as a bundle of rights that provides the owner with broad authority over a thing. This bundle includes the rights to use the object, enjoy its benefits, and dispose of or alienate it as they see fit. Unlike possession, which focuses on factual control, ownership represents the most extensive and durable legal relationship a person can have.

280. (D) Possession and ownership are types of property, which is the overarching legal relationship.
Property is the overarching legal term describing the entire relationship between a person and a thing. Both ownership and possession are specific types of interests or relationships that fall under the broader umbrella of property law. Ownership represents the ultimate legal title, while possession denotes factual control, but both are components of the legal framework governing interests in various objects.

281. (A) punish the wrongdoer and deter societal harm.
Criminal liability is primarily punitive and aims to punish wrongdoers for actions that are considered harmful to society at large. Its principal objectives are to penalize the individual for their misconduct and to deter others from committing similar acts in the future. This distinguishes it from civil liability, which focuses on providing a remedy and compensation to the specific victim.

282. (B) mental element or state of mind of the accused.
Mens rea refers to the mental element or state of mind of an accused person at the time a wrongful act was committed. It signifies a guilty mind or the intent to perform a prohibited action. In most legal systems, establishing mens rea is necessary for criminal liability, as it links the physical act to the individual's conscious choice or negligence.

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283. (C) It imposes liability even in the absence of a guilty mind.
Strict liability is a legal doctrine that imposes responsibility for a wrongful act even when the mental element, or mens rea, is absent. Under this principle, a person can be held liable for the consequences of their actions regardless of their intent or lack of fault. However, the accused may still be permitted to raise certain specific legal defenses.

284. (D) the breach of a legally established duty.
Legal liability fundamentally originates from the breach of a duty that has been established by law. When an individual fails to fulfill a legal obligation or performs a prohibited act, they become legally responsible and subject to sanctions or remedies. This concept ensures that legal duties are enforceable and that there are consequences for failing to adhere to legal standards.

285. (C) the wrongdoer's intent is considered irrelevant compared to the high risk of public harm.
Absolute liability is typically applied to hazardous activities because the extreme risk of public harm outweighs the importance of the actor's intent. In these high-risk situations, the law imposes responsibility without requiring proof of a guilty mind and allows no defenses. This ensures that those conducting dangerous activities are held fully accountable for any resulting damage to the public.

286. (B) either reinforcing existing inequalities or promoting progressive change.
Legal systems possess a dual capacity in relation to poverty, as they can either entrench economic disparities or serve as instruments for progress. Biased frameworks and barriers to justice can perpetuate a cycle of poverty for vulnerable populations. Conversely, law can act as a catalyst for development by protecting rights, regulating markets, and providing legal empowerment to the disadvantaged.

287. (B) establishing the rule of law is a vital prerequisite for sustainable development.
The law and development movement posits that the establishment of the rule of law is an essential prerequisite for achieving sustainable socio-economic growth. A predictable and fair legal system creates the necessary environment for investment and equitable distribution of development benefits. Without these legal foundations, long-term economic progress and effective poverty alleviation are considered much more difficult to achieve.

288. (A) A legal system with secure property rights and enforceable contracts.
Fostering economic growth and investment requires a legal system that provides secure property rights and enforceable contracts. These elements create predictability and stability, which are necessary for individuals and businesses to engage in economic activities with confidence. Access to justice for all further ensures that the legal framework supports a fair environment conducive to sustainable development and long-term prosperity.

289. (D) By creating legal aid systems to help them claim their rights.
Creating legal aid systems is a primary method for directly empowering the poor within a legal framework. These systems provide the necessary resources and representation for disadvantaged individuals to claim their entitlements and challenge injustices. By facilitating access to the courts, legal aid allows the poor to use the law as a tool to protect their interests and improve their conditions.

290. (A) the practical impact of legal institutions on socio-economic conditions.
The field of law, poverty, and development is primarily focused on analyzing the practical impact that legal institutions and frameworks have on socio-economic conditions. It examines how laws can either hinder or facilitate development and the reduction of poverty. This inquiry seeks to understand the bidirectional relationship between legal systems and the economic well-being of individuals and diverse communities.

291. (C) It applies principles of justice beyond the nation-state to the global level.
Global justice shifts the focus from a purely national context to a planetary scale, examining moral duties and obligations in an interconnected world. It extends principles of justice beyond the borders of individual nation-states to address

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international issues. This perspective considers how institutions and states should interact to ensure fairness and address inequalities that transcend traditional geographical and political boundaries.

292. (A) scope and priority of moral duties to fellow citizens versus foreigners.
The main point of contention between cosmopolitan and statist views involves the scope and priority of moral obligations. Cosmopolitans argue that duties of justice apply equally to all individuals globally, regardless of nationality. Statists, however, believe that the unique bond among citizens of a specific state creates more stringent and prioritized duties toward fellow citizens than toward those outside the community.

293. (D) a morally questionable situation that may require redress from the affluent.
A cosmopolitan theorist would view vast global wealth disparities as morally suspect because they believe principles of justice should apply to everyone equally. From this perspective, significant inequalities in life prospects based on birth or nationality are unjust. Consequently, they argue that affluent nations and individuals may have a moral duty to assist the global poor to address these imbalances.

294. (B) What duties do affluent nations have towards poorer nations?
Theories of global justice specifically address the duties that affluent nations have toward people and nations facing poverty and inequality. This involves questioning the extent of moral obligations beyond national borders and determining how global resources should be distributed. These theories analyze the responsibilities of wealthy states in creating a more just international order and alleviating suffering on a global scale.

295. (D) a national healthcare system for its own citizens over foreign aid.
A statist or communitarian perspective prioritizes the obligations of distributive justice within a specific national community. This viewpoint emphasizes the special bond between fellow citizens, which generates more significant duties than those owed to outsiders. Therefore, such a theorist would prioritize a national program, like healthcare for its own citizens, over providing extensive foreign aid to individuals in other countries.

296. (D) belief in rationality and the pursuit of a coherent legal order.
Modernist jurisprudence is defined by a strong belief in rationality and the potential to create a coherent, universally valid legal system. It relies on grand narratives and overarching principles to legitimize the law. This school of thought assumes that legal language has stable meanings and that objective principles can be systematically applied through reason to maintain an orderly and just society.

297. (A) Post-modernism, to expose contradictions and hidden biases in legal texts.
Deconstruction is a core method of post-modernism used to analyze legal texts by exposing their internal contradictions and hidden biases. This process reveals how seemingly neutral principles often serve the interests of dominant groups and reflect underlying power dynamics. By deconstructing these texts, post-modernists challenge the law's claims to impartiality, universal reason, and the existence of a single, objective truth.

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298. (B) Modernism views legal language as inherently stable, while post-modernism sees it as indeterminate.
Modernism and post-modernism differ fundamentally regarding the nature of legal language. Modernists believe that legal language can possess a stable, determinate meaning, allowing for objective application. Conversely, post-modernists view language as inherently indeterminate, emphasizing that meaning is fluid and often influenced by power structures. This skepticism challenges the idea that legal texts can provide a single, clear, and objective truth.

299. (B) ideological constructs that can mask underlying power structures.
Post-modern legal thought is skeptical of grand narratives because it perceives them as ideological constructs that mask underlying power structures. These overarching stories often marginalize alternative perspectives and conceal how the law serves dominant interests.

By questioning these narratives, post-modernists seek to reveal the plurality of experiences and the arbitrary nature of the distinctions that traditional legal systems often take for granted.

300. (A) 'grand narrative' characteristic of modernist thought.

The idea of universal human rights is considered a grand narrative typical of modernist thought, as it relies on overarching principles to legitimize the legal system. Modernism seeks to establish universally valid standards based on reason and progress. This concept assumes that certain rights are inherent and can be applied globally to create a coherent and just order for all humanity.

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CHAPTER 02
Constitutional and Administrative Law

1. Which of the following terms in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?
(A) Justice
(B) Socialist
(C) Liberty
(D) Republic

2. The concept of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of which country?
(A) Ireland
(B) United Kingdom
(C) United States of America
(D) Canada

3. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?
(A) To safeguard all public property and to abjure the use of violence
(B) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests
(C) To provide free and compulsory education for children up to age 14
(D) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of reform

4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head.
Statement II : The State executive consists of the Governor, and the Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

5. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The principles of natural justice are not codified in the Indian Constitution but are considered as a fundamental aspect of the rule of law.
Reason (R) : The Supreme Court has held that the principles of natural justice are implicit in Article 14 and Article 21 of the Constitution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. The power of the President of India to issue an ordinance is a:
(A) Executive power
(B) Legislative power
(C) Judicial power
(D) Constituent power

7. Under the Indian Constitution, the power to create a new state is vested in:
(A) The President
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) The State Legislature
(D) The Parliament

8. Read the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:
1. It is based on the 'Objectives Resolution' drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. It has been amended only once so far.
3. It declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic.
4. The Supreme Court held in the Berubari Union case that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only

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(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

9. The rule against bias, nemo judex in causa sua, is a core component of:
(A) The principle of double jeopardy
(B) The doctrine of sovereign immunity
(C) The principle of natural justice
(D) The doctrine of pith and substance

10. Which one of the following is NOT a ground for judicial review of administrative action?
(A) Political expediency
(B) Illegality
(C) Procedural impropriety
(D) Irrationality

11. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued to:
(A) Compel a public authority to perform its mandatory legal duty
(B) Prohibit a lower court from exceeding its assigned jurisdiction
(C) Quash an order passed by an authority without legal jurisdiction
(D) Secure the release of a person who has been illegally detained

12. Read the following statements regarding the interrelationship between the Union and State executive:
1. The Governor of a state is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President.
2. The Union may give directions to a state to ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament.
3. The Governor can reserve a bill passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President.
4. The President can entrust functions to the state government with the consent of that government.
5. In case of failure of constitutional machinery in a state, the Union executive can assume the functions of the state government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

13. The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is provided in which Schedule of the Constitution of India?
(A) Sixth Schedule
(B) Eighth Schedule
(C) Seventh Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

14. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its:
(A) Advisory jurisdiction
(B) Appellate jurisdiction
(C) Writ jurisdiction
(D) Original jurisdiction

15. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Provision)
P. Emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion
Q. Emergency due to failure of constitutional machinery in states
R. Financial Emergency
S. Amendment of the Constitution
List II : (Article of the Constitution)
1. Article 368
2. Article 352
3. Article 360
4. Article 356

Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

16. Which of the following describes the nature of administrative law most appropriately?
(A) Law dealing with the constitution of administrative authorities.
(B) All of the above.
(C) Law relating to the powers and functions of administrative authorities.
(D) Law concerning the remedies available to individuals wronged by administrative actions.

17. The principle of Audi Alteram Partem means:
(A) No one should be a judge in his own cause
(B) Hear the other side

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(C) A decision must be supported by reasons
(D) The authority must act in good faith

18. Arrange the following landmark judgments related to the basic structure doctrine in chronological order:
1. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
2. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
3. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
4. Minerva Mills v. Union of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

19. A proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within what period from the date of its issue?
(A) Two months
(B) Six months
(C) One month
(D) Three months

20. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Parliament has the power to legislate on any matter in the State List if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority that it is necessary in the national interest.

Reason (R) : The structure of the Indian Constitution is purely federal.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Election Commission of India.
(A) It is a permanent and independent body established by the Constitution of India.
(B) It is responsible for conducting elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President.
(C) The Constitution has prescribed the qualifications for the members of the Election Commission.
(D) The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.

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22. The doctrine of 'Pith and Substance' is used by the judiciary to resolve issues related to:
(A) The conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
(B) The legislative competence of the Union and State legislatures
(C) The violation of principles of natural justice
(D) The reasonableness of an administrative action

23. Which Article of the Constitution provides for special provisions with respect to the state of Nagaland?
(A) Article 370
(B) Article 371B
(C) Article 371C
(D) Article 371A

24. A student is denied admission to an educational institution solely on the ground of his religion. This is a violation of which Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 29
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 15
(D) Article 30

25. Read the following statements regarding the powers of the Governor:
1. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister.
2. The Governor can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session.
3. The Governor has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment.
4. The Governor can nominate one member to the state legislative assembly from the Anglo-Indian community.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

26. Which of the following is NOT a writ that can be issued by the Supreme Court or a High Court?

(A) Injunction
(B) Mandamus
(C) Certiorari
(D) Quo Warranto

27. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in the Indian Constitution has its origins in:
(A) The Constitution of the UK
(B) The Government of India Act, 1935
(C) The conventions of the Indian Parliament
(D) The Constitution of the USA

28. The main purpose of including Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to:
(A) Establish a political democracy
(B) Establish a social and economic democracy
(C) Check the arbitrary actions of the executive
(D) Provide a framework for the judiciary

29. The satisfaction of the President for proclaiming an emergency under Article 356 is:
(A) Not subject to judicial review
(B) Final and cannot be questioned in any court
(C) Subject to judicial review on the ground of malafide
(D) Subject to parliamentary approval only

30. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Concept)
P. Rule of Law
Q. Separation of Powers
R. Social, economic and political justice
S. Federal structure with a strong centre
List II : (Source/Feature)
1. Preamble
2. A.V. Dicey
3. Montesquieu
4. Canadian Constitution
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

31. Administrative law is primarily concerned with:
(A) The powers and procedures of administrative agencies
(B) The relationship between citizens
(C) The structure of the legislature
(D) The composition of the judiciary

32. The term 'State' as defined in Article 12 of the Constitution for the purpose of Fundamental Rights does not include which of the following?
(A) The Government and Parliament of India
(B) A non-governmental private organization
(C) The Government and the Legislature of each of the States
(D) All local or other authorities within the territory of India

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33. Which one of the following is an essential component of the rule of audi alteram partem?
(A) Right to legal representation
(B) Right to notice
(C) Right to cross-examine witnesses
(D) Right to a reasoned decision

34. A bill is deemed to be a 'Money Bill' if it contains provisions dealing with:
(A) The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
(B) The formation of a new state.
(C) The salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.
(D) The powers and privileges of the Houses of Parliament.

35. Read the following statements regarding the Supreme Court of India:
1. It has original jurisdiction in disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
2. It has advisory jurisdiction to give its opinion on any question of law or fact of public importance referred to it by the President.
3. It is the highest court of appeal in the country.
4. The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
5. The number of judges in the Supreme Court can be altered by a Presidential order.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 2, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

36. The ground of 'irrationality' for judicial review of administrative action is also known as:
(A) Locus standi
(B) Ultra vires
(C) Stare decisis
(D) Wednesbury unreasonableness

37. A temporary provision with respect to the state of Jammu and Kashmir was contained in which article of the Constitution before its abrogation/ modification in 2019?
(A) Article 371
(B) Article 372
(C) Article 370
(D) Article 369

38. The interrelationship between the Prime Minister and the President is best described as:
(A) The Prime Minister is subordinate to the President.
(B) The President is the nominal head, while the Prime Minister is the real executive.
(C) The President and the Prime Minister have equal powers.
(D) The President acts as an advisor to the Prime Minister.

39. The power of Parliament to legislate on a matter in the State List during a National Emergency is provided under which article?
(A) Article 249
(B) Article 252
(C) Article 253
(D) Article 250

40. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable in nature.
Reason (R) : The Constitution states that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement regarding the Union Legislature?
(A) The Lok Sabha can be dissolved by the President.
(B) The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
(C) A joint sitting of both Houses can be convened to resolve a deadlock over a Constitution Amendment Bill.
(D) A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

42. What is the scope of Article 32 of the Constitution?
(A) It provides for the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
(B) It provides for the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
(C) It outlines the procedure for amending the Constitution.
(D) It details the powers of the Election Commission of India.

43. An administrative decision can be quashed on the ground of 'illegality' if the decision-maker:
(A) Acts in bad faith
(B) Fails to consider a relevant factor
(C) Reaches a conclusion that no reasonable person could have reached
(D) Exceeds the powers conferred by the statute

44. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Election Commissioners hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
Statement II : The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls is vested in the Election Commission of India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

45. Read the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties listed in the Constitution:
1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom.

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3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To pay taxes regularly and on time.

Which of the statements given above represent actual Fundamental Duties?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

46. Reasoned decision is an important requirement of:
(A) The doctrine of separation of powers
(B) The process of delegated legislation
(C) The executive power of the Union
(D) The principle of natural justice

47. Special provisions with respect to the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat are mentioned in:
(A) Article 371
(B) Article 371B
(C) Article 371I
(D) Article 371D

48. A proclamation of Financial Emergency under Article 360 results in:
(A) The suspension of all Fundamental Rights except Articles 20 and 21.
(B) A reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving the Union or a State.
(C) The Union government taking over the administration of all states.
(D) The dissolution of the Lok Sabha and the conduct of fresh elections.

49. The concept of 'Procedure established by law' under Article 21 was expanded to include 'due process of law' by the Supreme Court in the case of:
(A) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(D) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

50. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Writ)
P. Mandamus
Q. Habeas Corpus
R. Quo Warranto
S. Certiorari
List II : (Meaning)
1. To be certified
2. We command
3. By what authority or warrant
4. You may have the body

Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

51. What is the primary importance of administrative law in a modern welfare state?
(A) To restrict the powers of the government.
(B) To replace the functions of the legislature and judiciary.
(C) To provide a mechanism for controlling the vast powers of the executive and administrative authorities.
(D) To codify all administrative procedures into a single document.

52. The advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the President is:
(A) Not binding on the President
(B) Binding only if it is unanimous
(C) Subject to judicial review
(D) Binding on the President

53. The residuary powers of legislation, i.e., the power to make laws on matters not enumerated in any of the three lists, belongs to:
(A) The State Legislatures
(B) The President
(C) The Parliament
(D) The Supreme Court

54. The process for the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court is initiated by:
(A) The President of India
(B) The Parliament of India
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Law Minister of India

55. Read the following statements regarding grounds for judicial review of administrative action:
1. Mala fides (bad faith)
2. Unreasonableness

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3. Non-application of mind
4. Exceeding jurisdiction
5. Political disagreement with the policy

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 5 only
(D) All of the above

56. Which of the following is an example of an incorrect pair?
(A) Cultural and Educational Rights - Articles 30-31
(B) Right to Equality - Articles 14-18
(C) Right against Exploitation - Articles 23-24
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion - Articles 25-28

57. The National Emergency proclaimed on the ground of 'internal disturbance' was changed to 'armed rebellion' by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 38th Amendment
(C) 44th Amendment
(D) 52nd Amendment

58. The superintendence, direction, and control of elections in India are vested in:
(A) The Election Commission
(B) The President
(C) The Supreme Court
(D) The Parliament

59. The principle that no person can be a judge in his own cause is known as:
(A) Audi alteram partem
(B) Stare decisis
(C) Obiter dicta
(D) Nemo judex in causa sua

60. Arrange the following parts of the Constitution in the order they appear:
1. The Union and its Territory
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Citizenship

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

61. The power of judicial review of administrative actions allows courts to:
(A) Substitute their own decision for that of the administrative authority
(B) Re-evaluate the merits of the administrative decision
(C) Examine the legality and procedural fairness of the action
(D) Direct the administration on policy matters

62. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is:
(A) Not a part of the Constitution and cannot be amended
(B) A part of the Constitution but cannot be amended
(C) Not a part of the Constitution but can be amended
(D) A part of the Constitution and can be amended

63. Which Article provides for the right to constitutional remedies?
(A) Article 32
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 14

64. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The President can be impeached for 'violation of the Constitution'.
Statement II : The term 'violation of the Constitution' is explicitly defined in the Constitution itself.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

65. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Administrative law is often described as 'judge-made law'.
Reason (R) : The principles of administrative law have been primarily developed by judges through judicial decisions while reviewing administrative actions.

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(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. Which one of the following subjects is in the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Criminal Law
(B) Defence
(C) Police
(D) Banking

67. The tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner of India is:
(A) Five years or up to 65 years of age
(B) Five years or up to 62 years of age
(C) Six years or up to 65 years of age
(D) Six years or up to 62 years of age

68. The doctrine of eclipse applies to:
(A) Post-constitutional laws only
(B) Both pre-constitutional and post-constitutional laws
(C) Executive orders only
(D) Pre-constitutional laws only

69. The ground of 'procedural ultra vires' arises when an administrative authority:
(A) Acts with a malicious intention
(B) Makes a decision which is grossly unreasonable
(C) Fails to follow the mandatory procedure prescribed by the parent statute
(D) Takes into account irrelevant considerations

70. Read the following statements related to the Judiciary in India:
1. The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review.
2. Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the Governor of the concerned state.
3. The retiring age for a Supreme Court judge is 65 years.
4. The salaries of the Supreme Court judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

71. A special provision for the administration of tribal areas in certain North-Eastern states is provided under which schedule?
(A) Fifth Schedule
(B) Seventh Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Sixth Schedule

72. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:
(A) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States
(B) All members of Parliament
(C) All members of Parliament and all members of State Legislative Assemblies
(D) Elected members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

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73. The principle of 'collective responsibility' of the Council of Ministers is enshrined in which article?
(A) Article 74
(B) Article 77
(C) Article 75(3)
(D) Article 78

74. 'Droit Administratif' is a system of administrative law that originated in:
(A) France
(B) England
(C) USA
(D) Germany

75. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Doctrine)
P. Doctrine of Severability
Q. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
R. Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
S. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
List II : (Subject Matter)
1. Legislative competence
2. Extra-territorial operation of law
3. Validity of a part of a statute
4. Indirect transgression of legislative power
Codes:

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

76. Which fundamental right cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency?
(A) Right to freedom of speech and expression
(B) Right to life and personal liberty
(C) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India
(D) Right to constitutional remedies

77. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the principle of natural justice?
(A) Notice
(B) Hearing
(C) Double Jeopardy
(D) Reasoned Order

78. A situation where a hospital run by a public trust denies emergency medical aid to an accident victim, leading to his death, could be a violation of:
(A) Article 19(1)(g)
(B) Article 25
(C) Article 14
(D) Article 21

79. The power to declare an area as a 'scheduled area' for the purpose of special provisions is vested in:
(A) The President
(B) The Parliament
(C) The Governor of the State
(D) The State Legislature

80. Read the following statements regarding the distribution of legislative powers:
1. Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the Union List.
2. The Legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List.
3. Both Parliament and State Legislatures have power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the Concurrent List.
4. In case of a conflict between a Union law and a State law on a concurrent subject, the Union law prevails.
5. Residuary powers of legislation are vested with the State Legislatures.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, and 5

81. Judicial review of an administrative action on the ground of 'mala fides' means the action was taken:
(A) Without applying the mind to relevant facts
(B) With a dishonest intention or corrupt motive
(C) Beyond the legal powers of the authority
(D) In a manner that is grossly unreasonable

82. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble have been taken from:
(A) The French Revolution
(B) The Russian Revolution
(C) The American Civil War
(D) The Glorious Revolution of England

83. Which of the following Directive Principles is based on Gandhian ideology?
(A) To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code.
(B) To separate the judiciary from the executive.
(C) To organize village panchayats.
(D) To provide free legal aid to the poor.

84. The Union Council of Ministers is appointed by the President on the advice of the:
(A) Chief Justice of India
(B) Vice-President
(C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) Prime Minister of India

85. A joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament is presided over by the:
(A) President of India
(B) Vice-President of India
(C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) Prime Minister of India

86. A Judge of a High Court can be removed from office by:
(A) The Governor of the State in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

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(B) The President on the basis of a resolution passed by Parliament by a special majority.
(C) The President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India.
(D) The Chief Justice of India on the grounds of proven misbehaviour or incapacity.

87. Which of the following is an exception to the rule audi alteram partem?
(A) Disciplinary action against a student
(B) Dismissal of a permanent employee
(C) Matters of administrative policy
(D) Cases of emergency or public safety

88. Identify the correct pair regarding special provisions for states.
(A) Article 371B - Assam
(B) Article 371C - Nagaland
(C) Article 371D - Mizoram
(D) Article 371F - Gujarat

89. A state law on a concurrent subject can prevail over a Union law on the same subject if:
(A) The state law was passed with a two-thirds majority.
(B) The Supreme Court declares the state law to be more equitable.
(C) The state law has received the assent of the President.
(D) The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supporting the state law.

90. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament.
Reason (R) : A bill passed by both houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The concept of 'basic structure' of the Constitution was first systematically propounded by the Supreme Court in which case?
(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(B) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(D) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

92. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners shall be determined by:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The President
(C) The Chief Election Commissioner
(D) The Constitution

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93. The term 'Law' in Article 13 of the Constitution includes:
(A) Only laws enacted by Parliament and State Legislatures
(B) Only Constitutional Amendment Acts
(C) Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having the force of law
(D) Only customs and usages

94. The 'Wednesbury principle' is a ground for judicial review related to:
(A) Procedural error
(B) Illegality
(C) Bias
(D) Irrationality

95. Read the following statements regarding Financial Emergency:
1. It can be proclaimed by the President if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability of India is threatened.
2. A proclamation must be approved by Parliament within two months.
3. Once approved, it continues indefinitely without repeated parliamentary approval.
4. During its operation, the President can issue directions for the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court judges.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(D) 3 and 4 only

96. Which Fundamental Right was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?
(A) Right to Equality

(B) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(C) Right to Freedom
(D) Right to Property

97. The primary distinction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is that:
(A) Fundamental Rights are for citizens while DPSPs are for non-citizens.
(B) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while DPSPs are non-justiciable.
(C) Fundamental Rights are negative obligations while DPSPs are positive obligations.
(D) Fundamental Rights are amendable while DPSPs are not.

98. The executive power of the Union is vested in:
(A) The President
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Council of Ministers
(D) The Parliament

99. An administrative action which is outside the scope of the powers granted by the statute is known as:
(A) Intra vires
(B) Procedural ultra vires
(C) Substantive ultra vires
(D) Mala fide

100. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Constitutional Body)
P. Union Public Service Commission
Q. Finance Commission
R. Election Commission of India
S. Attorney General for India
List II : (Article of the Constitution)
1. Article 280
2. Article 324
3. Article 76
4. Article 315
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

101. The scope of Administrative Law includes the study of:
(A) Delegated legislation
(B) Administrative tribunals
(C) All of the above
(D) Judicial review of administrative action

102. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a 'speaking order' (reasoned decision)?
(A) It must contain the reasons for the decision.
(B) It is mandatory in all administrative actions without exception.
(C) It promotes fairness and transparency.
(D) It enables a higher authority to review the decision effectively.

103. If a question arises as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, whose decision is final?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Finance Minister
(C) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

104. The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 143 can be invoked by:
(A) The President
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Parliament
(D) Any citizen of India

105. Read the following items and determine which are included in the definition of State under Article 12:
1. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)
2. A company registered under the Companies Act
3. Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)
4. A Panchayat
5. The Judiciary while performing non-judicial functions

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 4 and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(D) All of the above

106. The power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite, or remission of punishment by the President is a/an:
(A) Executive power
(B) Legislative power
(C) Judicial power
(D) Emergency power

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107. Which statement about the Union and State legislature is incorrect?
(A) The Rajya Sabha has representatives of the States and Union Territories.
(B) The Legislative Council of a State can be abolished by Parliament on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly.
(C) The Governor can nominate members to the State Legislative Council.
(D) All states in India have a bicameral legislature.

108. A proclamation of President's Rule in a state must be approved by Parliament within:
(A) One month
(B) Two months
(C) Six weeks
(D) Six months

109. Which Article of the Constitution provides transitional provisions?
(A) Article 379
(B) Article 392
(C) Article 369
(D) Article 373

110. Arrange the following events in the history of Indian constitutional law in chronological order:
1. Proclamation of National Emergency on grounds of internal disturbance.
2. Addition of the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' to the Preamble.
3. Introduction of the 10th Schedule (Anti-defection law).
4. Right to Property deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 4, 2, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

111. Delimitation of constituencies for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies is the responsibility of:
(A) The Delimitation Commission
(B) The Election Commission
(C) The Parliament
(D) The State Election Commissions

112. The principle that an administrative authority cannot delegate the power that was delegated to it is known by the maxim:
(A) Ubi jus ibi remedium
(B) Delegatus non potest delegare
(C) Audi alteram partem
(D) Res ipsa loquitur

113. Pecuniary bias, a type of bias under the principles of natural justice, refers to a situation where the adjudicator has a:
(A) Personal animosity towards one of the parties
(B) Monetary interest in the outcome of the case
(C) Preconceived notion about the subject matter
(D) Close relationship with one of the parties

114. The judicial review of the President's decision to proclaim an emergency under Article 356 was firmly established in the case of:
(A) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
(B) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(C) A. K. Roy v. Union of India
(D) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain

115. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The writ of Certiorari can be issued against judicial and quasi-judicial bodies.
Reason (R) : The purpose of Certiorari is to quash an order passed by a lower body which is without jurisdiction or in violation of the principles of natural justice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty of a citizen?
(A) To vote in public elections
(B) To pay taxes
(C) To promote social justice
(D) To develop scientific temper

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117. The interrelationship between the Governor and the Chief Minister mirrors that of:
(A) The President and the Vice-President
(B) The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker
(C) The President and the Prime Minister
(D) The Chief Justice of India and other judges

118. Which statement regarding the legislative powers of Parliament is correct?
(A) Parliament cannot make laws on subjects in the State List under any circumstance.
(B) Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
(C) A law made by Parliament becomes void if it violates a state law.
(D) Parliament's legislative power is absolute and not subject to any constitutional limitations.

119. A retired judge of the Supreme Court cannot:
(A) Be appointed as an arbitrator
(B) Hold a government office after retirement
(C) Receive pension from the Consolidated Fund of India
(D) Plead or act in any court within the territory of India

120. Read the following grounds for the proclamation of a National Emergency under Article 352:
1. War
2. External aggression
3. Internal disturbance
4. Armed rebellion

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

121. The special status given to certain North-Eastern states aims to:
(A) Promote their economic development exclusively
(B) Grant them complete autonomy from the Union
(C) Protect the distinct culture and customs of the tribal people
(D) Prepare them for eventual secession from the Union

122. The model code of conduct for political parties and candidates is enforced by:
(A) The Election Commission of India
(B) The Supreme Court of India
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The President of India

123. The growth of administrative law is a direct consequence of the transition from a:
(A) Monarchy to a democracy
(B) Unitary state to a federal state
(C) Rural economy to an industrial economy
(D) Laissez-faire state to a social welfare state

124. Bias as to the subject matter is a ground for challenging an administrative decision. Which of the following illustrates this concept?
(A) The adjudicator is a relative of one of the parties.
(B) The adjudicator has a strong preconceived view on the policy in question.
(C) The adjudicator has a financial stake in the company involved.
(D) The adjudicator failed to give proper notice to the party.

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125. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Case)
P. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
Q. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
R. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
S. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
List II : (Subject)
1. Judicial review of President's Rule
2. 'Procedure established by law' interpreted narrowly
3. 'Procedure established by law' must be fair, just and reasonable
4. Reservation for OBCs ('Mandal Commission Case')

Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

126. The Preamble was amended by the:
(A) 24th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment

(C) 1st Amendment
(D) 42nd Amendment

127. Which of the following is NOT covered under the Right to Freedom (Article 19)?
(A) Freedom of conscience and free profession of religion
(B) Freedom of speech and expression
(C) Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms
(D) Freedom to form associations or unions

128. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The President must act in accordance with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
Statement II : The President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, but must act after such reconsideration.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

129. The power of Parliament and State Legislatures is subject to the provisions of the Constitution. This concept is known as:
(A) Parliamentary Sovereignty
(B) Constitutional Supremacy
(C) Judicial Activism
(D) Separation of Powers

130. Read the following statements about the office of the President of India:
1. The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces.
2. The President appoints the Chief Justice of India.
3. The President can dissolve the Rajya Sabha.
4. The President can grant pardon in cases of a death sentence.
5. The President addresses the first session of Parliament after each general election.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 3 and 5 only

131. The Collegium system for the appointment of judges to the higher judiciary was established through:
(A) A Constitutional amendment
(B) A Parliamentary Act
(C) A series of Supreme Court judgments
(D) A Presidential executive order

132. During a Financial Emergency, the President cannot:
(A) Reduce the salaries of Supreme Court Judges
(B) Reserve for his consideration all money bills passed by the State Legislature
(C) Issue directions to states on financial propriety
(D) Suspend the enforcement of Fundamental Rights

133. The 'transitional provisions' in the Constitution were primarily intended to:
(A) Provide a framework for future amendments
(B) Grant special status to certain regions permanently
(C) Facilitate a smooth transition from British rule to the new constitutional setup
(D) Outline the emergency powers of the President

134. Which of the following is not a function of the Election Commission of India?
(A) Preparation of electoral rolls
(B) Selection of candidates for political parties
(C) Recognition of political parties
(D) Allotment of symbols to political parties

135. The main difference between 'Droit Administratif' of France and 'Rule of Law' of England is:
(A) The supremacy of Parliament in England
(B) The non-codified nature of the British constitution
(C) The federal structure of the state
(D) The existence of separate administrative courts in France

136. A person is arrested by the police and is not produced before a magistrate within 24 hours. This violates the principle of natural justice and which Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 22

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(B) Article 20
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 19

137. An administrative action is challenged on the ground that the authority, while making a decision, considered an irrelevant factor. This challenge falls under the ground of:
(A) Irrationality
(B) Procedural Impropriety
(C) Illegality
(D) Proportionality

138. The phrase 'equality before law' in Article 14 is of:
(A) British origin
(B) American origin
(C) French origin
(D) Irish origin

139. The relationship between the Union and State executives can be strained if:
(A) The same political party is in power at the Centre and in the State.
(B) The State government follows the directions issued by the Union government under the Constitution.
(C) The President consults the Governor on matters of state administration.
(D) The Governor acts as an agent of the Central government against the elected State government.

140. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Rajya Sabha is a quasi-permanent house.
Reason (R) : One-third of its members retire every two years and it is not subject to dissolution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The power of the High Court to issue writs is broader than that of the Supreme Court because:
(A) High Courts have a larger number of judges.
(B) High Courts have original jurisdiction in more matters.
(C) High Courts can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for 'any other purpose'.
(D) High Courts are not bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court.

142. A proclamation of emergency under Article 352 has to be laid before each House of Parliament, and if not approved, it ceases to operate after:
(A) 14 days
(B) Two months
(C) Six months
(D) One month

143. Which Article grants special provisions to the state of Sikkim?
(A) Article 371-F
(B) Article 371-D
(C) Article 371-E
(D) Article 371-G

144. Identify the incorrect statement about the Election Commission of India.
(A) It is a multi-member body.
(B) It conducts elections to panchayats and municipalities.
(C) It has the power to disqualify candidates who fail to lodge an account of their election expenses.
(D) Its decisions are subject to judicial review.

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145. Read the following grounds for judicial review of administrative action:
1. Illegality
2. Irrationality
3. Procedural Impropriety
4. Proportionality

Which of the statements given above were famously categorized by Lord Diplock in the GCHQ case?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

146. A government policy that provides for 100% reservation for a particular community in public employment would be violative of which article?
(A) Article 16

(B) Article 14
(C) Article 15
(D) Article 19

147. Which one of the following is not a component of the principle audi alteram partem?
(A) Right to notice
(B) Right to present a case and evidence
(C) Right to a favourable decision
(D) Right to rebut adverse evidence

148. The Constitution is silent on which of the following aspects of the President-Prime Minister relationship?
(A) The appointment of the Prime Minister by the President.
(B) The duty of the Prime Minister to communicate all decisions to the President.
(C) The binding nature of the advice of the Council of Ministers.
(D) The procedure to be followed if the President wants to dismiss a Prime Minister who has lost majority support.

149. The 'doctrine of colourable legislation' means:
(A) A law is valid if it falls within the legislative competence of the legislature.
(B) A law must be reasonable and not arbitrary.
(C) What cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly.
(D) A law that violates fundamental rights is void.

150. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Subject)
P. Public health and sanitation
Q. Post office savings bank
R. Forests
S. Stock exchanges
List II : (List in 7th Schedule)
1. Union List
2. State List
3. Concurrent List
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-2

151. What is the most significant contribution of administrative law?
(A) It has limited the scope of government.
(B) It has eliminated all administrative discretion.
(C) It has codified the entire administrative process.
(D) It has created a system of accountability for administrative bodies.

152. Which statement best defines a 'quasi-judicial' function?
(A) An administrative function that requires the authority to act judicially, i.e., follow principles of natural justice.
(B) A purely administrative function with no legal constraints.
(C) A judicial function performed by a regular court of law.
(D) A legislative function of making rules and regulations.

153. A Special Leave Petition (SLP) can be filed in the Supreme Court under which Article?
(A) Article 132
(B) Article 134
(C) Article 136
(D) Article 141

154. Upon the proclamation of a National Emergency, the life of the Lok Sabha may be extended by Parliament for a period not exceeding:
(A) One year at a time
(B) Three months at a time
(C) Six months at a time
(D) Two years at a time

155. Read the following statements about the Preamble:
1. It is not enforceable in a court of law.
2. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.
3. It can be used as an aid in the interpretation of the Constitution where the language is ambiguous.
4. It reflects the basic philosophy and fundamental values of the Constitution.
5. It was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly before the rest of the Constitution.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

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(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

156. The right to form co-operative societies was added as a Fundamental Right by which amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 97th Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 86th Amendment Act

157. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Article 74 - Council of Ministers to aid and advise President
(B) Article 78 - Duties of Prime Minister
(C) Article 123 - Power of Supreme Court to issue writs
(D) Article 110 - Definition of Money Bill

158. The power of a High Court to exercise superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction is provided under:
(A) Article 226
(B) Article 228
(C) Article 225
(D) Article 227

159. The temporary, transitional, and special provisions were included in the Constitution to:
(A) Address specific problems of certain states or regions for a limited time.
(B) Create a permanent division among states.
(C) Give overriding powers to the Central government.
(D) Limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

160. Arrange the following Prime Ministers in chronological order of their first term in office:
1. Lal Bahadur Shastri
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Indira Gandhi
4. Morarji Desai

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

161. An order passed by an administrative authority is challenged because the authority did not provide any reasons for its decision. The challenge is based on the violation of:
(A) The rule against bias
(B) A component of the principles of natural justice
(C) The doctrine of ultra vires
(D) The doctrine of legitimate expectation

162. Who appoints the other Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners?
(A) The President, in consultation with the Chief Election Commissioner
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Parliament through a resolution

163. The ground of 'non-application of mind' in judicial review means:
(A) The authority acted with a corrupt motive.
(B) The authority acted beyond its legal powers.
(C) The authority acted without considering the facts and circumstances of the case.
(D) The authority's decision was grossly disproportionate.

164. The concept that the King can do no wrong is a feature of:
(A) The principle of natural justice
(B) The rule of law
(C) The doctrine of separation of powers
(D) The doctrine of sovereign immunity

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165. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Governor has discretionary powers in certain matters, unlike the President.
Reason (R) : The Governor can act in his discretion while reserving a bill for the consideration of the President or reporting on the failure of constitutional machinery in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A law that retrospectively criminalizes an act that was not an offence when committed is prohibited by:
(A) Article 20(2)
(B) Article 20(1)
(C) Article 20(3)
(D) Article 21

167. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : The Union list contains subjects of national importance where uniform policy is desirable.
Statement II : The State list contains subjects of local or regional importance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

168. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to:
(A) Disputes arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement.
(B) Disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
(C) Disputes between two or more States.
(D) Disputes between the Government of India and a Union Territory.

169. What is the maximum duration for which President's Rule can be imposed on a state with parliamentary approval?
(A) Six months
(B) One year
(C) Three years
(D) Two years

170. Read the following statements regarding the principles of natural justice:
1. It is a set of rules that ensure fairness in decision-making.
2. It includes the rule against bias.
3. It includes the rule of fair hearing.
4. Its application can be excluded by a statute expressly or by necessary implication.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

171. The special provisions relating to the state of Andhra Pradesh or Telangana are contained in:
(A) Article 371-C
(B) Article 371-H
(C) Article 371-J
(D) Article 371-D

172. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the:
(A) Supreme Court
(B) High Court
(C) Election Commission
(D) President

173. The concept of 'Rule of Law' as articulated by A.V. Dicey does NOT include:
(A) Supremacy of law
(B) Equality before the law
(C) Existence of separate administrative courts
(D) Predominance of legal spirit

174. A public authority promises a citizen that a certain policy will be followed. The citizen acts upon this promise to his detriment. If the authority later changes its policy without a valid reason, the citizen may invoke the:
(A) Doctrine of waiver
(B) Doctrine of legitimate expectation
(C) Doctrine of severability
(D) Doctrine of promissory estoppel

175. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Fundamental Right)
P. Prohibition of traffic in human beings
Q. Protection of interests of minorities
R. Right to form associations or unions
S. Protection against arrest and detention
List II : (Article)
1. Article 19(1)(c)
2. Article 22
3. Article 23
4. Article 29

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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176. Which of the following Directive Principles was added by the 42nd Amendment Act?
(A) Organization of village panchayats
(B) Equal justice and free legal aid
(C) Uniform civil code
(D) Prohibition of slaughter of cows

177. The Prime Minister is the head of which of the following bodies?
(A) National Development Council
(B) All of the above
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) National Integration Council

178. The power of the legislature to repeal a law and validate actions taken under it, thereby nullifying a court judgment, is an example of:
(A) The exercise of legislative power to cure a defect
(B) The exercise of constituent power
(C) Judicial review
(D) Contempt of court

179. A writ of Quo Warranto can be issued to:
(A) Prevent a public official from taking an illegal action.
(B) Compel a public official to perform a duty.
(C) Inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office.
(D) Transfer a case from a lower court to a higher court.

180. Read the following statements regarding the emergency provisions:
1. The President can proclaim a National Emergency only on the written advice of the Union Cabinet.
2. The proclamation of President's Rule in a state can be challenged in a court of law.
3. During a National Emergency, the Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended.
4. A Financial Emergency, once approved by Parliament, remains in force indefinitely.
5. A proclamation of emergency can be revoked by the President at any time without parliamentary approval.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
(B) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

181. The term 'Socialist' in the Preamble implies:
(A) The nationalization of all means of production.
(B) The establishment of a command economy controlled by the state.
(C) A commitment to democratic socialism, aiming to end poverty and inequality.
(D) The abolition of private property.

182. A government action is challenged as being arbitrary and thus violative of Article 14. Which aspect of Article 14 is being invoked?
(A) Its role as a protector against discriminatory laws.
(B) Its role as an embodiment of the principle against arbitrariness.
(C) Its guarantee of equal protection of the laws.
(D) Its guarantee of equality before the law.

183. Which of the following is not a feature of the interrelationship between the Union and State executives?
(A) The Governor is appointed by the President.
(B) The Union can give directions to the State executive.
(C) All-India Services are controlled jointly by the Union and the States.
(D) The State executive is completely independent of the Union executive.

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184. The Lok Sabha represents the people of India, while the Rajya Sabha represents:
(A) The States and Union Territories
(B) The Union Territories
(C) The political parties
(D) The nominated experts

185. What is the main purpose of an Administrative Tribunal?
(A) To replace the High Courts entirely.
(B) To advise the government on policy matters.
(C) To provide a speedy forum for resolving disputes between citizens and departments.
(D) To conduct disciplinary inquiries against government employees.

186. The concept of 'procedural impropriety' as a ground for judicial review covers:
(A) Both (B) and (C).

(B) The failure to observe principles of natural justice.
(C) The failure to observe statutory procedural rules.
(D) A decision that is perverse or absurd.

187. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, made 'Right to Education' a Fundamental Right under which Article?
(A) Article 19A
(B) Article 45
(C) Article 51A(k)
(D) Article 21A

188. Identify the correct statement regarding the removal of the Vice-President of India.
(A) He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a special majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.
(B) He can be removed by an effective majority in Rajya Sabha and a simple majority in Lok Sabha.
(C) He is removed through the same impeachment process as the President.
(D) He can be removed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

189. A state legislature passes a law on a subject in the State List which incidentally touches upon a subject in the Union List. The court, to decide its validity, will apply the:
(A) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
(B) Doctrine of Eclipse
(C) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(D) Doctrine of Severability

190. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Supreme Court is a court of record.
Reason (R) : Its judgments, proceedings, and acts are recorded for perpetual memory and testimony, and it has the power to punish for its contempt.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. During President's Rule in a state, the President can authorize expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending its sanction by:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The Governor
(C) The State Legislature upon its revival
(D) The Union Finance Minister

192. Which special provision article deals with the establishment of a separate development board for the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra?
(A) Article 371
(B) Article 371(2)
(C) Article 371-A
(D) Article 371-J

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193. The power to prepare the electoral rolls for Parliament and State Legislature elections is exercised by the Election Commission under the supervision of the:
(A) President
(B) The Election Commission itself holds the ultimate responsibility.
(C) Respective State Governments
(D) Home Ministry

194. The concept of 'Constitutionalism' primarily signifies:
(A) A government with limited powers
(B) Supremacy of the Constitution
(C) A written Constitution
(D) A government based on popular consent

195. Read the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India:
1. He is appointed by the President of India.
2. He must have the same qualifications as required for a judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament.
4. He has the right to vote in the Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

196. An authority is vested with discretion to grant licenses. If it refuses a license on a ground

not mentioned in the statute, its action can be challenged as:
(A) Irrational
(B) An error of law
(C) Procedurally improper
(D) Taking into account irrelevant considerations

197. The writ of Mandamus cannot be issued against:
(A) A public official
(B) A lower court or tribunal
(C) The President or the Governor of a state for their official duties
(D) A public corporation

198. Which of the following is a key difference between the executive power of the President and the Governor?
(A) The President has military and diplomatic powers, which the Governor does not.
(B) All of the above.
(C) The Governor has more discretionary powers than the President.
(D) The President's pardoning power is wider than the Governor's.

199. What is meant by a 'guillotine' in parliamentary procedure?
(A) The Speaker's vote to break a tie.
(B) A motion to adjourn the debate.
(C) The process of referring a bill to a joint committee.
(D) The act of putting all outstanding demands for grants to vote at the end of the allotted time.

200. Match the items in List I with the items in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Legal Maxim)
P. Nemo judex in causa sua
Q. Audi alteram partem
R. Delegatus non potest delegare
S. Locus standi
List II : (Meaning/Principle)
1. The right to be heard
2. The right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court
3. Rule against bias
4. A delegate cannot further delegate
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

201. The Judiciary in India is the guardian of the Constitution primarily because it possesses the power of:
(A) Appellate Jurisdiction
(B) Advisory Jurisdiction
(C) Judicial Review
(D) Original Jurisdiction

202. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : During a National Emergency, the Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to any state on any matter.
Statement II : The normal distribution of legislative powers between the Union and States is completely suspended during a National Emergency.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

203. A university, an instrument of the state, refuses to allow a student to write an exam alleging malpractice, without giving the student a chance to explain. This is a violation of:
(A) The doctrine of ultra vires
(B) The doctrine of legitimate expectation
(C) The doctrine of promissory estoppel
(D) The principles of natural justice

204. The special provision regarding financial matters for certain states is aimed at providing:
(A) Additional funds for industrial development
(B) Grants in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products
(C) Debt relief packages
(D) Funds for disaster management

205. Read the following statements regarding the 'basic structure' of the Indian Constitution as laid down by the judiciary:
1. Supremacy of the Constitution
2. Rule of law
3. The principle of Separation of Powers
4. Federal character of the Constitution

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5. Parliamentary system of government

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

206. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right?
(A) Right to equality
(B) Right against exploitation
(C) Right to freedom of religion
(D) Right to property

207. An Election Commissioner can be removed from office by the:
(A) President on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Chief Election Commissioner
(D) President, in the same manner as a Supreme Court judge

208. The main objective of including Fundamental Duties in the Constitution was to:
(A) Create a legal obligation enforceable by courts.
(B) Serve as a reminder to citizens that they have duties towards the nation.
(C) Provide a basis for punishing anti-national activities.
(D) Make the Directive Principles justiciable.

209. The nature of Indian federalism is best described as:
(A) Strictly federal with equal power distribution
(B) Federal with a strong unitary bias
(C) Unitary with some federal features
(D) A confederation of states

210. Arrange the following Articles of the Constitution in correct numerical order:
1. Article 352 (Proclamation of Emergency)
2. Article 76 (Attorney-General for India)
3. Article 143 (Power of President to consult Supreme Court)
4. Article 324 (Election Commission)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

211. What is the primary difference between a law and a bye-law (a form of delegated legislation)?
(A) A law is made by Parliament, while a bye-law is made by the judiciary.
(B) A law applies to the entire country, while a bye-law applies only to a specific state.
(C) A law is superior, whereas a bye-law is subordinate and can be challenged as ultra vires.
(D) There is no difference; both are forms of legislation.

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212. A 'speaking order' is an order that:
(A) Is delivered orally
(B) Is passed after hearing all parties
(C) Can be appealed against
(D) Contains reasons for the decision

213. The impeachment motion against the President of India can be initiated in:
(A) The Lok Sabha only
(B) The Rajya Sabha only
(C) Either House of Parliament
(D) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament

214. The distribution of seats in the Lok Sabha is based on the census of:
(A) 1981
(B) 1971
(C) 2001
(D) 2011

215. The following question consists of two statements, an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Administrative Tribunals were set up to reduce the burden on the regular courts.

Reason (R) : Administrative Tribunals are manned by experts in the relevant fields and are expected to provide speedy and inexpensive justice.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. During the operation of a National Emergency, the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended beyond its normal five years for how long?
(A) For one year at a time
(B) For six months at a time
(C) Indefinitely until the emergency is lifted
(D) For a maximum period of three years in total

217. The special provision related to the state of Goa is primarily concerned with:
(A) Protecting its unique culture.
(B) Providing for a separate development board.
(C) Limiting the number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.
(D) Granting special financial packages.

218. The power of the Election Commission to register and de-register political parties is a:
(A) Statutory power
(B) Constitutional power
(C) Inherent power
(D) Discretionary power without legal backing

219. The 'doctrine of proportionality' as a ground for judicial review implies that:
(A) The administrative authority must act in proportion to its hierarchical status.
(B) The punishment must be proportionate to the crime committed.
(C) The court's intervention must be proportionate to the error in the administrative decision.
(D) The action must not be more drastic than necessary to achieve the desired result.

220. Read the following components of the principle of natural justice:
1. Notice of the proposed action.
2. Opportunity to be heard.
3. A decision by an unbiased adjudicator.
4. A reasoned order.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

221. The Preamble secures to all citizens of India:
(A) Wealth, Health, and Happiness
(B) Sovereignty, Socialism, and Secularism
(C) Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
(D) Rights, Duties, and Principles

222. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, made the right to property:
(A) A Fundamental Right
(B) A Directive Principle of State Policy
(C) A Fundamental Duty
(D) A legal right under Article 300A

223. The relationship between the Union and State executives is designed to ensure:
(A) Co-operation and co-ordination for the effective governance of the country.
(B) The subordination of states to the Union.
(C) Complete autonomy for the states in their executive functions.
(D) The supremacy of the Governor over the elected state government.

224. The provision for a joint sitting of both houses of Parliament to resolve a deadlock is applicable to:
(A) Money Bills
(B) Ordinary Bills
(C) Constitution Amendment Bills
(D) All of the above

225. A judge of the Supreme Court addresses his resignation to:
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The President of India
(C) The Prime Minister of India
(D) The Parliament

226. Which one of the following is not a ground for declaring a National Emergency?
(A) Threat to financial stability
(B) War
(C) External Aggression
(D) Armed Rebellion

227. A key feature of the transitional provisions in the Constitution was the power of the President to:
(A) Amend any law
(B) Create new states without parliamentary approval
(C) Adapt existing laws to bring them into accord with the provisions of the Constitution
(D) Suspend Fundamental Rights indefinitely

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228. The power to conduct elections to the Panchayats is vested in:
(A) The Election Commission of India
(B) The District Collector
(C) The State Government
(D) The State Election Commission

229. The primary source of administrative law in India is:
(A) Judicial decisions
(B) Statutes enacted by Parliament
(C) The Constitution of India
(D) English common law principles

230. Read the following statements related to Fundamental Rights:
1. They are absolute and not subject to any restrictions.
2. They are aimed at promoting the ideal of political democracy.
3. They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement.
4. They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency, except for rights under Articles 20 and 21.
5. They are available against the arbitrary action of the state only, not private individuals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 3 and 5 only

231. The rule of locus standi for filing a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been:
(A) Strictly enforced by the Supreme Court
(B) Abolished by a constitutional amendment
(C) Defined by an Act of Parliament
(D) Relaxed by the Supreme Court

232. 'Official bias' or 'bias as to policy' arises when:
(A) The adjudicator is an active proponent of the policy he is adjudicating upon.
(B) The adjudicator has a direct monetary interest.
(C) The adjudicator has a personal relationship with a party.
(D) The adjudicator belongs to a different political party.

233. The power to create or abolish the Legislative Council in a state rests with:
(A) The Governor of the state
(B) The State Legislative Assembly itself
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The President of India

234. In case of a conflict between a law made by Parliament under Article 249 and a state law on the same subject, which will prevail?
(A) The law made by Parliament
(B) The state law
(C) The law which was enacted earlier
(D) Both laws become void

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235. The National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the grounds that it violated:
(A) The principle of separation of powers
(B) The federal character of the constitution
(C) The right to equality under Article 14
(D) The independence of the judiciary, which is part of the basic structure.

236. The President of India can be removed from office on the ground of 'violation of the Constitution' by a process of impeachment. This process is:
(A) A purely judicial process
(B) A quasi-judicial process carried out by Parliament
(C) A purely executive process
(D) A political process dependent on the Prime Minister's will

237. The Preamble states that the Constitution was adopted and enacted by the:
(A) British Parliament
(B) Constituent Assembly
(C) People of India
(D) Provisional Government

238. Article 17 of the Constitution deals with:
(A) Abolition of titles
(B) Right to education
(C) Protection against double jeopardy
(D) Abolition of untouchability

239. The relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers is governed primarily by:

(A) Articles 74 and 75
(B) Articles 52 and 53
(C) Article 78
(D) Articles 123 and 352

240. The concept of delegated legislation is considered a 'necessary evil' because:
(A) It is made by the judiciary instead of the legislature.
(B) It concentrates power in the executive but is essential for governance.
(C) It is always arbitrary and against the rule of law.
(D) It cannot be controlled or reviewed by any authority.

241. The power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to issue writs is an essential feature of:
(A) The constituent power of Parliament
(B) The judicial review of administrative actions
(C) The emergency provisions
(D) The distribution of legislative powers

242. A resolution for the removal of the Vice-President of India can be moved in:
(A) The Rajya Sabha only
(B) The Lok Sabha only
(C) Either House of Parliament
(D) A joint session of Parliament

243. The provision for a Uniform Civil Code for the citizens is a:
(A) Fundamental Right
(B) Fundamental Duty
(C) Directive Principle of State Policy
(D) Special provision for certain states

244. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

245. The creamy layer concept, used to exclude the affluent among backward classes from reservation benefits, was laid down in the case of:
(A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(C) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
(D) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India

246. The pardoning power of the Governor does not extend to:
(A) Sentences of a court-martial
(B) Both (A) and (C)
(C) Death sentences
(D) Offences against state laws

247. Education, which was initially a State subject, was transferred to the Concurrent List by which amendment?
(A) 24th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 61st Amendment
(D) 42nd Amendment

248. The appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is made by:
(A) The President
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Finance Minister
(D) The Parliament

249. Which of the following is an example of a breach of the 'rule against bias'?
(A) An authority passes an order without giving a hearing.
(B) The authority imposes a penalty not prescribed by the law.
(C) The deciding officer is the brother of one of the parties.
(D) The authority fails to provide a copy of the inspection report.

250. Judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution and cannot be taken away even by an amendment. This was held in which case?
(A) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(B) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(C) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
(D) Berubari Union Case

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution serves as a philosophical and ideological key, encapsulating the aspirations and objectives that the nation seeks to achieve. It declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic, committed to securing for all its citizens

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justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. While the Preamble is not a source of substantive power or a limitation upon the powers of the legislature, it is of immense significance in the interpretation of the Constitution, especially when statutory language is ambiguous. Complementing the Preamble are the Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III, which are justiciable guarantees against state action, protecting individual liberties. In contrast, the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in Part IV are non-justiciable but are declared fundamental in the governance of the country, imposing a moral obligation on the state to apply these principles in making laws. The 42nd Amendment introduced Fundamental Duties in Part IVA, which are also non-justiciable but serve as a constant reminder to citizens of their duties towards the nation. The Supreme Court has often employed the doctrine of harmonious construction to balance the potentially conflicting provisions of Fundamental Rights and DPSPs, evolving a jurisprudence where both are seen as two wheels of the same chariot, essential for social and economic democracy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following accurately describes the role of the Preamble in constitutional interpretation?
(A) It is the primary source of legislative power and imposes direct limitations.
(B) It serves as a guiding instrument for interpretation, particularly in cases of ambiguity.
(C) It is legally irrelevant and holds only symbolic value for citizens.
(D) It can be amended by a simple majority to change the Constitution's basic objectives.

252. What is the fundamental distinction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) Fundamental Rights are justiciable, whereas DPSPs are non-justiciable.
(B) Fundamental Rights are for citizens while DPSPs are for non-citizens.
(C) Fundamental Rights are negative obligations, whereas DPSPs are positive declarations.
(D) Fundamental Rights can be amended, whereas DPSPs are unamendable.

253. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in Part IVA of the Constitution primarily aims to:
(A) provide a legal basis for prosecuting citizens for non-performance.
(B) create a set of enforceable positive and negative injunctions on the state.
(C) establish a moral and civic code to guide citizens' conduct and promote patriotism.
(D) grant citizens additional rights that are correlative to their obligations.

254. The doctrine of harmonious construction as mentioned in the passage is most appropriately applied by the judiciary to:
(A) ensure that Fundamental Duties do not override Fundamental Rights.
(B) resolve conflicts between the powers of the Union and State legislatures.
(C) interpret the Preamble in a way that limits legislative authority.
(D) balance the individual-centric Fundamental Rights with the socio-economic goals of DPSPs.

255. Based on the passage, if a law's objective is to implement a Directive Principle but it potentially abridges a Fundamental Right, how would the judiciary likely approach the situation?
(A) By automatically striking down the law as violative of Fundamental Rights.
(B) By automatically upholding the law because DPSPs are fundamental in governance.
(C) By attempting to interpret both parts harmoniously, balancing social welfare and individual liberty.
(D) By declaring the concerned Directive Principle void for being inconsistent with Fundamental Rights.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The constitutional framework of India establishes a parliamentary system of government for both the Union and the States, characterized by a dual executive structure. At the Union level, the President is the nominal or de jure executive, in whom the executive power of the Union is formally vested. However, the real or de facto executive authority is exercised by the Prime Minister and

the Council of Ministers, who are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. A similar structure exists at the state level, with the Governor as the nominal executive and the Chief Minister with their Council of Ministers as the real executive, responsible to the state's legislative assembly. The interrelationship between the Union and State executives is a crucial aspect of India's federalism. The Governor of a state is appointed by the President and holds office during the President's pleasure, acting as a vital link between the Centre and the state. This relationship, however, can be a source of tension, particularly in the context of the Governor's discretionary powers and their role in recommending President's Rule under Article 356. The Constitution provides for mechanisms of inter-governmental cooperation, but the overarching authority of the Union executive in certain matters underscores the quasi-federal nature of the Indian polity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. In the Indian parliamentary system, the real executive authority is vested in:
(A) the President at the Union level and the Governor at the State level.
(B) the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers at the Union level and the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers at the State level.
(C) the Parliament at the Union level and the State Legislature at the State level.
(D) the President at the Union level and the Chief Minister at the State level.

257. What principle underlies the functioning of the real executive in both the Union and State governments?
(A) The principle of judicial supremacy.
(B) The principle of individual ministerial responsibility to the President/Governor.
(C) The principle of separation of powers between the executive and the legislature.
(D) The principle of collective responsibility to the lower house of the legislature.

258. According to the passage, the Governor's role is significant in the Union-State executive interrelationship primarily because the Governor:
(A) acts as an appointee of the President, serving as a link between the Union and the state.
(B) is elected directly by the people of the state.
(C) functions independently of any central government oversight.
(D) possesses absolute veto power over all state legislation.

259. The passage suggests that a primary point of potential friction in the Union-State executive relationship is the:
(A) process of electing the Prime Minister.
(B) collective responsibility of the State Council of Ministers.
(C) Governor's exercise of discretionary powers and role concerning Article 356.
(D) appointment of the Chief Justice of the High Court.

260. The description of the interrelationship between the Union and State executives as quasi-federal implies that:
(A) while states have their own executive, the Union executive holds superior authority in certain matters.
(B) the states possess greater executive authority than the Union.
(C) the Union and State executives operate in complete isolation from each other.
(D) there is a strict and equal division of executive powers.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian Constitution meticulously demarcates legislative powers between the Union and the State legislatures to ensure a functional federal system. This distribution is primarily detailed in the Seventh Schedule, which contains three lists: the Union List (List I), the State List (List II), and the Concurrent List (List III). The Union Parliament has exclusive power to legislate on subjects enumerated in the Union List, which includes matters of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, and currency. State legislatures have exclusive power over subjects in the State List, such as public order, police, and public health. The Concurrent List contains subjects like criminal law, marriage, and education, where both the Parliament and state legislatures can make laws. In the event of a conflict or repugnancy between a Union law and

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a state law on a concurrent subject, the Union law prevails. This principle of federal supremacy reinforces the unitary bias of the Indian federation. Furthermore, the Constitution grants residuary powers of legislation, i.e., the power to make laws on any matter not enumerated in the three lists, exclusively to the Union Parliament. The framework also allows Parliament to legislate on a State List subject under exceptional circumstances, such as a proclamation of national emergency or if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution in the national interest.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. On which of the following subjects do State legislatures possess exclusive power to make laws under normal circumstances?
(A) Defence and foreign affairs.
(B) Criminal law and procedure.
(C) Education and forests.
(D) Public health and police.

262. What happens in a situation where a law passed by a State legislature on a Concurrent List subject conflicts with a law passed by the Union Parliament on the same subject?
(A) The state law will prevail within the territory of that state.
(B) The Union law will prevail, and the state law will be void to the extent of the repugnancy.
(C) The matter will be referred to the President for a final decision.
(D) Both laws will operate simultaneously without any conflict.

263. The power to legislate on matters not mentioned in the Union, State, or Concurrent Lists is vested in the:
(A) State Legislatures.
(B) President of India.
(C) Union Parliament.
(D) Supreme Court of India.

264. The passage indicates that the Indian federal structure has a unitary bias. Which constitutional provision mentioned in the text best exemplifies this feature?
(A) The existence of a separate State List for legislatures.
(B) The provision for a Concurrent List for shared legislation.
(C) The establishment of bicameral legislatures in some states.
(D) The principle of federal supremacy in the Concurrent List and the vesting of residuary powers in the Union.

265. Under which specific condition mentioned in the passage can the Union Parliament legislate on a subject in the State List?
(A) If a resolution is passed by the Rajya Sabha in the national interest.
(B) Whenever the Prime Minister advises the President to do so.
(C) If requested by the legislatures of any two or more states.
(D) Automatically upon the formation of a new government at the Centre.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian Judiciary is structured as a single, integrated system, operating at the Union and state levels with the Supreme Court of India at its apex. Below the Supreme Court are the High Courts in each state, followed by a hierarchy of subordinate courts. This unified structure ensures uniformity in the application of both central and state laws. A cardinal feature of the Indian judiciary is its independence, which is crucial for upholding the rule of law and acting as the guardian of the Constitution. Several constitutional provisions are designed to secure this independence, including security of tenure for judges, fixed service conditions that cannot be altered to their disadvantage, and charging their salaries on the Consolidated Fund of India. The Supreme Court possesses wide-ranging powers, categorized into Original, Appellate, and Advisory jurisdictions. Its Original Jurisdiction deals with disputes between the Government of India and states. The Appellate Jurisdiction allows it to hear appeals from High Courts. Under its Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143), the President can seek the Supreme Court's opinion on any question of law or fact. Crucially, the judiciary, through its power of judicial review, acts as the final interpreter of the Constitution, with the authority to strike down legislative and executive actions that are found to be unconstitutional.

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which of the following best describes the structure of the Indian judicial system?
(A) A dual system with separate federal and state courts for federal and state laws respectively.
(B) A single, integrated hierarchical system with the Supreme Court at the top.
(C) A fragmented system with each state having its own autonomous supreme court.
(D) A system where subordinate courts are directly controlled by the executive.

267. Which constitutional provision is specifically designed to ensure the financial independence of judges of the higher judiciary?
(A) The power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
(B) The charging of their salaries on the Consolidated Fund of India.
(C) The provision for an advisory jurisdiction.
(D) The process of appointment through the collegium system.

268. A legal dispute between the Government of India and the Government of Punjab would fall under which jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
(A) Original Jurisdiction.
(B) Appellate Jurisdiction.
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction.
(D) Review Jurisdiction.

269. The President of India seeking the Supreme Court's opinion on a question of law concerning the interpretation of a new international treaty is an exercise of the Court's:
(A) Original Jurisdiction.
(B) Writ Jurisdiction.
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction.
(D) Appellate Jurisdiction.

270. What is the primary function of the judiciary as the guardian of the Constitution?
(A) To enact new laws where a legislative vacuum exists.
(B) To advise the Parliament on the drafting of legislation.
(C) To oversee the conduct of elections and ensure free and fair polling.
(D) To interpret the Constitution and examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian Constitution contains elaborate emergency provisions that enable the Union government to assume overriding powers to deal with extraordinary situations, effectively transforming the federal structure into a unitary one temporarily. These provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution and can be classified into three types. First, a National Emergency under Article 352 can be declared on the grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion, affecting the entire country or a part of it. During its operation, the executive power of the Union extends to giving directions to any state, and Parliament can make laws on subjects in the State List. Second, State Emergency, commonly known as President's Rule under Article 356, can be imposed in a state if the President is satisfied that the state government cannot be carried on in accordance with constitutional provisions. This leads to the suspension of the state government and the assumption of its powers by the President. Third, a Financial Emergency under Article 360 can be declared if the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India is threatened. During such an emergency, the Union can issue financial directives to the states, including the reduction of salaries of government employees.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary effect of the emergency provisions on the Indian federal system?
(A) They permanently alter the distribution of powers in favour of the states.
(B) They strengthen the autonomy of state governments during crises.
(C) They allow for a temporary transformation of the federal structure into a unitary one.
(D) They suspend the judicial system entirely during an emergency.

272. A National Emergency under Article 352 can be declared on which of the following grounds?
(A) Internal disturbance and financial

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instability.
(B) War, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
(C) Failure of constitutional machinery in a state.
(D) Disagreement between the Union and a state government.

273. President's Rule in a state, as per Article 356, is imposed when the President is satisfied that:
(A) the state is facing a financial crisis.
(B) the state government has lost the majority in the assembly.
(C) there is an external threat to the security of the state.
(D) the governance of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.

274. During a Financial Emergency under Article 360, the Union government is empowered to:
(A) issue directions to states regarding financial propriety, including salary reductions.
(B) dissolve the state legislatures and conduct fresh elections.
(C) suspend all Fundamental Rights of citizens.
(D) take over the administration of all High Courts.

275. The power of the Union Parliament to legislate on subjects in the State List becomes operative during:
(A) a Financial Emergency only.
(B) the imposition of President's Rule only.
(C) the proclamation of a National Emergency.
(D) normal circumstances without any specific condition.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the general framework applicable to all states, the Indian Constitution incorporates special provisions for the administration and development of certain specific states, acknowledging their unique historical, cultural, or geographical circumstances. These are detailed in Part XXI under the title 'Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions'. For instance, Article 371 provides for special arrangements for states like Maharashtra and Gujarat, empowering the President to establish separate development boards for regions such as Vidarbha, Marathwada, Saurashtra, and Kutch. Similarly, Articles 371-A to 371-J extend special provisions to states including Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, and Karnataka. These provisions are not uniform and are tailored to the specific needs of each state. For example, Article 371-A concerning Nagaland protects the customary laws and social practices of the Nagas, and restricts the application of certain Acts of Parliament without the concurrence of the state's Legislative Assembly. These articles are intended to protect the interests of tribal populations, address regional economic imbalances, and maintain local identity and customs. They represent a significant aspect of asymmetric federalism within the Indian constitutional scheme, allowing for flexibility and accommodation of diversity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. The 'Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions' in Part XXI of the Constitution primarily serve to:
(A) address the unique needs and circumstances of specific states through tailored arrangements.
(B) grant complete autonomy to certain states, making them independent entities.
(C) provide uniform administrative rules for all states in the Union.
(D) facilitate the secession of states from the Indian Union under special conditions.

277. Article 371-A, which contains special provisions for the state of Nagaland, is intended to:
(A) establish a uniform civil code throughout the state.
(B) transfer all legislative powers of the state to the Union Parliament.
(C) promote Hindi as the official language of the state.
(D) protect Naga customary laws and social practices.

278. The establishment of separate development boards for regions like Vidarbha and Saurashtra under Article 371 is an example of a special provision for which states?
(A) Assam and Manipur.
(B) Maharashtra and Gujarat.
(C) Nagaland and Mizoram.

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(D) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

279. The existence of special provisions for certain states, as described in the passage, is an illustration of the concept of:
(A) cooperative federalism.
(B) dual federalism.
(C) asymmetric federalism.
(D) centralized federalism.

280. Based on the passage, what is a common objective behind the various special provisions from Article 371-A to 371-J?
(A) To impose a single cultural identity across all states.
(B) To accelerate the process of industrialization at the cost of local customs.
(C) To weaken the authority of state governments in favour of local bodies.
(D) To protect tribal interests, address regional imbalances, and preserve local identity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Election Commission of India is a permanent and independent constitutional body established to ensure the conduct of free and fair elections in the country. Enshrined in Article 324 of the Constitution, the Commission is vested with the superintendence, direction, and control of the entire process of conducting elections to the Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. The independence of the Election Commission is secured through several provisions. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is provided with security of tenure and cannot be removed from office except in a manner similar to that of a judge of the Supreme Court. While the other Election Commissioners are appointed by the President, their conditions of service cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment. The Commission's functions are vast and varied, including the preparation and revision of electoral rolls, granting recognition to political parties and allotting election symbols, and enforcing the Model Code of Conduct to ensure that the ruling party does not misuse its position for electoral advantage. The Election Commission's role is pivotal in upholding the democratic fabric of the nation by ensuring that the electoral process remains credible, impartial, and transparent, thereby reinforcing the people's faith in democracy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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281. The authority for the establishment of the Election Commission of India is derived from:
(A) Article 324 of the Constitution.
(B) an Act of Parliament.
(C) a Presidential ordinance.
(D) a resolution of the Union Cabinet.

282. The jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India extends to conducting elections for which of the following?
(A) Parliament, state legislatures, and municipal bodies only.
(B) Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President.
(C) The offices of President, Vice-President, and Prime Minister only.
(D) State legislatures and Panchayati Raj institutions only.

283. How is the independence of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) constitutionally secured?
(A) By making their appointment subject to parliamentary approval.
(B) By providing a security of tenure similar to that of a Supreme Court judge.
(C) By ensuring their salary is determined by the ruling political party.
(D) By allowing them to hold a post-retirement office under the government.

284. Which of the following is a key function of the Election Commission?
(A) Granting recognition to political parties and allotting symbols.
(B) Adjudicating on criminal cases against candidates.
(C) Passing legislation related to electoral reforms.
(D) Determining the number of seats in the Lok Sabha.

285. The enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct by the Election Commission aims to:
(A) provide financial assistance to candidates for their campaigns.

(B) dictate the policy manifesto of political parties.
(C) prevent the misuse of official machinery by the party in power.
(D) conduct opinion polls on behalf of the government.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Administrative law is a branch of public law that deals with the powers and functions of administrative authorities, the procedures they follow, their legal liabilities, and the remedies available to individuals aggrieved by their actions. The nature of administrative law is primarily concerned with ensuring that the government and its agencies operate within the bounds of law, a concept known as intra vires. Its scope has expanded immensely with the rise of the modern welfare state, which has taken on a vast range of functions from social security to economic regulation. This has led to a proliferation of administrative bodies, tribunals, and commissions vested with significant discretionary powers. The importance of administrative law lies in its role as a mechanism for controlling and holding these administrative authorities accountable. It seeks to strike a balance between the need for administrative discretion to achieve policy goals and the imperative to protect individual rights and liberties from arbitrary or unfair exercise of power. It is not a codified law but has evolved through judicial decisions, creating a framework for principles like rule of law, fairness, and accountability in public administration. Its primary goal is not to impede administration but to ensure that it is conducted in a lawful, just, and efficient manner.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which of the following best defines the primary nature of administrative law?
(A) It is a branch of private law governing contracts with the government.
(B) It is a codified set of rules that grants unlimited power to the executive.
(C) It is concerned exclusively with the internal organization of government departments.
(D) It is a branch of public law dealing with the powers and accountability of administrative authorities.

287. The scope of administrative law has expanded significantly due to the:
(A) decline of legislative functions.
(B) reduction in the number of government agencies.
(C) rise of the modern welfare state and its increased functions.
(D) codification of all administrative procedures into a single statute.

288. A core importance of administrative law, as described in the passage, is to:
(A) provide administrative authorities with absolute and unchecked power.
(B) strike a balance between administrative discretion and the protection of individual rights.
(C) replace the judicial system with administrative tribunals.
(D) focus solely on punishing corrupt officials without addressing procedural flaws.

289. The passage states that administrative law in India is largely:
(A) codified in a single comprehensive administrative procedure act.
(B) based on international treaties and conventions.
(C) derived from the internal circulars of government departments.
(D) evolved through judicial decisions and precedents.

290. The concept of 'intra vires' in the context of administrative law means that administrative authorities must:
(A) operate within the legal limits of their prescribed powers.
(B) act with complete discretion in all matters.
(C) prioritize administrative efficiency over individual rights.
(D) follow the directions of the political executive without question.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The principles of natural justice are fundamental tenets of procedural fairness that every administrative and quasi-judicial body is expected

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to observe while making decisions that affect the rights and interests of individuals. Though not codified in a rigid formula, these principles are considered essential for ensuring fairness and preventing the arbitrary exercise of power. The two primary pillars of natural justice are 'Nemo judex in causa sua' and 'Audi alteram partem'. The first principle, 'Nemo judex in causa sua', translates to 'no one should be a judge in their own cause'. This is the rule against bias, which disqualifies a person from acting as a decision-maker in a matter where they have a pecuniary, personal, or official interest, as such interest could compromise their impartiality. The second principle, 'Audi alteram partem', means 'hear the other side'. This rule mandates that no person shall be condemned unheard. It implies that an individual must be given adequate notice of the case against them and a fair opportunity to present their defence, including the right to be represented and to rebut the evidence presented. A third, more recent, component is the requirement of a 'reasoned decision', which obliges administrative authorities to provide reasons for their orders, promoting transparency and enabling judicial scrutiny.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The principles of natural justice are best described as:
(A) substantive laws that define specific crimes and punishments.
(B) rigid, codified rules applicable only to criminal courts.
(C) fundamental rules of procedural fairness for administrative and quasi-judicial bodies.
(D) guidelines for international diplomatic relations.

292. The principle of 'Nemo judex in causa sua' directly addresses the issue of:
(A) the rule against bias in decision-making.
(B) the right to legal representation.
(C) the requirement to give a reasoned decision.
(D) the necessity of providing adequate notice.

293. An administrative authority dismisses an employee for misconduct without informing them of the specific charges or giving them a chance to explain their position. This action violates which principle of natural justice?
(A) The rule against bias.
(B) The doctrine of separation of powers.
(C) The requirement of a reasoned decision.
(D) The principle of 'Audi alteram partem'.

294. If a member of a selection committee has a close relative applying for the post being considered by that committee, their participation in the decision-making process would be a violation of:
(A) 'Audi alteram partem', due to a failure to hear the other side.
(B) 'Nemo judex in causa sua', due to personal bias.
(C) the requirement for a reasoned decision.
(D) the rule of law in its substantive sense.

295. The obligation of an administrative body to provide reasons for its decision primarily serves to:
(A) lengthen the administrative process unnecessarily.
(B) ensure the decision-maker has a pecuniary interest.
(C) promote transparency and facilitate judicial review.
(D) guarantee that the affected party is heard.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Judicial review of administrative actions is a cornerstone of administrative law, serving as a vital mechanism for courts to ensure that public authorities act within the confines of the law. This power allows the higher judiciary, primarily High Courts and the Supreme Court, to scrutinize the legality and procedural propriety of decisions made by executive and administrative bodies. The grounds for judicial review are not concerned with the merits of the decision itself, but rather with the manner in which the decision was made. Key grounds for review include illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety. 'Illegality' arises when a decision-maker acts beyond their prescribed powers (ultra vires), misunderstands the law they are applying, or unlawfully delegates their discretionary powers. 'Irrationality', often associated with the 'Wednesbury unreasonableness' principle, applies when a decision is so outrageous in its defiance of logic or accepted moral standards that no sensible

person could have arrived at it. 'Procedural impropriety' occurs when an authority fails to follow the prescribed statutory procedures or violates the principles of natural justice, such as the rule against bias or the right to a fair hearing. These grounds collectively form a framework through which the judiciary upholds the rule of law against administrative overreach.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the fundamental purpose of judicial review of administrative actions?
(A) To substitute the court's own decision for that of the administrative authority.
(B) To assess the merits and wisdom of an administrative policy.
(C) To penalize administrative officers for making inefficient decisions.
(D) To ensure that administrative authorities act lawfully and follow proper procedures.

297. The ground of 'illegality' for judicial review would be invoked when an administrative body:
(A) acts beyond the scope of the powers granted to it by statute.
(B) makes a decision that is considered unpopular by the public.
(C) follows a procedure that is fair but not explicitly written down.
(D) arrives at a decision that is logical but has negative consequences.

298. A government decision is described as so outrageous in its defiance of logic that no sensible person could have arrived at it. Which ground of judicial review is being referred to?
(A) Procedural impropriety.
(B) Irrationality or Wednesbury unreasonableness.
(C) Illegality.
(D) Unlawful delegation.

299. An administrative authority revokes a license without giving the license holder a notice or a hearing. A court is most likely to quash this decision on the ground of:
(A) irrationality, because the decision is illogical.
(B) procedural impropriety, due to violation of natural justice.
(C) illegality, because the authority misunderstood the law.
(D) ultra vires, because the authority had no power to revoke licenses.

300. When a court reviews an administrative action, its focus is primarily on the:
(A) decision-making process.
(B) final outcome of the decision.
(C) policy objectives behind the decision.
(D) personal qualifications of the decision-maker.

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ANSWERS

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1. (B) Socialist
The Forty-second Amendment Act of 1976 significantly altered the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. This amendment introduced three specific terms to further define the nature of the Indian state. These additions included the words secular and socialist to describe the republic, along with the word integrity in the section concerning the unity of the nation. These changes aimed to emphasize the socio-economic goals of the Indian democratic framework.

2. (A) Ireland
The Indian Constitution draws upon various global legal traditions to establish its governance framework. Part four of the document contains the Directive Principles of State Policy, which provide guidance for legislative and executive actions. These principles were largely inspired by the Irish Constitution, which had itself adapted similar concepts from the Spanish model. They ensure that social and economic justice remains a primary objective for the government.

3. (C) To provide free and compulsory education for children up to age 14
Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Indian Constitution through the forty-second amendment under article fifty-one A. While educating children is a parental duty added later, the state is responsible for providing free and compulsory education under article twenty-one A. The specific provision regarding the general state obligation to provide free education remains a directive principle and a fundamental right, rather than a general citizen duty.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Union executive encompasses the President, Vice-President, and the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister. Simultaneously, the State executive consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. Both layers of government reflect the parliamentary system adopted in India. These executive structures are clearly defined in the constitutional text to ensure organized governance at both the central and regional levels.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principles of natural justice are intrinsic to the rule of law, ensuring fairness in legal and administrative proceedings. Although they are not formally codified in a specific statute, the judiciary has interpreted these principles as inherent within the constitutional framework. Specifically, the Supreme Court has linked these procedural safeguards to the guarantees of equality and personal liberty found in articles fourteen and twenty-one of the document.

6. (B) Legislative power
The President of India possesses the authority to promulgate ordinances when either House of Parliament is not in session. This power is exercised under article one hundred and twenty-three and allows for immediate legislative action during emergencies or urgent situations. Because an ordinance has the same force and effect as an act passed by the legislature, this specific function is categorized as a legislative power of the executive.

7. (D) The Parliament
The Constitution of India provides a specific procedure for the reorganization of states within the union. Article three empowers the national legislature to form new states, increase or decrease areas, and alter names or boundaries. This authority rests solely with the central law-making body, although the views of the affected state legislatures are sought before a bill is introduced. This highlights the federal structure's centralizing features.

8. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The Preamble serves as an introductory statement outlining the guiding principles and philosophy of the Indian Constitution. It originates from the objectives resolution proposed during the early constituent assembly meetings. Historically, it has undergone a single amendment which added

the terms secular, socialist, and integrity. While early judicial views questioned its legal status, later rulings established it as an integral and essential part of the constitutional structure.

9. (C) The principle of natural justice
Natural justice is a fundamental legal concept designed to prevent arbitrary decision-making and ensure procedural fairness. One of its essential pillars is the rule against bias, which mandates that an adjudicator must remain impartial and have no personal interest in the case. This principle protects the integrity of the judicial process by ensuring that decisions are based solely on evidence rather than any subjective or external influences.

10. (A) Political expediency
Administrative actions in India are subject to judicial oversight to ensure they remain within legal boundaries. Courts typically review these actions based on criteria such as illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety to protect citizens from arbitrary state power. However, matters of political expediency or pure policy choice are generally excluded from this review. This distinction maintains the balance of power between the judiciary and the executive.

11. (D) Secure the release of a person who has been illegally detained
The writ of habeas corpus is a crucial legal remedy used to protect individual liberty against unlawful detention. By issuing this writ, a court commands an authority or individual holding a person in custody to produce them and justify the legal grounds for their confinement. If the detention is found to be without proper legal basis, the court orders the immediate release of the individual concerned.

12. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The Indian Constitution establishes a complex network of relationships between the central and state executives to maintain national unity. The President appoints governors and the union can issue specific directives to states regarding the implementation of federal laws. Furthermore, the central government has the authority to intervene during constitutional crises or delegate specific tasks. These mechanisms ensure that the administrative machinery functions effectively across the entire territory.

13. (C) Seventh Schedule
The Seventh Schedule plays a vital role in defining the federal structure of India by distributing legislative powers. It organizes various subjects into three distinct lists known as the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. This division ensures clarity regarding which level of government has the authority to enact laws on specific topics, thereby preventing jurisdictional conflicts between the central and state legislatures.

14. (D) Original jurisdiction
The Supreme Court of India possesses a unique role in resolving legal conflicts between different tiers of government. When a dispute arises between the central government and one or more states, the court exercises its original jurisdiction to hear the matter directly. This power is essential for maintaining the federal balance and ensures that constitutional disputes are settled by the highest judicial authority in the country.

15. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The Constitution contains several articles dedicated to emergency situations and procedural changes. Article three hundred and fifty-two deals with national emergencies arising from war or rebellion, while article three hundred and fifty-six addresses the failure of state constitutional machinery. Article three hundred and sixty outlines financial emergencies, and article three hundred and sixty-eight provides the mechanism for formal amendments. These provisions allow the state to respond to crises.

16. (B) All of the above.
Administrative law focuses on the legal framework governing public authorities and their interactions with individuals. It encompasses the rules regarding the creation of these bodies, the extent of their legal powers, and the specific procedures they must follow. Additionally, it ensures that citizens have access to effective remedies when their rights are violated by administrative actions. This field of law is essential for maintaining accountability in governance.

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17. (B) Hear the other side
The principle of hearing the other side is a cornerstone of natural justice in administrative and judicial proceedings. It requires that no person should be condemned or have their rights affected without being given a fair opportunity to present their case. This rule ensures that decision-makers consider all relevant perspectives and evidence before reaching a conclusion, thereby promoting fairness, transparency, and the overall legitimacy of the outcome.

18. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The development of the basic structure doctrine involved several landmark judicial pronouncements over several decades. Initially, cases like Shankari Prasad addressed the amendment powers of Parliament. This was followed by the Golaknath ruling, which restricted changes to fundamental rights. The Kesavananda Bharati case eventually established the basic structure concept, while the Minerva Mills judgment further solidified these limitations. This chronological progression reflects the evolving balance between legislative authority and constitutional supremacy.

19. (C) One month
A proclamation of national emergency is a serious measure that requires parliamentary oversight to remain valid. Once the President issues such a proclamation under the relevant constitutional provisions, it must be submitted to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha for their approval. This legislative consent must be obtained within a strict thirty-day period. Failure to secure this approval causes the emergency declaration to expire automatically.

20. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Indian Constitution contains unique provisions that allow the central government to legislate on state subjects under specific conditions. When the Rajya Sabha determines that a matter is of national importance, it can authorize Parliament to act in the interest of the country. This feature indicates that while the system is federal, it possesses strong unitary characteristics. Therefore, describing the framework as purely federal would be an inaccurate characterization.

21. (C) The Constitution has prescribed the qualifications for the members of the Election Commission.
The Election Commission is an independent constitutional body tasked with managing electoral processes in India. While the document establishes its authority and provides for the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner, it does not explicitly detail the specific educational or professional qualifications required for its members. Instead, these details are often managed through separate legislation and executive appointments. This lack of constitutional prescription distinguishes it from certain other high offices.

22. (B) The legislative competence of the Union and State legislatures
The judiciary employs various interpretive doctrines to resolve disputes concerning legislative authority in a federal system. When a law enacted by one legislature is challenged for encroaching upon the territory of another, courts look at the primary purpose and essential character of the legislation. This approach helps determine if the law is validly within the assigned powers of the enacting body, despite any incidental overlap with other subjects.

23. (D) Article 371A
Special constitutional provisions are designed to protect the unique cultural and social identities of specific regions. Article three hundred and seventy-one A was specifically inserted to provide such protections for the state of Nagaland. It ensures that central laws regarding religious practices, social customs, and land ownership do not apply unless the state legislative assembly decides otherwise. This reflects the inclusive and flexible nature of the Indian federal structure.

24. (A) Article 29
The Constitution guarantees various protections to ensure that citizens are not discriminated against in educational settings. Article twenty-nine specifically provides that no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or language. This right is essential for preserving the cultural and educational interests

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of diverse groups within the multi-religious society.

25. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
The Governor of a state possesses a variety of executive, legislative, and judicial powers. These include the formal appointment of the Chief Minister and the authority to issue ordinances when the legislature is inactive. Furthermore, the Governor can grant pardons or remissions for certain types of offences. Historically, some members could be nominated to represent specific communities, but recent constitutional changes have modified these specific representation provisions in state assemblies.

26. (A) Injunction
Writs are powerful legal tools used by higher courts to enforce fundamental rights and ensure legal compliance by authorities. Common types include mandamus, certiorari, and quo warranto, each serving a specific purpose in administrative and judicial oversight. While an injunction is also a legal remedy used to restrain certain actions, it is generally classified as a civil remedy rather than a high prerogative writ issued under constitutional provisions for rights enforcement.

27. (D) The Constitution of the USA
The concept of judicial review allows the courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders. This vital mechanism for maintaining the rule of law was significantly influenced by the legal traditions and constitutional practices of the United States. In the Indian context, it empowers the judiciary to strike down any government action that violates the fundamental principles or specific provisions outlined in the supreme law of the land.

28. (B) Establish a social and economic democracy
Directive Principles are essential guidelines intended to shape the governance of the nation toward a welfare state. Unlike fundamental rights, which primarily focus on political liberties, these principles emphasize the creation of an equitable social and economic order. By encouraging the government to implement policies that reduce inequality and promote public welfare, they aim to establish a substantive democracy that addresses the material needs and social status of all citizens.

29. (C) Subject to judicial review on the ground of malafide
The proclamation of President's Rule under article three hundred and fifty-six involves the executive's assessment of a state's constitutional stability. While the President's satisfaction is a key requirement, it is not immune from judicial scrutiny. Courts can review the decision to ensure it was not based on dishonest intentions or irrelevant grounds. This oversight ensures that emergency powers are not used arbitrarily for political purposes against state governments led by different parties.

30. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The Indian Constitution integrates various political theories and global legal features into its framework. Concepts like the rule of law were popularized by thinkers like Dicey, while the separation of powers is famously associated with Montesquieu. The Preamble articulates the core goals of justice, and the federal system with a strong central authority is modeled after the Canadian example. These diverse influences combine to create a unique and comprehensive governance document.

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31. (A) The powers and procedures of administrative agencies
Administrative law focuses on the legal principles governing the operations of government departments and agencies. It specifically examines the powers granted to these bodies, the procedures they must follow when making decisions, and the mechanisms available for controlling their actions. By ensuring that administrative authorities act within their legal boundaries and follow fair processes, this field of law protects individuals from arbitrary exercise of executive power in a modern state.

32. (B) A non-governmental private organization
For the purpose of enforcing fundamental rights, the term state is broadly defined to include the central and state governments, legislatures, and various local authorities. It also encompasses other bodies that perform public functions or are controlled by the government. However, standard private organizations that operate independently without government control or public character are generally excluded from this definition. This ensures that constitutional obligations primarily

target entities wielding public or sovereign authority.

33. (B) Right to notice
The principle of a fair hearing requires that a person must be informed about the case against them before any decision is made. Providing adequate notice is a fundamental component of this rule, as it allows the individual to prepare their defense and respond to allegations. Without such information, the right to be heard becomes ineffective, making the entire administrative or judicial process unfair and contrary to the core values of justice.

34. (A) The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
Money bills are a specific category of legislation that primarily deal with the financial matters of the government. This includes the introduction, removal, or adjustment of taxes, as well as matters related to government borrowing and the consolidated fund. Because of their significance to national fiscal policy, these bills are subject to special parliamentary procedures, including the requirement that they originate only in the lower house and receive specific certification from the speaker.

35. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The Supreme Court of India functions as the final arbiter of legal disputes and the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution. It holds original authority over conflicts between different levels of government and can provide legal opinions to the President. Additionally, its rulings are mandatory for all other courts to follow, ensuring national legal consistency. While the legislature can change the number of judges, the court remains the highest appellate body for the nation.

36. (D) Wednesbury unreasonableness
In administrative law, the ground of irrationality refers to decisions that are so illogical or outrageous that no sensible person could have made them. This concept is widely known as Wednesbury unreasonableness, named after a famous legal case in England. Courts use this standard to review the exercise of administrative discretion, ensuring that authorities do not make arbitrary or perverse choices that lack a rational connection to the facts or the law.

37. (C) Article 370
Article three hundred and seventy was a significant and controversial provision that granted a unique status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It allowed the region to have its own constitution and limited the legislative authority of the Indian Parliament over the state. Originally intended as a temporary measure, it remained in effect for several decades until major constitutional changes in two thousand and nineteen substantially modified the region's legal relationship with the union.

38. (B) The President is the nominal head, while the Prime Minister is the real executive.
The Indian political system is a parliamentary democracy where executive power is shared between the President and the Prime Minister. The President serves as the formal or nominal head of state, representing the unity of the nation. In contrast, the Prime Minister serves as the actual head of government and exercises real executive authority. This relationship ensures that the person leading the majority in the legislature directs the day-to-day administration of the country.

39. (D) Article 250
During a national emergency, the distribution of legislative powers shifts significantly toward the central government. Article two hundred and fifty specifically authorizes Parliament to enact laws on any subject listed in the State List while the emergency proclamation is active. This ensures that the union government can take unified action across the entire country to address the crisis. Such laws generally cease to have effect shortly after the emergency situation has officially ended.

40. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Directive Principles are unique constitutional provisions that serve as fundamental guidelines for national governance. While they are considered essential for making laws and directing state policy, they cannot be directly enforced by citizens in a court of law. This non-justiciable nature distinguishes them from fundamental rights. Both assertions are true as they describe the dual character of these principles as being

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both legally non-binding for individuals and fundamental for state action.

41. (C) A joint sitting of both Houses can be convened to resolve a deadlock over a Constitution Amendment Bill.
The Indian Parliament consists of two houses with distinct characteristics and procedures. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent chamber that does not face dissolution, whereas the Lok Sabha has a fixed term and can be dissolved. Special rules apply to different types of legislation; for instance, money bills must start in the lower house. Crucially, the mechanism of a joint sitting is intended for ordinary bills rather than for the serious process of constitutional amendments.

42. (A) It provides for the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
Article thirty-two is a vital constitutional provision that ensures fundamental rights are not merely theoretical but practically enforceable. It grants individuals the right to directly petition the Supreme Court if their rights are violated by the state. This power allows the court to issue various writs to protect citizens and rectify legal wrongs. Because it provides a remedy for the violation of rights, it is considered one of the most important articles.

43. (D) Exceeds the powers conferred by the statute
Illegality is a primary ground for judicial review, occurring when an administrative body fails to act within its legal authority. This happens if the decision-maker misunderstands the law, ignores relevant factors, or exceeds the specific powers granted by the governing statute. By ensuring that authorities follow the law strictly, the courts prevent the misuse of power and ensure that government actions are always grounded in valid legal authorizations provided by the legislature.

44. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Election Commission of India is a permanent constitutional body tasked with ensuring free and fair elections. Its members serve for specific terms, usually six years or until they reach the age of sixty-five. The commission holds the essential responsibility of managing all aspects of the electoral process, including the preparation of voter lists and the conduct of national and state elections. These functions are critical for maintaining the democratic integrity of the country.

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45. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Fundamental Duties are a set of moral obligations for citizens aimed at promoting patriotism and national unity. These duties include respecting the constitution, national flag, and anthem, as well as cherishing the ideals of the freedom struggle. Protecting the sovereignty and integrity of the country is also a primary duty. However, certain civic actions like paying taxes, while legally required by other statutes, are not formally listed among the fundamental duties in the constitution.

46. (D) The principle of natural justice
A reasoned decision, often called a speaking order, is an essential requirement for ensuring fairness in administrative and quasi-judicial actions. It requires the authority to clearly state the logic and evidence used to reach a conclusion. This practice is a key component of natural justice because it prevents arbitrary decisions and allows higher authorities to review the validity of the action. It ensures that the person affected understands why a particular decision was made.

47. (A) Article 371
The Indian Constitution contains various special provisions to address the unique administrative and developmental needs of different states. Article three hundred and seventy-one specifically provides for the establishment of separate development boards for regions within Maharashtra and Gujarat. These provisions allow the President to ensure an equitable distribution of funds and resources for developmental purposes in those areas. This reflects the flexible federalism used to manage the diverse regional requirements of the country.

48. (B) A reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving the Union or a State.
A proclamation of financial emergency has significant implications for the economic governance of the country. Under article three hundred and sixty, the President can issue directions to states to observe specific canons of financial propriety. This includes the authority to

order a reduction in the salaries and allowances of all persons serving the government, including judges of the higher judiciary. These measures are intended to restore financial stability and credit during periods of severe economic crisis.

49. (B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
The interpretation of personal liberty under article twenty-one has evolved significantly through judicial decisions. Initially, the courts followed a narrow view of procedure established by law. However, in the landmark Maneka Gandhi case, the Supreme Court expanded this concept to mean that any procedure depriving a person of liberty must be fair, just, and reasonable. This ruling effectively integrated the principle of due process into the Indian legal system, providing stronger protection against arbitrary state action.

50. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Writs are traditional legal remedies used by courts to ensure that public authorities act within their jurisdiction and follow the law. Each writ has a specific meaning and application: mandamus is a command to perform a duty, habeas corpus focuses on the physical release of a person, quo warranto challenges the right to hold a public office, and certiorari is used to review and quash the orders of lower bodies or authorities.

51. (C) To provide a mechanism for controlling the vast powers of the executive and administrative authorities.
In a modern welfare state, the government performs a wide range of functions that impact the daily lives of citizens. This expansion of state activity necessitates a robust system of administrative law to manage the vast powers granted to executive authorities. By establishing rules for decision-making and providing mechanisms for judicial review, administrative law ensures that these powers are used fairly and that the government remains accountable to the law and the people.

52. (D) Binding on the President
The Indian parliamentary system requires the President to perform executive functions based on the guidance of the Council of Ministers. Article seventy-four explicitly states that there shall be a council to aid and advise the President, who shall act in accordance with such advice. While the President can ask the council to reconsider their suggestions once, the final advice provided after such a review is legally binding and must be followed by the President.

53. (C) The Parliament
The distribution of legislative powers in India is organized through three lists, but not every possible subject can be foreseen. To address this, the Constitution provides for residuary powers, which include any matter not mentioned in the Union, State, or Concurrent lists. In the Indian federal system, these residual law-making powers are exclusively assigned to the Parliament. This arrangement allows the central government to legislate on new or emerging issues that were not originally categorized.

54. (B) The Parliament of India
The removal of a Supreme Court judge is a rigorous process designed to protect judicial independence. It can only be initiated by the Parliament through a specific procedure involving a motion supported by a majority of the total membership and a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The President can only issue the final removal order after this parliamentary resolution is passed. This ensures that judges are not removed arbitrarily by the executive branch of the government.

55. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Judicial review of administrative actions ensures that authorities operate within legal and ethical boundaries. Courts can intervene if an action is based on bad faith, lacks a rational basis, or ignores relevant facts. Additionally, exceeding jurisdiction is a clear ground for striking down a decision. While these legal and procedural errors are reviewable, a simple political disagreement with a government policy is generally not considered a valid legal ground for the courts to intervene.

56. (A) Cultural and Educational Rights - Articles 30-31
Fundamental rights are organized into specific groups within the Constitution. The right to equality, freedom of religion, and protections against exploitation are correctly mapped to their respective articles. However, cultural and educational rights are specifically covered under

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articles twenty-nine and thirty. Article thirty-one, which originally dealt with the right to property, has been repealed as a fundamental right. This makes the grouping of cultural rights with article thirty-one an incorrect association in the constitutional framework.

57. (C) 44th Amendment
The grounds for declaring a national emergency were modified to prevent the misuse of power. Originally, internal disturbance was a valid reason, but it was considered too vague. The forty-fourth amendment replaced this term with armed rebellion to ensure that an emergency can only be proclaimed under more severe and specific circumstances. This change was part of a broader effort to strengthen democratic safeguards and protect the rights of citizens against arbitrary executive actions during crises.

58. (A) The Election Commission
The Election Commission of India is a robust constitutional authority established to safeguard the democratic process. It is granted comprehensive powers to manage and oversee the entire electoral cycle for national and state legislatures, as well as the offices of the President and Vice-President. By exercising control over voter registration and the conduct of polls, the commission ensures that elections remain impartial and free from government interference, thereby maintaining public trust in the democracy.

59. (D) Nemo judex in causa sua
Impartiality is a fundamental requirement for any fair hearing or adjudication process. The legal maxim nemo judex in causa sua encapsulates this rule, stating that no individual should act as a judge in a matter where they have a personal interest or bias. This rule against bias is a core pillar of natural justice, ensuring that decisions are reached through an objective assessment of facts rather than being influenced by the adjudicator's own circumstances or feelings.

60. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
The Constitution is organized into several parts that follow a logical progression. It begins by defining the territory of the union in part one, followed by the provisions for citizenship in part two. The document then outlines the fundamental rights of individuals in part three and the directive principles of state policy in part four. This structure establishes the foundational elements of the nation and its citizens before detailing the rights and duties that govern them.

61. (C) Examine the legality and procedural fairness of the action
Judicial review is a process where the courts check the validity of actions taken by administrative authorities. The primary focus of this review is not to decide if the decision was correct on its merits, but to determine if the authority followed the law and fair procedures. By examining whether the administration acted within its jurisdiction and respected natural justice, the courts ensure that executive power is exercised legally, rationally, and with procedural fairness.

62. (D) A part of the Constitution and can be amended
The legal status of the Preamble has been clarified through various landmark judicial decisions. Initially, there were doubts about whether it formed an actual part of the constitutional text. However, the Supreme Court later ruled that the Preamble is indeed an integral part of the Constitution. Consequently, it can be amended by Parliament under article three hundred and sixty-eight, provided that such changes do not violate the essential basic structure or the fundamental values.

63. (A) Article 32
Article thirty-two provides a fundamental right that allows individuals to seek justice if their other basic rights are infringed upon by the state. This provision empowers the Supreme Court to issue specific orders or writs to enforce these protections. Because it makes all other rights meaningful and enforceable, it is often described as the most important part of the document. Without this right to a constitutional remedy, the guarantees of liberty and equality would lack practical significance.

64. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The President can be removed from office through impeachment for the specific ground of violating the constitution. However, the constitutional text does not provide an explicit or detailed definition of what exactly constitutes such a violation.

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This leaves the determination of what actions fall under this category to the judgment of the houses of parliament during the impeachment proceedings. This highlights the unique nature of the impeachment process as a political and quasi-judicial mechanism for accountability.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Administrative law has largely developed through the decisions of courts rather than through comprehensive legislative codes. As judges review the actions of government authorities, they formulate principles and rules to ensure fairness and legality. This evolutionary process makes the field a primary example of judge-made law, where legal doctrines are shaped by practical needs and judicial interpretation. This highlights the critical role of the judiciary in creating the standards that control the vast powers of the modern executive.

66. (A) Criminal Law
The Seventh Schedule divides legislative subjects among different lists to define the powers of central and state governments. While matters like national defense and banking are reserved for the union, and police functions are managed by the states, certain subjects are placed in the concurrent list. Criminal law is one such area where both the central parliament and state legislatures have the authority to enact legislation, allowing for both national uniformity and regional adjustments in legal procedures.

67. (C) Six years or up to 65 years of age
The Chief Election Commissioner holds a vital position in the Indian democratic setup, requiring a secure and fixed tenure. The law specifies that the person in this office serves for a period of six years or until they reach the age of sixty-five, whichever occurs first. This provision ensures that the head of the election machinery can function independently and without fear of arbitrary removal, which is essential for maintaining the integrity of the electoral process.

68. (D) Pre-constitutional laws only
The doctrine of eclipse is a legal principle used to determine the validity of laws that conflict with fundamental rights. It primarily applies to pre-constitutional laws that became inconsistent with the new rights introduced in nineteen fifty. Such laws are not completely void from their inception but remain in a dormant or shadowed state. If the constitutional conflict is removed through an amendment, the law can become active and enforceable again, highlighting the transitional nature of early legal developments.

69. (C) Fails to follow the mandatory procedure prescribed by the parent statute
Procedural ultra vires occurs when an administrative authority fails to comply with the mandatory steps or rules set out in the governing legislation. Even if the authority has the power to make a decision, the failure to follow the prescribed procedure, such as giving notice or holding a hearing, makes the action illegal. This ground for judicial review ensures that the administration respects the specific procedural safeguards established by the legislature to protect the interests of individuals.

70. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
The Indian judiciary is structured to ensure independence and authority across the country. The Supreme Court possesses the power of judicial review and its expenses are charged on the consolidated fund to prevent political interference. Judges of the high courts are appointed by the President rather than state governors, highlighting the integrated nature of the system. While the retirement age for supreme court judges is sixty-five, these various features collectively work to protect the rule of law and constitutional supremacy.

71. (D) Sixth Schedule
The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for a unique administrative framework for tribal areas in certain states of North-East India. It allows for the creation of autonomous district councils with legislative and judicial powers to manage local affairs according to traditional customs. This special arrangement aims to protect the social, cultural, and land rights of tribal communities within the larger state structure, ensuring that their distinct identity and governance practices are preserved and respected by the government.

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72. (A) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States
The President of India is elected through an indirect process involving representatives from both the national and state levels. The electoral college for this purpose consists of the elected members from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, along with the elected members of the various state legislative assemblies. This broad participation ensures that the head of state represents the interests of the entire union and all its component states, reflecting the federal character of the Indian republic.

73. (C) Article 75(3)
Collective responsibility is a fundamental principle of the parliamentary form of government. It means that the entire Council of Ministers is jointly accountable to the lower house of parliament for every decision and action taken by the government. If the house passes a vote of no confidence, the whole council must resign. This principle, enshrined in article seventy-five, ensures that the executive remains continuously responsible to the elected representatives of the people, promoting unified and accountable governance.

74. (A) France
Droit administratif is a distinctive system of administrative law that originated and flourished in France. Unlike the common law tradition which emphasizes a single set of courts, this system involves separate administrative courts to handle disputes between citizens and the government. It provides a specialized body of rules and procedures specifically designed to manage the unique legal relationships arising from state actions. This model has significantly influenced the development of administrative legal principles in many other countries worldwide.

75. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Constitutional interpretation relies on various doctrines to determine the validity of laws. Severability allows a court to strike down only the invalid parts of a statute, leaving the rest intact. Territorial nexus addresses the geographical reach of state laws, while the doctrine of colourable legislation prevents indirect violations of legislative power. Finally, pith and substance is used to find the true character of a law when it incidentally overlaps with subjects from another list. These tools maintain the legal order.

76. (B) Right to life and personal liberty
Even during the most severe national emergencies, certain fundamental rights are considered so essential that they cannot be suspended. Articles twenty and twenty-one, which protect individuals from retrospective criminal laws and guarantee the right to life and personal liberty, remain in force regardless of an emergency proclamation. This safeguard ensures that the basic dignity and security of every person are protected against arbitrary state action, even when the nation is facing significant external or internal threats to its security.

77. (C) Double Jeopardy
Natural justice consists of several procedural safeguards designed to ensure fairness, such as providing notice, offering a hearing, and issuing reasoned orders. These rules protect individuals during administrative and judicial processes. In contrast, double jeopardy is a specific constitutional protection under article twenty that prevents a person from being prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offence. While it is an important legal right, it is distinct from the general procedural principles that constitute natural justice in administrative law.

78. (D) Article 21
Article twenty-one guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which the judiciary has interpreted broadly to include the right to health and emergency medical care. When a public or state-aided institution fails to provide critical aid to a person in a life-threatening situation, it directly violates this fundamental right. The courts have held that the preservation of human life is of paramount importance and that administrative or financial hurdles cannot be used as excuses to deny basic medical assistance to those in need.

79. (A) The President
The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provides for special administration and control of areas inhabited by scheduled tribes. The authority to officially declare an area as a scheduled area

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resides with the President of India. This power allows the central government to implement specific protections and governance models tailored to the needs of tribal communities. By designating these areas, the state can ensure that the traditional rights and interests of the people are safeguarded from external exploitation and negative social impacts.

80. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The distribution of legislative power in India is divided between the union and state governments through three distinct lists. Parliament has exclusive control over the union list, while states manage the state list. Both can legislate on concurrent subjects, but federal law prevails in case of a conflict. However, any matter not mentioned in these lists, known as residuary power, is exclusively handled by the central parliament. This arrangement balances regional autonomy with the need for national legal consistency and unity.

81. (B) With a dishonest intention or corrupt motive
Mala fides is a ground for judicial review where an administrative action is challenged for being taken with a dishonest or improper motive. It implies that the authority did not act for the public good or for the purpose intended by the law, but rather to achieve a malicious or corrupt objective. Proving such bad faith is difficult, but if established, the courts will quash the decision to protect individuals from the abuse of power by public officials in their official capacities.

82. (A) The French Revolution
The Preamble reflects various global democratic ideals that influenced the framers of the Indian Constitution. The specific concepts of liberty, equality, and fraternity, which emphasize individual freedom and social unity, were famously championed during the French Revolution. By incorporating these values, the Indian republic committed itself to a social order where every citizen has the opportunity to thrive in a spirit of brotherhood. These ideals remain foundational to the democratic and pluralistic character of the nation today.

83. (C) To organize village panchayats.
Directive Principles often reflect the social and political ideologies that shaped the national movement. Gandhian ideology, which emphasizes decentralized governance and rural self-sufficiency, is specifically embodied in the directive to organize village panchayats as units of self-government. This principle encourages the empowerment of local communities and the promotion of cottage industries. By including these goals, the Constitution seeks to realize the vision of a grass-roots democracy that addresses the needs of the rural population and promotes social welfare.

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84. (D) Prime Minister of India
In the Indian parliamentary system, the Prime Minister holds a central role in forming the government. While the President formally appoints all members of the Council of Ministers, this action is taken only on the specific advice of the Prime Minister. This ensures that the head of government has the authority to select a team that can work together and command the majority in the legislature. This relationship is a key feature of executive accountability and the functioning of the cabinet system.

85. (C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
A joint sitting is a special constitutional procedure used to resolve disagreements between the two houses of Parliament regarding ordinary bills. While the President calls for the session, it is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha who presides over the meeting. This arrangement reflects the importance of the lower house in the legislative process. During the sitting, the bill is decided by a simple majority of the total members present from both houses, ensuring that legislative deadlocks do not stall important governance tasks.

86. (B) The President on the basis of a resolution passed by Parliament by a special majority.
High Court judges are provided with a high degree of job security to ensure their impartiality and independence. A judge can only be removed from office by the President following a specific procedure in Parliament. This requires a resolution passed by each house with a special majority, based on grounds of proven misbehavior or incapacity. This difficult removal process ensures that members of the higher judiciary are protected from political pressure and can

perform their legal duties without any external interference or fear.

87. (D) Cases of emergency or public safety
While the right to a fair hearing is a general rule, there are specific situations where it can be bypassed to protect the greater public interest. In cases of extreme emergency, national security, or immediate threats to public safety, administrative authorities may need to act quickly without a prior hearing. In such instances, the requirements of natural justice are balanced against the need for urgent action. However, these exceptions are limited and must be justified by the specific circumstances of the situation.

88. (A) Article 371B - Assam
Special provisions are included in the Constitution to address the unique needs of various states and regions. Article three hundred and seventy-one B was specifically introduced to provide for a special committee of the state legislative assembly in Assam, consisting of members elected from tribal areas. This ensures that the interests of these specific communities are represented and considered in the legislative process. This flexible approach allows the federal structure to accommodate the diverse social and ethnic compositions found throughout the Indian territory.

89. (C) The state law has received the assent of the President.
Usually, a central law prevails over a state law on a concurrent subject in case of a conflict. However, the Constitution provides a specific exception to this rule. If a state law on such a subject is reserved for the consideration of the President and receives his assent, it will prevail in that particular state even if it is inconsistent with an existing central law. This provision allows states to implement regional policies on matters shared with the union government under specific federal oversight.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Parliament consists of the President and the two houses, namely the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The President is considered an integral part of the legislature because no bill passed by the houses can become an enforceable law without receiving presidential assent. This constitutional requirement ensures that the head of state participates in the legislative process, providing a final check and balance before any new legal provisions are enacted and applied within the country's legal system.

91. (D) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
The concept of the basic structure is a landmark judicial doctrine that limits the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution. It was first systematically articulated by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case. The court ruled that while Parliament has wide powers to amend the document, it cannot change or destroy its essential features, such as secularism, federalism, and judicial review. This doctrine serves as a vital safeguard for protecting the fundamental identity and values of the Indian democratic system.

92. (B) The President
The Election Commission is an independent body, but certain aspects of its administration are managed by the executive branch. Specifically, the President of India has the authority to determine the conditions of service and the tenure of office for the election commissioners and regional commissioners. These rules are established within the framework of the law to ensure that the commission can perform its constitutional duties effectively. This arrangement balances the need for administrative oversight with the commission's requirement for operational and functional independence.

93. (C) Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having the force of law
Article thirteen ensures the supremacy of fundamental rights by declaring any law inconsistent with them to be void. The definition of law for this purpose is very broad and includes not just parliamentary acts, but also ordinances, rules, and regulations issued by the executive. It even encompasses customs and usages that have the force of law. This comprehensive scope ensures that every form of state action, whether legislative or executive, is subject to constitutional scrutiny and must respect the basic rights of citizens.

94. (D) Irrationality

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In administrative law, the Wednesbury principle is used to review the exercise of discretionary powers by public authorities. It focuses on the ground of irrationality, where a decision is so unreasonable that no sensible person could have reached it. This principle allows the courts to intervene when an authority acts perversely or fails to consider relevant facts. By applying this standard, the judiciary ensures that administrative decisions are based on logic and reason, protecting individuals from arbitrary or capricious government actions in various sectors.

95. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Financial emergency is a rare constitutional measure intended to address severe economic instability. It requires the President's satisfaction and subsequent approval by both houses of Parliament within a two-month period. Once approved, it can continue indefinitely until revoked by a subsequent proclamation. During its operation, the central government gains significant powers over the financial affairs of the states, including the authority to reduce the salaries of public officials and even judges of the higher judiciary to restore national economic credit and stability.

96. (B) Right to Constitutional Remedies
Dr. Ambedkar highlighted the significance of the right to constitutional remedies as the most vital provision of the entire document. This right, found in article thirty-two, allows citizens to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. He believed that without a clear and effective mechanism for legal protection, all other guaranteed liberties would be meaningless. By providing a direct way to challenge state violations, this provision acts as a primary guardian of individual freedom and the rule of law.

97. (B) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while DPSPs are non-justiciable.
Fundamental rights and directive principles represent different types of constitutional goals. Fundamental rights are primarily individualistic and can be enforced in a court of law if they are violated, making them justiciable. In contrast, directive principles are societal goals meant to guide the state in policy-making. Although they are fundamental to governance, they cannot be directly enforced by citizens through legal action. This distinction reflects the balance between immediate individual protections and long-term socio-economic objectives for the nation as a whole.

98. (A) The President
The President of India is the highest executive authority in the country according to the constitutional framework. Article fifty-three explicitly states that the executive power of the union is vested in the President and shall be exercised either directly or through subordinate officers. While the President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, all executive actions are formally taken in the President's name. This position represents the formal authority of the state and ensures continuity and unity in the national administration.

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99. (C) Substantive ultra vires
Substantive ultra vires is a legal concept used when an administrative body acts beyond the limits of the power granted to it by the legislature. This occurs if the authority makes a decision or takes an action that the governing statute does not permit. Such actions are considered invalid because they lack a proper legal foundation. By striking down these decisions, the courts ensure that administrative agencies remain within their assigned boundaries and do not usurp powers that were not specifically delegated to them.

100. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The Constitution establishes several independent bodies and offices to ensure effective governance and legal oversight. The Union Public Service Commission manages recruitment, while the Finance Commission advises on resource distribution between the centre and states. The Election Commission is responsible for managing the democratic process, and the Attorney General serves as the primary legal advisor to the government. Each of these entities is provided with a specific constitutional basis and set of articles to define their roles, powers, and operational procedures.

101. (C) All of the above
Administrative law is a comprehensive field that covers various aspects of government functioning and accountability. It includes the

study of delegated legislation, where executive bodies create rules within the framework set by parliament. It also encompasses administrative tribunals that provide specialized forums for resolving disputes. Furthermore, the principles of judicial review are a core component, as they allow courts to oversee the legality of administrative actions. These topics together ensure that the administration remains within legal limits and follows fair procedures in its operations.

102. (B) It is mandatory in all administrative actions without exception.
A reasoned decision is an important tool for ensuring transparency and fairness in administrative and quasi-judicial processes. It allows the affected person to understand the logic behind a decision and facilitates effective review by higher authorities. While highly encouraged and often mandatory in many situations to satisfy natural justice, it is not an absolute requirement for every single administrative action without exception. The necessity of providing reasons may vary depending on the nature of the function and the specific legal requirements of the situation.

103. (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
Money bills are subject to special constitutional procedures due to their significance for the national economy. To ensure these rules are followed, a specific authority must determine if a particular bill meets the criteria for being a money bill. This crucial decision rests solely with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Speaker's certification is final and cannot be questioned in any court of law or by either house of Parliament, ensuring clarity and finality in the legislative process regarding financial matters.

104. (A) The President
The President of India has the authority to seek the legal opinion of the Supreme Court on matters of public importance or complex questions of law. This advisory jurisdiction is provided under article one hundred and forty-three. While the court is not always bound to give its opinion, and the President is not bound to follow the advice provided, this mechanism serves as a vital tool for ensuring that the executive can make informed decisions on significant legal or constitutional issues facing the country.

105. (A) 1, 4 and 5 only
The definition of the state is crucial for identifying which entities are bound by fundamental rights. It includes the government and parliament, state legislatures, and all local authorities like panchayats. Additionally, statutory bodies like the Life Insurance Corporation that perform public functions are covered. Even the judiciary is included when it performs non-judicial or administrative tasks. However, purely private bodies without government control or public character are generally excluded from this constitutional category, limiting the scope of rights enforcement primarily to public entities.

106. (A) Executive power
The President possesses the authority to grant pardons and remissions for various types of punishments and sentences. This power is classified as an executive function, even though it deals with judicial outcomes. It serves as a constitutional safeguard to correct potential judicial errors or provide relief on humanitarian grounds. By exercising this authority, the President can ensure that justice is tempered with mercy, particularly in cases involving death sentences or offenses against federal laws, reflecting the head of state's unique role in the legal system.

107. (D) All states in India have a bicameral legislature.
The legislative structure in Indian states varies depending on regional needs and historical factors. While the national parliament is bicameral, only a few states in India have both a legislative assembly and a legislative council. Many states operate with a unicameral system consisting only of an assembly. The process for creating or abolishing the second chamber is managed by the parliament based on the recommendations of the concerned state, ensuring that the legislative framework remains adaptable to the specific administrative requirements of each state.

108. (B) Two months
President's Rule involves the central government taking over the administration of a state when its constitutional machinery fails. Such a proclamation is a serious measure that must be scrutinized by the national legislature. To remain in effect, it must be approved by both houses of Parliament within a period of two months from

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the date of its issue. This requirement ensures that the executive's power to intervene in state affairs is subject to legislative oversight and is not exercised for arbitrary or prolonged periods.

109. (C) Article 369
The Indian Constitution contains a series of transitional provisions designed to manage the shift from the old legal system to the new democratic framework. Article three hundred and sixty-nine specifically granted Parliament temporary powers to legislate on certain matters as if they were in the concurrent list, despite being in the state list. These provisions were intended to address immediate administrative needs and ensure stability during the initial years of the republic, reflecting the practical and adaptive nature of the document during its early implementation.

110. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
The history of constitutional developments in India is marked by several key events. In the mid-nineteen seventies, a national emergency was declared, followed by the forty-second amendment which added new terms to the Preamble. Shortly after, the forty-fourth amendment removed the right to property from the list of fundamental rights. Later, the tenth schedule was introduced to address the issue of political defections. This sequence of changes reflects the evolving political and legal landscape of the country during its formative decades of governance.

111. (A) The Delimitation Commission
The task of redrawing the boundaries of electoral constituencies is essential for maintaining equal representation in a democracy. This responsibility is assigned to the Delimitation Commission, an independent body established by law. The commission uses the latest census data to ensure that each seat represents a similar number of voters. This process is critical for the fair conduct of elections to both the Lok Sabha and state assemblies, as it prevents regional imbalances and ensures that every citizen's vote carries roughly equal weight in the legislature.

112. (B) Delegatus non potest delegare
In administrative law, the principle of delegation is governed by specific rules to prevent the unauthorized transfer of authority. The legal maxim delegatus non potest delegare expresses the idea that a person or body to whom power has been delegated cannot further delegate that power to someone else unless specifically authorized by the law. This rule ensures that decisions are made by the authority specifically chosen by the legislature, thereby maintaining accountability and preventing the arbitrary redistribution of legal powers among subordinate officials or bodies.

113. (B) Monetary interest in the outcome of the case
Pecuniary bias is a specific type of bias that arises when a person making a decision has a direct or indirect financial interest in the outcome of the case. In such situations, the law assumes that the adjudicator's impartiality may be compromised, regardless of whether they were actually influenced. This rule is a key part of natural justice, as it ensures that judicial and administrative processes are free from any suspicion of personal gain, thereby maintaining public confidence in the fairness and integrity of the legal system.

114. (A) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
The use of emergency powers to dismiss state governments was a frequent source of political tension. The landmark case of S.R. Bommai significantly restricted this authority by establishing that the President's proclamation under article three hundred and fifty-six is subject to judicial review. The court held that such a decision could be challenged if it was based on mala fide or irrelevant considerations. This ruling strengthened the federal structure by ensuring that state governments are protected from arbitrary dismissal by the central executive for political reasons.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Certiorari is a powerful legal remedy used by higher courts to oversee the actions of lower judicial and quasi-judicial bodies. It allows a court to review the record of a proceeding and quash any order that was passed without proper jurisdiction or in violation of the law. Additionally, it is used to correct errors where the principles of natural justice were not followed. By providing a mechanism to strike down invalid

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decisions, this writ ensures that all adjudicatory bodies operate within their legal and procedural boundaries.

116. (D) To develop scientific temper
Fundamental duties are intended to guide citizens toward contributing positively to society and the nation. Among these duties is the requirement to develop a scientific temper, humanism, and a spirit of inquiry and reform. This encourages individuals to move away from superstition and embrace logical thinking and progress. While other civic actions like voting or paying taxes are important, they are not listed among the specific fundamental duties in the constitutional text, which focuses more on cultural, environmental, and patriotic responsibilities for every citizen.

117. (C) The President and the Prime Minister
The constitutional framework at the state level is designed to mirror the parliamentary system at the union level. In this structure, the Governor serves as the formal or nominal head of the state executive, representing the President's authority. The actual executive power, however, is exercised by the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the state legislature. This relationship ensures a consistent form of governance across both the central and regional levels, with the real authority resting with elected representatives.

118. (B) Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
The Parliament of India has the authority to enact laws for the entire country or any specific part of its territory. This power is broad but must be exercised within the limits set by the Constitution, especially the division of subjects between the union and state lists. While states have their own legislative powers, the central parliament remains the supreme law-making body for matters of national importance. This arrangement ensures that there is a unified legal framework for the nation while allowing for regional diversity and governance.

119. (D) Plead or act in any court within the territory of India
To maintain the dignity and independence of the highest court, certain restrictions are placed on judges after they retire. A retired judge of the Supreme Court is prohibited from pleading or acting in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. This rule prevents any potential influence or conflict of interest that might arise if a former senior judge appeared before their former colleagues or subordinate courts. This safeguard ensures that the integrity of the judicial process is preserved even after a judge's official tenure ends.

120. (C) 1, 2 and 4
A national emergency can be declared only under specific and severe circumstances that threaten the security of India. The Constitution identifies three valid grounds for such a proclamation: war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. The term armed rebellion was introduced to replace internal disturbance to ensure that the power is not misused during minor civil unrest. By limiting the grounds to these serious situations, the document protects democratic stability and ensures that emergency powers are used only when absolutely necessary for the nation's survival and security.

121. (C) Protect the distinct culture and customs of the tribal people
Special provisions for certain regions, especially in the North-East, are designed to accommodate the unique social and ethnic identities of tribal populations. These measures allow for the protection of traditional customs, religious practices, and land ownership rights from being overridden by standard central or state laws. By providing this degree of protection, the Constitution aims to integrate these diverse communities into the national framework while respecting their distinct cultural heritage. This approach is essential for maintaining peace and stability in culturally sensitive and ethnically diverse border regions.

122. (A) The Election Commission of India
The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines intended to ensure that elections are conducted in a fair and peaceful manner. It regulates the behavior of political parties and candidates during the campaign period, preventing the misuse of official machinery and the incitement of communal tensions. The Election Commission of India is the primary authority responsible for enforcing these rules. By monitoring compliance

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and addressing violations, the commission ensures a level playing field for all participants, thereby upholding the integrity of the democratic electoral process.

123. (D) The doctrine of social welfare state
The rise of administrative law is closely linked to the changing role of the state in society. As governments moved away from a minimal laissez-faire approach and toward a social welfare model, their functions and powers expanded significantly. This growth in state intervention in health, education, and the economy created a need for new legal principles to control executive actions and protect individual rights. Consequently, administrative law developed as a necessary mechanism to ensure accountability and fairness in a state that actively manages public welfare and social justice.

124. (B) The adjudicator has a strong preconceived view on the policy in question.
Bias as to the subject matter occurs when a decision-maker has a strong, preconceived opinion or a vested interest in a particular policy or issue they are adjudicating. For example, if an official who is a vocal advocate for a specific government project also sits in judgment over disputes related to that project, their impartiality may be questioned. This type of bias is a ground for challenging an administrative decision, as natural justice requires that the adjudicator remain open-minded and objective throughout the entire decision-making process.

125. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The Indian legal system has been shaped by several significant judicial rulings over the years. Early cases like A.K. Gopalan followed a narrow view of personal liberty, which was later broadened by the Maneka Gandhi judgment to include the requirement of fairness. The S.R. Bommai case established that the dismissal of state governments is subject to judicial oversight. Additionally, the Indra Sawhney ruling provided definitive guidelines on reservation policies. Together, these decisions highlight the critical role of the judiciary in interpreting and protecting the constitutional order.

126. (D) 42nd Amendment
The Preamble serves as an essential guide to the values and objectives of the Indian state. It has been formally amended only once since its adoption. This significant change occurred through the forty-second constitutional amendment in nineteen seventy-six. This amendment introduced the words socialist and secular to define the republic and added the word integrity to the section on national unity. These additions were intended to reflect the socio-economic goals and the pluralistic nature of the nation as envisioned during that period of constitutional development.

127. (A) Freedom of conscience and free profession of religion
Article nineteen of the Constitution guarantees several specific freedoms that are fundamental to a democratic society. These include the right to free speech, assembly, and the formation of associations or unions. However, the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion are provided under separate articles in the section on the right to freedom of religion. This distinction highlights that while general civil liberties are grouped together, religious freedoms are treated as a distinct category of fundamental rights with their own specific protections.

128. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The President of India functions as the formal head of state within a parliamentary framework, where real authority lies with the Council of Ministers. The Constitution mandates that the President must act in accordance with the advice provided by this council. While the President has the power to return a proposal for reconsideration, if the council resubmits the same advice, it becomes legally binding. This arrangement ensures that the head of state always acts on the guidance of the elected government that represents the people's will.

129. (B) Constitutional Supremacy
In the Indian legal system, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and all government organs must operate within its framework. This concept of constitutional supremacy means that any law passed by Parliament or state legislatures can be declared void if it violates constitutional provisions. Unlike systems with parliamentary

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sovereignty, where the legislature has absolute power, the Indian model subjects all legislative and executive actions to judicial review to ensure they remain consistent with the fundamental principles and rights established in the supreme governing document.

130. (A) 1, 2, 4 and 5
The President of India holds a variety of significant constitutional roles and powers. As the formal head of the state, the President serves as the supreme commander of the armed forces and appoints senior officials, including the Chief Justice of India. The President also addresses the inaugural sessions of Parliament and has the authority to grant pardons in severe cases, including death sentences. While the Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and cannot be dissolved, these other functions highlight the President's central role in the national administration.

131. (C) A series of Supreme Court judgments
The Collegium system is a unique mechanism used for the appointment and transfer of judges in the higher judiciary. It was not established by the constitutional text or by a specific act of Parliament. Instead, it evolved through a series of significant Supreme Court judgments, often referred to as the Judges Cases. This system places the authority for judicial appointments primarily in the hands of a group of senior judges, aimed at ensuring judicial independence and preventing executive interference in the composition of the higher courts.

132. (D) Suspend the enforcement of Fundamental Rights
A financial emergency grants the central government exceptional powers to ensure economic stability and propriety. This includes the ability to reduce the salaries of government officials and even judges of the higher judiciary. The President can also require that state money bills be reserved for central consideration. However, even during such an emergency, the enforcement of fundamental rights cannot be suspended. This reflects a constitutional balance where economic crises do not justify the removal of the basic civil liberties and legal protections guaranteed to every individual citizen.

133. (C) Facilitate a smooth transition from British rule to the new constitutional setup
The transitional provisions were included in the Constitution to manage the complex shift from colonial rule to a new independent republic. These rules were intended to be temporary and served as a legal bridge, ensuring that existing laws and administrative structures could continue to function until they were replaced or modified. By allowing for the adaptation of laws and providing a framework for the initial governance of various territories, these provisions ensured a smooth and orderly transition, preventing any legal vacuum during the formative years of the new nation.

134. (B) Selection of candidates for political parties
The Election Commission of India has extensive responsibilities related to the management of the electoral process. These include preparing voter lists, recognizing political parties, and allotting symbols. It also oversees the conduct of national and state elections to ensure they are fair. However, the commission does not involve itself in the internal political decisions of parties, such as the selection of their candidates for office. Such internal matters are the sole responsibility of the respective political parties and their leadership, and not the election authority.

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135. (D) The existence of separate administrative courts in France
The French and British legal systems approach administrative law in very different ways. In England, the rule of law emphasizes that everyone is subject to the same set of laws and courts. In contrast, the French system of Droit administratif involves a specialized set of administrative courts that are separate from the regular civil courts. These specialized courts deal specifically with disputes involving the state and its officials, providing a distinct legal framework for managing the relationship between the administration and the citizens in that country.

136. (A) Article 22
Article twenty-two provides essential protections for persons who are arrested or detained. One of its key requirements is that every person arrested must be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours. This safeguard is designed to prevent unlawful detention and ensure that the legality of the

arrest is reviewed by a judicial authority quickly. Failure to follow this procedure is a direct violation of a fundamental right, as it ignores the mandatory legal process intended to protect the personal liberty of individuals.

137. (C) Illegality
Judicial review for illegality occurs when an administrative authority fails to act within its legal boundaries. This can happen if the authority misunderstands the law or takes into account factors that are not relevant to the decision-making process. By considering such irrelevant information, the authority exceeds its proper legal mandate. The courts use this ground to ensure that administrative decisions are based only on the criteria permitted by the statute, thereby preventing the misuse of power and ensuring that public authorities remain accountable to the law.

138. (A) British origin
Article fourteen guarantees that all persons are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection. The specific phrase equality before law has its origins in the legal traditions of Great Britain. It represents a negative concept, implying the absence of any special privileges and the equal subjection of all individuals to the ordinary law of the land. This principle is a fundamental part of the rule of law and ensures that no person, regardless of their status, is above the legal requirements established by the state.

139. (D) The Governor acts as an agent of the Central government against the elected State government.
The relationship between the union and state governments can become difficult if the Governor's role is perceived as partisan. While the Governor is meant to be a constitutional head, tensions arise if they act as a direct agent of the central government to undermine the authority of an elected state government. This situation can lead to a breakdown in cooperation and trust between the two tiers of the executive. Maintaining the Governor's role as an impartial constitutional authority is essential for the smooth functioning of the federal system.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Rajya Sabha is unique because it is a permanent body that never faces total dissolution. Instead of a fixed term for the entire house, its members serve for six years, with one-third of them retiring every two years. This system ensures continuity in the legislative process, even when the lower house is dissolved for elections. Because it remains in session continuously and its membership is refreshed periodically, it is accurately described as a quasi-permanent chamber that represents the states in the national parliament.

141. (C) High Courts can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for 'any other purpose'.
The writ jurisdiction of the high courts is wider in scope than that of the Supreme Court. While the Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights under article thirty-two, the high courts have the authority to issue them for both fundamental rights and any other legal purpose under article two hundred and twenty-six. This means high courts can use writs to address other legal wrongs or violations of statutory rights, providing citizens with a broader range of judicial remedies at the regional level.

142. (D) One month
A proclamation of national emergency is an extraordinary measure that requires swift legislative approval to remain valid. The Constitution stipulates that such a declaration must be presented to both houses of Parliament for their consideration. If it is not approved by them within one month of its issuance, the proclamation ceases to be operational. This strict time limit ensures that the executive branch cannot maintain emergency powers for an extended period without the explicit consent of the elected representatives of the people in the national legislature.

143. (A) Article 371-F
Special constitutional provisions are often used to address the unique historical and political circumstances of different states. Article three hundred and seventy-one F was added to the Constitution to provide special rules for the state of Sikkim after its merger with India. These provisions protect the existing laws, traditions,

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and the rights of the local population. It also specifies the composition of the state legislative assembly and ensures that the region is integrated into the union while maintaining its distinct cultural and political identity within the federal framework.

144. (B) It conducts elections to panchayats and municipalities.
The Election Commission of India is a central authority that manages elections for the national parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. While it is a multi-member body with significant powers over political parties and candidates, it does not conduct elections for local bodies like panchayats and municipalities. Those local elections are managed by separate entities known as state election commissions, which are established independently in each state to oversee the democratic process at the grassroots level within their respective jurisdictions.

145. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Lord Diplock's famous classification in the GCHQ case provided a structured framework for the judicial review of administrative actions. He identified three primary grounds: illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety. These categories encompass situations where an authority acts outside its legal powers, reaches a conclusion that lacks a logical basis, or fails to follow required procedures and natural justice. This classification has been widely adopted by courts in common law jurisdictions, including India, to ensure that the exercise of executive discretion remains subject to clear and consistent legal standards.

146. (A) Article 16
Article sixteen of the Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment. While it allows the state to make reservations for backward classes that are not adequately represented, these reservations must be balanced with the general principle of equality. Providing a hundred percent reservation for any single community would be considered extreme and arbitrary, directly violating the guarantee of equal opportunity. The courts have consistently held that reservations should remain within reasonable limits to ensure that the merit-based system is not completely set aside.

147. (C) Right to a favourable decision
The principle of a fair hearing is a procedural requirement that ensures every person has an opportunity to present their case before a decision is made. It includes the right to receive notice, present evidence, and respond to any adverse information. However, this principle only guarantees a fair process and does not ensure a specific or favorable outcome for the person involved. The final decision remains within the discretion of the authority, provided it follows the legal rules and respects the procedural safeguards of natural justice throughout the proceeding.

148. (D) The procedure to be followed if the President wants to dismiss a Prime Minister who has lost majority support.
While the Constitution outlines the basic relationship between the President and the Prime Minister, it does not detail every possible scenario. For example, it is clear about the appointment of the Prime Minister and the binding nature of cabinet advice. However, the specific procedure or steps to be taken if the President needs to dismiss a Prime Minister who has lost the confidence of the legislature is not explicitly documented. In such situations, constitutional conventions and the underlying principles of parliamentary democracy provide the necessary guidance for executive action.

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149. (C) What cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly.
The doctrine of colourable legislation is a rule used to check the validity of laws in a federal system. It is based on the principle that a legislature cannot do indirectly what it is prohibited from doing directly. If a law appears to be within a legislature's power but in reality aims to bypass constitutional limitations or encroach on another body's authority, it may be declared invalid. This ensures that governments respect the distribution of powers and do not use legal trickery to exceed their assigned jurisdictions.

150. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-1
The Seventh Schedule organizes various legislative subjects into union, state, and concurrent lists. Matters of national importance

like the post office and stock exchanges are managed exclusively by the central government. Regional issues such as public health and sanitation fall under the authority of the states. Some subjects, including forests, are placed in the concurrent list, allowing both levels of government to enact laws. This structured division ensures that legislative authority is distributed appropriately based on the scope and nature of the subject matter involved.

151. (D) It has created a system of accountability for administrative bodies.
The growth of administrative law has significantly improved the relationship between the state and its citizens. Its most important contribution is the establishment of a system of accountability for the vast and expanding executive branch. By creating rules for decision-making and empowering the courts to review administrative actions, this field of law ensures that public authorities act within their legal limits. This prevents the arbitrary exercise of power and guarantees that government bodies remain responsible to the law and respectful of individual rights and procedural fairness.

152. (A) An administrative function that requires the authority to act judicially, i.e., follow principles of natural justice.
A quasi-judicial function is an administrative task that carries a requirement to act with judicial fairness. When an authority performs such a function, it must follow the principles of natural justice, which include providing a fair hearing to the parties involved. Unlike purely administrative acts that may involve broad policy discretion, quasi-judicial actions often involve determining the rights or liabilities of individuals based on evidence. This requirement for procedural fairness ensures that the administration acts as an impartial adjudicator when its decisions directly affect a person's legal status.

153. (C) Article 136
Article one hundred and thirty-six provides the Supreme Court with a broad and discretionary power to grant special leave to appeal. This allows the court to hear an appeal from any judgment, decree, or order passed by any court or tribunal in the country, except those related to the armed forces. Known as a special leave petition, this mechanism serves as a residual power to ensure justice in cases where no other right to appeal exists. It is an essential tool for correcting serious legal errors or injustices.

154. (A) One year at a time
During a national emergency, the normal electoral cycles can be disrupted to maintain national focus on the crisis. The Constitution allows Parliament to extend the life of the Lok Sabha beyond its standard five-year term by passing a specific law. This extension can be granted for a period of one year at a time, and there is no limit on how many such extensions can be given while the emergency lasts. However, the house must be dissolved within six months after the emergency proclamation has ended.

155. (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The Preamble acts as a vital introductory statement that outlines the core values and objectives of the nation. It reflects the basic philosophy of the Constitution and can assist judges in interpreting ambiguous legal provisions. While it is an integral part of the document, it is not directly enforceable in a court of law and its general terms cannot override specific and clear constitutional provisions. It serves as a guiding light for the state and the people, articulating the high ideals of justice, liberty, and equality for all.

156. (B) 97th Amendment Act
The ninety-seventh constitutional amendment significantly impacted the status of cooperative societies in India. It added the right to form these societies as a fundamental right under article nineteen, alongside the rights to form associations and unions. Additionally, it introduced a new directive principle and a separate part to the Constitution to provide a legal framework for their management. This change was intended to promote voluntary formation, democratic control, and professional management of cooperatives, recognizing their importance in the economic and social development of the country.

157. (C) Article 123 - Power of Supreme Court to issue writs
The Constitution contains various articles that define the powers and functions of the different branches of government. Articles seventy-four and seventy-eight correctly describe the roles of

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the Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister. Article one hundred and ten provides the definition of a money bill. However, article one hundred and twenty-three actually deals with the power of the President to promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session. The power of the Supreme Court to issue writs is found in a different section of the document.

158. (D) Article 227
Article two hundred and twenty-seven grants every high court the power of superintendence over all subordinate courts and tribunals within its territorial jurisdiction. This is a broad authority that allows the high court to ensure that these bodies act within their legal boundaries and follow proper procedures. Unlike the writ jurisdiction, which is often invoked by individuals, this power of superintendence is an administrative and judicial tool that the high court can use on its own to maintain the overall quality and legality of justice in the region.

159. (A) Address specific problems of certain states or regions for a limited time.
The Indian Constitution includes specific provisions labeled as temporary, transitional, and special to address the diverse needs of different states and historical contexts. These measures were primarily intended to solve specific administrative or political problems for a limited duration or to manage the transition from colonial to independent rule. By providing this flexibility, the document allows for unique governance models in certain regions while ensuring the overall unity and integrity of the federal structure, reflecting the pragmatic approach taken by the framers of the national document.

160. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The leadership of the Indian government has passed through various significant figures since independence. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first to hold the office, followed by Lal Bahadur Shastri. Indira Gandhi then took over as the first female Prime Minister. Later, the country saw its first non-Congress government led by Morarji Desai in the late nineteen seventies. This chronological order of their first terms reflects the major shifts in the political history and governance of the nation during its initial decades of democratic development.

161. (B) A component of the principles of natural justice
The requirement to provide reasons for a decision is considered a vital part of the principles of natural justice. When an administrative authority passes an order without explaining the underlying logic or evidence, it makes the decision arbitrary and difficult to challenge effectively. A reasoned order ensures transparency and allows higher authorities or courts to review whether the authority followed the law. By failing to provide reasons, the body violates the procedural fairness that every individual is entitled to in judicial and administrative proceedings.

162. (A) The President, in consultation with the Chief Election Commissioner
The Election Commission is a multi-member body where the President holds the authority to appoint the election commissioners and regional commissioners. To ensure coordination and effective management, these appointments are typically made after consulting with the Chief Election Commissioner. This process ensures that the commission is staffed with individuals who can work together to manage the complex and vital tasks of voter registration and electoral conduct. This arrangement balances the executive's power of appointment with the need for operational independence and expertise within the commission.

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163. (C) The authority acted without considering the facts and circumstances of the case.
In administrative law, the ground of non-application of mind refers to a situation where an authority makes a decision without properly considering the facts, evidence, or specific circumstances of a case. This happens if the authority acts mechanically, follows a rigid policy without exception, or simply rubber-stamps a subordinate's suggestion. By failing to exercise their independent judgment and evaluate the relevant information, the authority acts arbitrarily. Such decisions are subject to judicial review to ensure that administrative powers are used thoughtfully and legally.

164. (D) The doctrine of sovereign immunity

The doctrine of sovereign immunity is based on the traditional legal principle that the king can do no wrong. It historically protected the state and its officials from being sued for their actions. While this doctrine has been significantly limited in modern democracies to ensure government accountability, it still influences some aspects of the legal relationship between the state and the individual. In the Indian context, the courts have increasingly restricted this immunity to ensure that citizens have a legal remedy for wrongs committed by public authorities.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While both the President and the Governor serve as formal heads of the executive, the Governor is granted more specific discretionary powers under the Constitution. For example, the Governor can act on their own judgment when reporting on the failure of constitutional machinery in a state or when deciding to reserve a state bill for the President's consideration. These discretionary functions are essential because the Governor acts as a vital link between the central government and the state administration, especially during periods of political instability.

166. (B) Article 20(1)
Article twenty provides several protections for persons accused of crimes to prevent the arbitrary use of state power. One of these safeguards, found in clause one, prohibits the enactment of retrospective criminal laws. This means that a person cannot be convicted for an act that was not an offence at the time it was committed. Furthermore, no individual can be subjected to a penalty greater than what was prescribed by the law when the act took place. This principle ensures fairness and legal certainty in criminal law.

167. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Seventh Schedule organizes legislative subjects into three lists to ensure a clear division of power in the federal system. The Union List contains matters of national importance, such as defense and foreign affairs, where a single, uniform policy is necessary for the entire country. On the other hand, the State List includes subjects that are more local or regional in nature, like police and agriculture. This arrangement allows the central government to manage national issues while giving states the autonomy to address their specific needs.

168. (A) Disputes arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty or agreement.
The Supreme Court's original jurisdiction allows it to hear certain types of disputes directly without them going through lower courts. This primarily includes legal conflicts between the central government and states or between different states. However, this authority does not extend to disputes that arise from treaties or agreements made before the Constitution came into effect. Such historical matters are generally excluded from this direct judicial review to maintain legal stability and respect the specific terms under which the union was originally formed and organized.

169. (C) Three years
President's Rule involves the central government taking over a state's administration for a limited period. While it must be initially approved by Parliament within two months, it can be extended periodically. Each approval lasts for six months, and the total duration of such a rule generally cannot exceed three years. This limit ensures that the suspension of an elected state government is a temporary measure and that the democratic process is restored within a reasonable timeframe, protecting the federal principle of representative regional governance.

170. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Natural justice is a set of essential rules designed to ensure that administrative and judicial processes are fair and impartial. These rules include providing proper notice, offering a fair hearing, and ensuring that the decision-maker is not biased. While these principles are fundamental, the legislature has the power to exclude or modify their application through express provisions in a statute. However, the courts generally interpret such exclusions strictly to protect individual rights and maintain the core values of justice and fairness in governance.

171. (D) Article 371-D
The Constitution uses special provisions to address the particular political and administrative needs of various states. Article three hundred

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and seventy-one D was specifically introduced to provide for equitable opportunities and facilities for people belonging to different parts of the state in matters of public employment and education. Originally focused on Andhra Pradesh, these protections continue to apply after the reorganization of the state into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. These measures aim to address regional imbalances and ensure inclusive development within these specific territories.

172. (B) High Court
The authority to challenge the result of an election to the national or state legislature is a vital part of the democratic process. In the Indian legal system, the power to decide an election petition rests with the High Court. This ensures that disputes over electoral integrity and the conduct of candidates are resolved by a high judicial authority through a fair and transparent legal process. This role of the judiciary is essential for protecting the purity of elections and maintaining public trust in the representative system.

173. (C) Existence of separate administrative courts
The rule of law, as famously defined by A.V. Dicey, consists of three primary pillars: the absolute supremacy of regular law, equality before the law, and the predominance of the legal spirit. Crucially, his concept of the rule of law specifically rejected the idea of separate administrative courts for the government, as seen in the French system. He believed that everyone, including state officials, should be subject to the same ordinary laws of the land and be judged by the same set of regular courts.

174. (B) Doctrine of legitimate expectation
The doctrine of promissory estoppel is a legal principle that prevents a public authority from going back on a clear promise it has made to a citizen. If a person relies on such a promise and changes their position to their disadvantage, the authority may be legally required to fulfill its commitment. This doctrine ensures that the government acts with consistency and fairness in its dealings with individuals, protecting them from arbitrary or sudden changes in policy that could lead to significant personal or loss.

175. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Constitution provides a wide range of fundamental rights that protect individuals from various forms of exploitation and state action. These include protections against human trafficking and forced labor, as well as the right to form associations and unions. Special rights are also granted to minorities to protect their cultural and educational interests. Furthermore, specific legal safeguards ensure that persons who are arrested or detained are treated according to the law. Each of these rights is clearly established in the constitutional text to guarantee individual liberty.

176. (B) Equal justice and free legal aid
The forty-second amendment introduced several new goals into the directive principles of state policy to reflect the socialistic objectives of the time. One of these additions was the principle of equal justice and the provision of free legal aid to the poor. This directive encourages the state to ensure that the legal system operates in a way that provides justice to all citizens, regardless of their economic status. This highlights the Constitution's commitment to social justice and the protection of the disadvantaged in society.

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177. (B) All of the above
The Prime Minister of India serves as the chairperson for several high-level advisory and coordinating bodies in the national government. These include the NITI Aayog, which handles planning and policy, the National Development Council, and the National Integration Council. By leading these groups, the Prime Minister ensures that there is effective coordination between the central government and the states on matters of economic development and national unity. This role highlights the Prime Minister's central position in shaping and directing the country's social and economic policies.

178. (A) The exercise of legislative power to cure a defect
Legislatures have the power to enact retrospective laws to correct legal defects that may have led a court to strike down a previous action or law. By removing the legal basis for the court's judgment and validating past actions, the legislature can effectively nullify the practical impact of a judicial decision. This process is an exercise of legislative power to cure defects and ensures

that government policies can continue despite technical legal setbacks. It reflects the ongoing interaction between the legislative and judicial branches in the legal system.

179. (C) Inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office.
The writ of quo warranto is a specialized legal tool used to challenge the right of a person to hold a public office. It requires the individual to show the legal authority or warrant under which they are occupying that position. If the court finds that the person is not legally qualified or has not been properly appointed, it can remove them from office. This writ ensures that public offices are held only by persons who are legally entitled to them, protecting the integrity of the administration.

180. (B) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
Emergency provisions involve a complex balance of power between the executive and legislative branches. A national emergency requires written cabinet advice and parliamentary approval, and it can be revoked by the President at any time. Similarly, a financial emergency remains in force indefinitely once approved. These powers are subject to some judicial review, especially when there are concerns about the failure of state machinery. Together, these rules ensure that the government can respond to crises while remaining within the overall framework of democratic accountability and constitutional order.

181. (C) A commitment to democratic socialism, aiming to end poverty and inequality.
The term socialist was added to the Preamble to reflect the national commitment to social and economic equality. In the Indian context, this does not mean the total abolition of private property, but rather a commitment to democratic socialism. This involves using state policy to end poverty, disease, and inequality of opportunity. By including this term, the Constitution emphasizes that the state has a positive role in creating a more equitable society where the material needs of all citizens are addressed through fair and democratic means.

182. (B) Its role as an embodiment of the principle against arbitrariness.
Article fourteen guarantees the right to equality and prohibits the state from being arbitrary in its actions. The judiciary has interpreted this article broadly, ruling that any government action that is arbitrary, unreasonable, or lacking in logic is a violation of the principle of equality. This means that even if a law does not discriminate against a specific group, it can still be struck down if it is found to be capricious or unfair. This protection against arbitrariness is a cornerstone of the rule of law.

183. (D) The State executive is completely independent of the Union executive.
The relationship between the union and state executives is based on cooperation and mutual dependence rather than total independence. The President appoints governors, and the central government can issue directions to states to ensure national legal compliance. Additionally, the all-India services are jointly managed by both levels of government. These features demonstrate that the Indian federal system is integrated, with various mechanisms that allow the central executive to coordinate with and, in some cases, oversee the actions of the state administrations for the national good.

184. (A) The States and Union Territories
The two houses of the Indian Parliament represent different aspects of the national polity. The Lok Sabha is the house of the people, where members are directly elected by citizens across the country. In contrast, the Rajya Sabha represents the interests of the various states and union territories. Its members are largely elected by the state legislatures. This bicameral structure ensures that both the popular will and the federal interests of the regional governments are reflected in the national law-making process, maintaining a balanced governance system.

185. (C) To provide a speedy forum for resolving disputes between citizens and departments.
Administrative tribunals are specialized bodies established to handle specific types of disputes, such as those related to public service or environmental issues. Their main purpose is to provide a speedier and more efficient forum for resolving conflicts than the regular courts. By using experts in the relevant fields to adjudicate cases, these tribunals can offer specialized

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justice and reduce the burden on the higher judiciary. They serve as an important alternative mechanism for ensuring that individuals can challenge administrative decisions in a timely manner.

186. (A) Both (B) and (C).
Procedural impropriety is a broad ground for judicial review that focuses on how an administrative decision was made. It encompasses situations where an authority fails to follow the mandatory procedural rules set by a statute. It also includes cases where the basic principles of natural justice, such as the right to a fair hearing or the rule against bias, were ignored. By focusing on these procedural aspects, the courts ensure that administrative bodies follow a fair and legal path when exercising their decision-making powers over individuals.

187. (D) Article 21A
The eighty-sixth constitutional amendment brought about a fundamental change in the educational rights of children in India. It introduced article twenty-one A, which makes the right to free and compulsory education for children between the ages of six and fourteen a fundamental right. This change reflects the national priority given to universal primary education. By elevating this from a directive principle to an enforceable right, the amendment ensures that the state is legally obligated to provide basic schooling and that every child can demand this essential service.

188. (B) He can be removed by an effective majority in Rajya Sabha and a simple majority in Lok Sabha.
The Vice-President of India can be removed from office through a specific procedure in the national legislature. This involves a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha with an effective majority, which means a majority of all the then members of the house. This resolution must then be agreed to by the Lok Sabha through a simple majority. This process is distinct from the more complex impeachment procedure used for the President and ensures that the Vice-President remains accountable to both houses of Parliament for their actions.

189. (C) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
The doctrine of pith and substance is an interpretive tool used by courts to determine the validity of a law when it appears to cover subjects from different legislative lists. When a law enacted by a legislature primarily deals with a subject within its competence but incidentally touches on a topic reserved for another body, it is still considered valid. By looking at the true character and purpose of the legislation, the courts prevent the invalidation of useful laws due to minor and unintended jurisdictional overlaps.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court is designated as a court of record, which means its proceedings and judgments are documented for permanent reference and can be cited as legal authority in other cases. Additionally, as a court of record, it possesses the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself. This authority is essential for maintaining the dignity and authority of the judicial system. By ensuring that its orders are respected and its records preserved, the court can effectively perform its role as the ultimate guardian of justice.

191. (A) The Parliament
During the imposition of President's Rule, the normal functioning of the state legislature is suspended, and the central government takes over the state's administration. In this situation, the authority to manage the state's finances and authorize expenditure from its consolidated fund is transferred to the national Parliament. This ensures that the state's essential functions can continue even when its own elected assembly is not operational. Once the Parliament approves the budget or expenditure, the administration can proceed with its planned financial activities for that period.

192. (B) Article 371(2)
Article three hundred and seventy-one of the Constitution contains special provisions to address regional imbalances and promote developmental needs in certain states. Clause two of this article specifically empowers the President to establish separate development boards for regions within Maharashtra and Gujarat, such as Vidarbha and Saurashtra. These boards are intended to ensure an equitable distribution of developmental funds

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and resources across the state. This provision allows for specialized administrative attention to be given to historically underdeveloped areas, reflecting the flexible and responsive nature of Indian federalism.

193. (B) The Election Commission itself holds the ultimate responsibility.
The Election Commission of India is a powerful and independent constitutional body tasked with managing the democratic process. It holds the ultimate responsibility for all aspects of election management, including the preparation and periodic update of the electoral rolls for the national parliament and state legislatures. While the commission uses state and local officials to carry out this work, it maintains final authority over the process to ensure that voter registration is conducted fairly and accurately, protecting the integrity of the voting system for all citizens.

194. (A) A government with limited powers
Constitutionalism is a political philosophy that emphasizes the importance of limiting the powers of the government through a supreme law. Its primary goal is to prevent the arbitrary exercise of authority and protect the rights and liberties of individuals. This is achieved by establishing a system of checks and balances and ensuring that all state actions are subject to the provisions of the constitution. A government with limited powers, operating within a clear legal framework, is the essential characteristic of a society governed by the principles of constitutionalism.

195. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
The Attorney General of India is the highest legal officer in the country, appointed by the President. To hold this office, a person must possess the same qualifications required for a judge of the Supreme Court. The Attorney General has the unique right to participate in the proceedings of both houses of Parliament and can speak on various legal matters. However, as an appointed officer and not an elected representative, they do not have the right to vote in any parliamentary sessions or committees, ensuring a clear division of roles.

196. (D) Taking into account irrelevant considerations
In administrative law, an authority must exercise its discretion based on the criteria specified in the governing statute. If a body refuses a license or takes an action for a reason that the law does not mention, it is considered to have taken into account an irrelevant consideration. This ground for judicial review ensures that officials do not act on their own personal whims or outside factors. By requiring authorities to follow the law's specific grounds, the courts protect individuals from arbitrary and illegal administrative decisions in various fields.

197. (C) The President or the Governor of a state for their official duties
The writ of mandamus is a command issued by a higher court to a public official or body to perform a mandatory legal duty. However, there are specific constitutional exceptions to this power. It cannot be issued against the President of India or the Governor of a state for the performance of their official duties and powers. This immunity protects the heads of the executive from judicial interference in their high constitutional roles, ensuring that they can function without being constantly subjected to court orders for their official actions.

198. (B) All of the above.
While the roles of the President and the Governor are similar within their respective central and state spheres, there are significant differences in their powers. The President possesses military and diplomatic authorities that the Governor does not. Additionally, the President's power to grant pardons is wider, especially concerning death sentences. At the same time, the Governor is granted more specific discretionary powers under the Constitution to manage state-level constitutional issues. These variations reflect the different responsibilities and the complex federal structure of the Indian government.

199. (D) The act of putting all outstanding demands for grants to vote at the end of the allotted time.
In parliamentary procedure, a guillotine is a method used to speed up the legislative process regarding financial matters. When the time allotted for the discussion of various demands for grants expires, the Speaker puts all the remaining outstanding demands to a vote immediately, without further debate. This ensure that the budget is passed within the required timeframe and that the government has the necessary funds

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to operate. This practice is an essential tool for managing the heavy legislative workload and ensuring fiscal continuity in the administration.

200. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Legal maxims provide a concise way to describe fundamental principles that guide the judicial and administrative process. The rule against bias is expressed as nemo judex in causa sua, while audi alteram partem ensures that both sides are heard. The principle that a delegate cannot further delegate their authority is expressed as delegatus non potest delegare. Additionally, locus standi refers to the legal capacity of a person to bring a case before a court. These maxims together ensure that the law is applied fairly, legally, and logically.

201. (C) Judicial Review
The Indian judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court and High Courts, serves as the ultimate protector of the constitutional order. Its primary tool for this responsibility is the power of judicial review, which allows it to examine the legality and constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders. By striking down any state action that violates the fundamental principles or rights outlined in the document, the judiciary ensures that the government remains within its legal limits and that the Constitution remains the supreme law of the country.

202. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
During a national emergency, the federal character of the Indian state undergoes a significant change as authority shifts toward the union. The central government becomes empowered to issue executive directions to any state on any matter, effectively taking control of the entire administration. While Parliament also gains the power to legislate on subjects in the state list, the normal distribution of powers is not completely suspended; rather, it becomes subject to overriding central authority to ensure a unified national response to the emergency situation.

203. (D) The principles of natural justice
Natural justice requires that any person whose rights or interests are affected by an administrative decision must be given a fair opportunity to present their side of the story. If a state-controlled institution like a university takes a disciplinary action, such as preventing a student from taking an exam, without allowing them to explain their conduct, it violates this fundamental rule of fairness. Such an action is arbitrary and illegal, as the principles of natural justice are intended to protect individuals from being condemned without a hearing.

204. (B) Grants in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products
Special financial provisions were included in the Constitution to manage the economic interests of specific states during the initial years of the republic. For example, some states were provided with grants in lieu of the export duties they used to receive on items like jute and jute products. These measures were intended to ensure that the transition to a unified national tax system did not lead to a sudden and unfair loss of revenue for these regions, reflecting the pragmatic and supportive approach of the federal structure.

205. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The doctrine of the basic structure identifies certain essential features of the Constitution that cannot be changed by the legislature. These include the supremacy of the constitution, the rule of law, the separation of powers, and the federal and parliamentary nature of the government. By protecting these foundational principles from being amended or destroyed, the judiciary ensures that the core identity and democratic values of the nation are preserved for future generations, regardless of the political changes or majorities in the parliament over time.

206. (D) Right to property
Fundamental rights are a group of essential protections that every individual enjoys against the state. These include the rights to equality, freedom of religion, and protection from exploitation. While the right to property was originally included in this list, it was later removed from the category of fundamental rights by a constitutional amendment. It now exists as a separate legal right under a different section of the document. This change allows the state more flexibility in implementing land reforms and other social welfare policies for the public good.

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207. (A) President on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner
To ensure the independence of the election machinery, the Constitution provides specific rules for the removal of its members. While the Chief Election Commissioner has a high degree of job security, other election commissioners can be removed by the President. However, this removal can only occur if it is specifically recommended by the Chief Election Commissioner. This safeguard ensures that the commissioners are protected from direct political pressure while maintaining a unified and cohesive leadership within the commission for the conduct of free and fair elections.

208. (B) Serve as a reminder to citizens that they have duties towards the nation.
Fundamental duties were added to the Constitution to serve as a constant reminder to citizens of their moral and civic responsibilities toward the nation. While these duties are not directly enforceable by courts and do not carry legal penalties, they aim to promote a sense of patriotism and social responsibility. By articulating these ideals, the document encourages individuals to contribute to the national unity, environmental protection, and the preservation of culture, balancing their protected individual rights with their obligations to the larger democratic society.

209. (B) Federal with a strong unitary bias
The nature of the Indian federal system is often described as quasi-federal due to its unique combination of features. While it distributes powers between the central and state governments like a typical federation, it also contains strong unitary elements. These include the power of the centre to intervene in state affairs during emergencies and the appointment of governors by the President. This structure ensures that while states enjoy regional autonomy, the central government has sufficient power to maintain the unity, integrity, and stability of the nation.

210. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
The Articles of the Constitution follow a specific numerical sequence across its different parts. Article seventy-six establishes the office of the Attorney-General within the executive section, followed by article one hundred and forty-three regarding the Supreme Court's advisory role. Later, article three hundred and twenty-four defines the powers of the Election Commission in the elections part, and article three hundred and fifty-two outlines the proclamation of national emergency in the emergency provisions section. This order reflects the logical arrangement of subjects within the comprehensive document.

211. (C) A law is superior, whereas a bye-law is subordinate and can be challenged as ultra vires.
A primary difference in the hierarchy of laws exists between primary legislation and delegated rules. A law passed by Parliament is superior and provides the legal framework for governance. In contrast, a bye-law is a form of subordinate legislation created by a local or administrative body under the authority of a primary law. Because its power is derived from another source, a bye-law must remain within the limits of that parent act and can be challenged in court if it exceeds its legal authority.

212. (D) Contains reasons for the decision
A speaking order is a decision by an administrative or judicial authority that clearly articulates the reasons and logic used to reach its conclusion. By explaining the evidence and the legal rules applied, the authority ensures that the decision is transparent and not arbitrary. This practice is a key requirement of fairness because it allows the affected person to understand why a certain action was taken and provides a clear basis for any future legal review or appeal by a higher authority.

213. (C) Either House of Parliament
The process of removing the President from office, known as impeachment, is a serious constitutional procedure. A motion for this purpose can be initiated in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. This flexibility ensures that either house of Parliament can act if there is a concern about a violation of the Constitution. Once a house initiates the process and passes the motion with a special majority, the other house investigates the charges before the final decision for removal is made by the national legislature.

214. (B) 1971
The distribution of seats in the Lok Sabha among the different states is based on the population

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data from the census. To ensure regional balance and prevent states with higher population growth from gaining an unfair advantage, the specific allocation of seats was frozen based on the nineteen seventy-one census figures. This arrangement has been extended through subsequent amendments to maintain stability in political representation while the country works toward long-term population stabilization goals across its diverse states and regions in the union.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Administrative tribunals are specialized legal bodies established to provide a faster and more efficient alternative to the regular courts for resolving specific types of disputes. These tribunals are often staffed by experts who have deep knowledge of the subject matter, such as service rules or environmental laws. By offering a specialized forum, they reduce the workload of the higher judiciary and provide citizens with a more accessible and inexpensive way to seek justice against administrative actions, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of the legal system.

216. (A) For one year at a time
When a national emergency is in effect, the standard five-year term of the Lok Sabha can be modified to ensure political stability during the crisis. Parliament has the authority to pass a law extending its own term for a period not exceeding one year at a time. While there is no fixed limit on the number of such extensions as long as the emergency continues, the house must be dissolved and elections held within six months once the emergency proclamation is officially revoked or expires.

217. (C) Limiting the number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.
Special provisions for various states often address their specific legislative and administrative requirements. For the state of Goa, the special provision is primarily concerned with the size of its legislative assembly. Despite its smaller population, the Constitution ensures that the assembly has a minimum number of members to provide effective representation and stable governance. These specific rules allow the state to manage its local affairs within the federal structure while acknowledging its unique historical and geographical circumstances as a relatively smaller regional entity in the union.

218. (A) Statutory power
While the Election Commission is a constitutional body, its specific powers regarding the management of political parties are often derived from laws passed by Parliament. For example, the authority to register political parties and review their status is provided under the Representation of the People Act. These statutory powers allow the commission to ensure that parties follow certain democratic and legal standards. By exercising this authority, the commission maintains the integrity of the political process and ensures that all participants comply with the national legal framework for elections.

219. (D) The action must not be more drastic than necessary to achieve the desired result.
The doctrine of proportionality is a principle used by courts to review administrative actions that restrict individual rights. It requires that the measures taken by the government must be suitable and necessary to achieve a legitimate goal. Furthermore, the action should not be more severe or drastic than what is needed for that specific purpose. By applying this standard, the judiciary ensures a fair balance between the public interest and individual liberty, preventing the state from using excessive or disproportionate force in its administrative and policy decisions.

220. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The principles of natural justice provide a comprehensive framework for ensuring procedural fairness in all types of adjudicatory and administrative actions. Its core components include providing adequate notice to the parties, offering a fair opportunity to be heard, and ensuring that the decision-maker remains impartial and unbiased. Additionally, issuing a reasoned order that explains the basis for the decision is a vital part of this process. Together, these rules protect individuals from arbitrary state power and promote transparency and accountability in every decision-making process.

221. (C) Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
The Preamble to the Constitution serves as a significant declaration of the high ideals and

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objectives of the Indian republic. It promises to secure for all its citizens four fundamental values: justice in social, economic, and political spheres; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and fraternity to promote the dignity of the individual and national unity. These goals represent the basic moral and political commitment of the state to its people and guide all legal interpretations.

222. (D) A legal right under Article 300A
The status of the right to property underwent a major change through the forty-fourth constitutional amendment in nineteen seventy-eight. Originally a fundamental right, it was removed from that protected category to allow the state to implement socio-economic reforms and land distribution policies more effectively. However, it was not completely abolished; instead, it was converted into a legal right under article three hundred A. This ensures that while individuals can still hold property, the state can regulate its acquisition through proper legal procedures and compensation rules.

223. (A) Co-operation and co-ordination for the effective governance of the country.
The Indian federal system is designed to promote a collaborative relationship between the central and state governments. The interaction between their respective executives aims to ensure effective coordination and cooperation for the governance of the entire nation. Mechanisms such as the appointment of governors and the ability of the centre to issue directions are intended to maintain national unity while allowing for regional administration. This partnership is essential for the smooth functioning of a diverse country where both levels of government share responsibility for public welfare.

224. (B) Ordinary Bills
A joint sitting of both houses of Parliament is a specific constitutional mechanism used to break deadlocks in the legislative process. It is applicable to ordinary bills where the two houses have different views and cannot reach an agreement. However, this procedure does not apply to money bills, which are primarily managed by the Lok Sabha, or to constitution amendment bills, which require a separate and specific majority in each house. This ensures that major changes to the supreme law are decided with the broad and distinct support of both houses.

225. (B) The President of India
To ensure their independence and high status, members of the Supreme Court are subject to specific constitutional rules regarding their appointment and resignation. A judge of the Supreme Court who wishes to resign from their office must address their letter of resignation directly to the President of India. This procedure reflects the President's role as the formal head of the state who originally makes the judicial appointments. By managing their departure in this way, the process remains formal and distinct from the everyday administrative branches of the government.

226. (A) Threat to financial stability
The Constitution provides for different types of emergencies to address specific crises facing the nation. A national emergency under article three hundred and fifty-two can be declared on the grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. In contrast, a financial emergency is a separate measure used when the financial stability or credit of the country is threatened. While both are serious situations, the threat to financial stability is not a ground for a national emergency but has its own distinct article and set of constitutional procedures.

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227. (C) Adapt existing laws to bring them into accord with the provisions of the Constitution
A critical feature of the transitional provisions was the authority granted to the President to manage the legal shift to the new republic. This included the power to adapt and modify existing laws to bring them into harmony with the new constitutional requirements. By allowing the executive to make these necessary adjustments, the document ensured that the country's legal system could continue to function without interruption while slowly aligning with the high ideals and specific rules established by the new sovereign and democratic framework for the nation.

228. (D) The State Election Commission
While the national Election Commission manages central and state-level elections,

the democratic process at the local level is overseen by a different entity. Each state has its own State Election Commission, which is an independent constitutional body responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections for panchayats and municipalities. This division of responsibility ensures that local self-governance is managed by an authority dedicated to the specific regional and community needs, thereby strengthening democracy at the grassroots level throughout the entire country.

229. (C) The Constitution of India
The Constitution of India is the primary source of administrative law in the country. It establishes the basic structure of the government and defines the powers and limitations of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Many principles of administrative law, such as the power of judicial review and the protection of fundamental rights, are directly rooted in the constitutional text. While statutes and judicial decisions also play important roles, they all operate within the foundational framework provided by the supreme document to ensure accountability and the rule of law.

230. (A) 2, 3 and 4 only
Fundamental rights are essential protections aimed at promoting political democracy and safeguarding individual liberty against state power. They are justiciable, meaning citizens can directly move the courts if their rights are violated. While some rights can be suspended during a national emergency, those under articles twenty and twenty-one remain protected. These rights are not absolute and are subject to reasonable restrictions by the law. Together, they ensure that every person can live with dignity and freedom while the state maintains public order and national security.

231. (D) Relaxed by the Supreme Court
The rule of locus standi traditionally requires that only a person whose rights are directly affected can bring a case to court. However, to ensure justice for disadvantaged groups and address issues of public importance, the Supreme Court has significantly relaxed this rule. This led to the development of Public Interest Litigation, allowing any public-spirited citizen or group to file a case on behalf of those who cannot access the legal system. This expansion has made the judiciary more accessible and responsive to widespread social and environmental problems.

232. (A) The adjudicator is an active proponent of the policy he is adjudicating upon.
Official bias, also known as bias as to policy, occurs when a person making a decision is a strong advocate for a particular policy that they are also required to adjudicate. This can happen if an official who has publicly supported a specific government project is then tasked with deciding legal disputes related to that project. Such a situation raises concerns about their impartiality and their ability to objectively evaluate the facts of the case. Natural justice requires that the adjudicator remain open-minded and free from any preconceived policy-related influences.

233. (C) The Parliament of India
The structure of a state's legislature can be changed between a unicameral and a bicameral system. The authority to create or abolish the Legislative Council, the second chamber of a state legislature, belongs exclusively to the Parliament of India. However, this action is usually taken only if the respective state's Legislative Assembly passes a resolution requesting such a change by a special majority. This arrangement ensures that while regional preferences are respected, the final decision on the legislative framework resides with the national law-making body of the union.

234. (A) The law made by Parliament
Under article two hundred and forty-nine, the Rajya Sabha can authorize Parliament to make laws on subjects in the state list in the national interest. If such a central law conflicts with an existing state law on the same subject, the law made by Parliament will prevail. This provision ensures that when a matter is determined to be of national importance, the central government's authority is supreme, allowing for a unified and consistent approach across the entire territory despite the general division of legislative subjects in the federal system.

235. (D) The independence of the judiciary, which is part of the basic structure.
The National Judicial Appointments Commission was an attempt to change the way

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judges are appointed to the higher judiciary. However, the Supreme Court struck it down as unconstitutional. The court held that the independence of the judiciary is a fundamental part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Because the commission gave the executive a significant role in judicial appointments, it was seen as a threat to this independence. This ruling ensured that the process of selecting judges remains largely free from political influence, protecting the separation of powers.

236. (B) A quasi-judicial process carried out by Parliament
The impeachment of the President of India is a unique quasi-judicial process carried out by the Parliament. It involves one house making specific charges of constitutional violation and the other house investigating those allegations. Because the national legislature sits in judgment of the head of state and follows a formal legal and deliberative process, it is not purely political or executive. This high-level procedure ensures that the President is held accountable only for the most serious of legal failings, reflecting the dignity and significance of the presidential office.

237. (C) People of India
The Preamble starts with the significant phrase We, the people of India, which emphasizes that the ultimate source of authority for the Constitution lies with the citizens. It states that the people, through their representatives in the Constituent Assembly, adopted, enacted, and gave this document to themselves. This reflects the democratic nature of the republic and ensures that the legal and political framework of the nation is based on the collective will and popular sovereignty of the people, rather than any external or colonial authority.

238. (D) Abolition of untouchability
Article seventeen is a significant provision aimed at promoting social equality and justice by formally abolishing the practice of untouchability. It declares that the practice is forbidden in any form and that any disability arising out of it shall be an offence punishable by law. This fundamental right is unique because it is enforceable not just against the state but also against private individuals. It reflects the national commitment to ending historical social discrimination and ensuring that every citizen can live a life of dignity, free from caste-based exclusion.

239. (A) Articles 74 and 75
The relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers is foundational to the parliamentary system and is governed by articles seventy-four and seventy-five. These provisions establish that the President acts on the advice of the council, which is led by the Prime Minister. Furthermore, they outline that the council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. These articles ensure that the formal head of state and the real executive branch work together in a structured manner, maintaining executive accountability to the elected representatives of the people in parliament.

240. (B) It concentrates power in the executive but is essential for governance.
Delegated legislation is often called a necessary evil because it involves the executive branch creating rules, which is traditionally a legislative function. However, it is essential for modern governance because Parliament does not have the time or technical expertise to manage every small detail of complex laws. While this concentration of power in the administration carries risks of arbitrariness, it allows the government to be more flexible and responsive. To manage this risk, such rules are subject to judicial and parliamentary oversight to ensure they remain legal and fair.

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241. (B) The judicial review of administrative actions
The power of the higher judiciary to issue writs like habeas corpus and mandamus is a core element of the judicial review of administrative actions. This authority allows the courts to oversee the legality of decisions made by public authorities and to protect the fundamental rights of citizens. By using these writs, the Supreme Court and high courts ensure that the executive and other government bodies act within their legal boundaries and follow fair procedures. This judicial oversight is essential for maintaining the rule of law and accountability in governance.

242. (A) The Rajya Sabha only
The Vice-President of India serves as the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Consequently, any resolution for their removal must be initiated in

that house. This procedure requires the Rajya Sabha to pass a resolution by a majority of all its then members. Once this occurs, the resolution must also be agreed to by the Lok Sabha. This arrangement ensures that the house where the Vice-President performs their primary legislative duties has the leading role in the accountability process, while still requiring the consent of the lower house.

243. (C) Directive Principle of State Policy
The provision for a Uniform Civil Code is one of the directive principles of state policy. It encourages the state to secure for all citizens a common set of laws governing personal matters like marriage, divorce, and inheritance, regardless of their religion. While this goal is fundamental to the governance of the country and aims to promote national unity and gender equality, it is currently non-justiciable. This means it serves as a long-term objective for the government to implement through legislation, rather than an immediately enforceable individual fundamental right.

244. (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
The process of drafting the Indian Constitution involved several committees, but the Drafting Committee held the most significant responsibility of preparing the actual text of the document. This committee was chaired by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who is widely recognized as the chief architect of the Constitution. Under his leadership, the committee meticulously synthesized various legal traditions and national aspirations into a comprehensive framework for the republic. His legal expertise and vision for social justice were instrumental in shaping the foundational principles of the new democratic nation.

245. (C) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
The Indra Sawhney case, often called the Mandal Commission case, is a landmark judgment regarding reservation policies in India. In this ruling, the Supreme Court upheld the reservation for other backward classes but introduced the creamy layer concept. This rule excludes the more affluent and socially advanced members of these classes from receiving the benefits of reservation. This ensure that the support reaches those who are truly disadvantaged, balancing the goals of social justice with the need for fairness and the overall efficiency of the public administration.

246. (B) Both (A) and (C)
The pardoning power of the Governor is more limited than that of the President of India. Specifically, the Governor cannot grant pardons in cases involving sentences from a court-martial, which are military courts. Additionally, while the Governor can suspend or commute a death sentence, the power to grant a complete pardon for a death sentence is reserved exclusively for the President. These distinctions ensure that the highest level of mercy in the most serious cases is handled by the head of the union, while the Governor manages regional matters.

247. (D) 42nd Amendment
The distribution of legislative powers between the centre and states has been modified over time to address changing national needs. One significant change occurred through the forty-second amendment, which transferred several subjects, including education, from the state list to the concurrent list. This move allowed the central parliament to enact laws on education alongside the state legislatures. This shift was intended to promote more uniform standards and a coordinated national approach to education, reflecting its vital importance for the social and economic development of the entire country.

248. (A) The President
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is an essential constitutional authority responsible for auditing the accounts of the union and the states. To ensure its independence and neutrality, the President of India makes the official appointment of the person to this high office. The CAG serves as the guardian of the national purse, ensuring that the government spends money only as authorized by the legislature. This role is critical for maintaining financial accountability and transparency in the administration, protecting the interests of the people and the state.

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249. (C) The deciding officer is the brother of one of the parties.
The rule against bias is a fundamental part of natural justice that requires every adjudicator to be impartial and objective. A clear breach of this

rule occurs if the person making a decision has a personal or family relationship with one of the parties involved in the case. For instance, if an official sits in judgment over a matter where their own brother is a participant, their impartiality is naturally questioned. This type of personal bias invalidates the proceeding, as justice must not only be done but also be seen to be done.

250. (A) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
The doctrine of the basic structure was further solidified by the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case. The court ruled that judicial review is an essential and unchangeable feature of the Constitution. This means that even if Parliament passes a constitutional amendment to limit the power of courts to review laws, such an amendment would be invalid. By protecting judicial review, the court ensured that it can always check the legality of government actions and protect the fundamental rights of citizens, thereby maintaining the supreme legal order.

251. (B) It serves as a guiding instrument for interpretation, particularly in cases of ambiguity.
The Preamble is viewed as an ideological key that encapsulates the nation's aspirations and objectives. While it does not grant substantive powers to the legislature, its role is vital for constitutional interpretation. It provides clarity when statutory language is unclear, helping judges understand the underlying philosophy and values that the framers intended to protect.

252. (A) Fundamental Rights are justiciable, whereas DPSPs are non-justiciable.
Part III and Part IV of the Constitution differentiate individual protections from governance goals. Fundamental Rights are legally enforceable in courts of law, providing citizens with direct remedies against state infringement. Conversely, the Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines for the government that are not enforceable by courts, although they remain fundamental to the country's governance.

253. (C) establish a moral and civic code to guide citizens' conduct and promote patriotism.
Introduced by the 42nd Amendment in Part IVA, Fundamental Duties serve as a reminder of the responsibilities individuals owe to the nation. Although these duties are non-justiciable and cannot be legally enforced by the state, they function as a moral and civic framework. Their goal is to foster a sense of discipline, patriotism, and social responsibility among all citizens.

254. (D) balance the individual-centric Fundamental Rights with the socio-economic goals of DPSPs.
The doctrine of harmonious construction is a judicial tool used to prevent conflicts between different parts of the Constitution. Courts apply this principle to ensure that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are interpreted together. By viewing them as complementary rather than contradictory, the judiciary maintains a balance between individual liberties and the broader socio-economic objectives necessary for a democratic society.

255. (C) By attempting to interpret both parts harmoniously, balancing social welfare and individual liberty.
When a conflict arises between laws implementing Directive Principles and existing Fundamental Rights, the judiciary avoids choosing one over the other. Instead, it seeks to harmonize the provisions to ensure both can coexist. This approach maintains the constitutional balance, ensuring that the state's efforts toward social welfare do not unnecessarily or arbitrarily extinguish the essential liberties guaranteed to individuals.

256. (B) the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers at the Union level and the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers at the State level.
The Indian parliamentary system distinguishes between nominal and real executive heads. While the President and Governors represent the de jure authority of the Union and States, the actual decision-making power resides with the elected representatives. Consequently, the Prime Minister and Chief Minister, along with their respective Councils of Ministers, exercise de facto executive authority and lead the administration.

257. (D) the principle of collective responsibility to the lower house of the legislature.
A cornerstone of the parliamentary system is the accountability of the executive to the legislature. The Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister at the center or the Chief Minister in states, is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha

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or Legislative Assembly. This ensures that the government remains in power only as long as it enjoys the house's confidence.

258. (A) acts as an appointee of the President, serving as a link between the Union and the state.
The Governor is appointed by the President and serves at their pleasure, acting as the nominal head of a state. This position is unique because it connects the central government with the state administration. By functioning as a vital link, the Governor helps maintain communication and ensures that state governance aligns with the overarching framework established by the Union.

259. (C) Governor's exercise of discretionary powers and role concerning Article 356.
Tension often arises in the federal relationship due to the Governor's specific functions. Disputes typically occur when the Governor uses discretionary powers or recommends the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356. These actions can be perceived as central interference in state autonomy. Consequently, the Governor's role becomes a primary point of friction between the Union and state executive authorities.

260. (A) while states have their own executive, the Union executive holds superior authority in certain matters.
India's polity is described as quasi-federal because it combines federal and unitary features. While states enjoy executive autonomy, the Union maintains overarching authority in specific areas and during extraordinary circumstances. This structure allows the central government to intervene or issue directions to state executives, highlighting a system where power is shared but the Union retains ultimate control in critical matters.

261. (D) Public health and police.
The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution divides legislative powers into three distinct lists to ensure administrative clarity. While the Union handles national subjects like defence, state legislatures are granted exclusive jurisdiction over matters of local and regional concern. Under normal circumstances, states have the sole authority to legislate on subjects such as public health, sanitation, police, and maintaining public order.

262. (B) The Union law will prevail, and the state law will be void to the extent of the repugnancy.
The Concurrent List allows both the Union and states to legislate on the same subjects. However, when a state law is inconsistent with a parliamentary law on a shared topic, the principle of federal supremacy applies. The Union law takes precedence, and the state law becomes void to the extent it contradicts the central legislation, ensuring uniform legal application.

263. (C) Union Parliament.
Any subject that is not specifically listed in the Union, State, or Concurrent Lists falls under residuary powers. The Indian Constitution explicitly vests these powers in the Union Parliament rather than the states. This allows the central legislature to make laws on any new or unlisted matters that may arise, reflecting the constitutional preference for a strong central government authority.

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264. (D) The principle of federal supremacy in the Concurrent List and the vesting of residuary powers in the Union.
A unitary bias in a federal system refers to provisions that favor central authority. In India, this is evident through the supremacy of Union laws over state laws in the Concurrent List during conflicts. Additionally, the allocation of residuary legislative powers exclusively to the Union Parliament reinforces this bias, ensuring the central government remains the dominant power in the legislative framework.

265. (A) If a resolution is passed by the Rajya Sabha in the national interest.
Although states usually have exclusive power over the State List, the Union Parliament can intervene under certain conditions. One such instance occurs when the Rajya Sabha passes a formal resolution declaring that a specific matter is of national importance. This constitutional mechanism allows the central legislature to pass laws on state subjects temporarily to address urgent needs or national interests.

266. (B) A single, integrated hierarchical system with the Supreme Court at the top.

India follows a unified judicial model where a single set of courts administers both central and state laws. At the apex is the Supreme Court, followed by High Courts in the states and subordinate courts at lower levels. This integrated structure ensures consistency in legal interpretation and provides a clear chain of command and appeal across the entire judicial hierarchy.

267. (B) The charging of their salaries on the Consolidated Fund of India.
To maintain the impartiality of the judiciary, judges are provided with financial security. Their salaries and allowances are charged directly on the Consolidated Fund of India, meaning they are not subject to a vote by Parliament. This prevents the executive or legislature from using financial pressure to influence judicial decisions, thereby safeguarding the independence of the higher judiciary from political interference.

268. (A) Original Jurisdiction.
The Supreme Court acts as a forum for resolving disputes between different components of the federation. When a legal conflict arises directly between the Government of India and one or more states, it falls under the Court's original jurisdiction. This means the case starts directly at the Supreme Court, bypasses lower courts, and allows for the authoritative resolution of federal disagreements.

269. (C) Advisory Jurisdiction.
Under Article 143, the President has the authority to consult the Supreme Court on significant legal or factual questions. This process constitutes the Court's advisory jurisdiction. The opinion provided by the Court is not a binding judgment but offers expert legal guidance to the executive. This mechanism is often used when interpreting complex international treaties or constitutional issues before they lead to litigation.

270. (D) To interpret the Constitution and examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions.
As the guardian of the Constitution, the judiciary's role is to ensure that all government actions comply with constitutional mandates. Through the power of judicial review, courts examine laws and executive orders to determine their validity. If an action is found to be unconstitutional, the judiciary has the authority to strike it down, thereby protecting the supremacy of the Constitution.

271. (C) They allow for a temporary transformation of the federal structure into a unitary one.
Emergency provisions in Part XVIII provide the Union government with extraordinary powers to manage crises. When these provisions are invoked, the normal federal distribution of power is suspended. The central government gains the ability to direct state administrations and legislate on state matters. This results in a temporary shift toward a unitary system, ensuring a unified national response to critical situations.

272. (B) War, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
Article 352 outlines the specific conditions under which a National Emergency can be proclaimed by the President. These grounds are limited to situations where the security of India or any part of it is threatened by war, external aggression, or internal armed rebellion. Such a declaration grants the central government expanded authority to preserve national integrity and stability during these severe threats.

273. (D) the governance of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.
President's Rule, authorized under Article 356, is imposed when a state's constitutional machinery fails. This occurs if the President receives a report or is otherwise satisfied that the state government is unable to function according to constitutional requirements. Consequently, the state executive is dismissed or suspended, and the Union takes over the administration to restore proper constitutional governance within that state.

274. (A) issue directions to states regarding financial propriety, including salary reductions.
A Financial Emergency under Article 360 allows the Union to take control of state financial matters when national economic stability is threatened. During this period, the central government can issue directives to states to observe specific canons of financial propriety. This includes the power to order the reduction of salaries and allowances for any class of persons serving in the government.

275. (C) the proclamation of a National Emergency.

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Under normal circumstances, the Union Parliament cannot legislate on matters reserved for states. However, this restriction is lifted during a National Emergency under Article 352. During the operation of such a proclamation, Parliament acquires the concurrent power to make laws on any subject listed in the State List. This ensures that the central government has the legislative tools necessary for national defense.

276. (A) address the unique needs and circumstances of specific states through tailored arrangements.
Part XXI of the Constitution contains special provisions that deviate from the standard administrative framework. These arrangements are designed to cater to the distinct historical, cultural, or developmental requirements of certain states. By offering flexibility, these provisions help the Union accommodate diverse regional identities and socio-economic challenges, ensuring that governance remains responsive to the specific needs of different parts of the country.

277. (D) protect Naga customary laws and social practices.
Article 371-A provides unique constitutional safeguards for Nagaland. It specifies that certain Acts of Parliament regarding religious or social practices, customary law, and land resources will not apply to the state without the state assembly's approval. This special provision is intended to preserve the distinct cultural identity and traditional legal systems of the Naga people, ensuring their customs are respected.

278. (B) Maharashtra and Gujarat.
Article 371 provides the President with the authority to create separate development boards for specific regions within certain states. This includes Vidarbha and Marathwada in Maharashtra, as well as Saurashtra and Kutch in Gujarat. These special provisions aim to ensure equitable resource allocation and development in these areas, addressing regional imbalances while maintaining the administrative unity of the respective states.

279. (C) asymmetric federalism.
The inclusion of special provisions for various states illustrates the concept of asymmetric federalism. Unlike symmetric models where all states have identical powers and relationships with the center, India's framework allows for different levels of autonomy and specific protections. This flexibility acknowledges regional diversity and historical differences, enabling the Constitution to treat different states uniquely based on their specific needs and circumstances.

280. (D) To protect tribal interests, address regional imbalances, and preserve local identity.
The special provisions spanning from Article 371-A to 371-J share several fundamental objectives within the Indian constitutional scheme. They are primarily designed to safeguard the interests of tribal populations and maintain unique local customs and identities. Additionally, these provisions empower the central government to take focused developmental actions, thereby addressing regional economic disparities and ensuring balanced growth across the nation.

281. (A) Article 324 of the Constitution.
The Election Commission of India is a permanent constitutional body established to manage the electoral process. Its authority and existence are derived directly from Article 324, which vests the Commission with the power of superintendence, direction, and control of elections. This constitutional status ensures that the Commission functions as an independent entity, free from the direct influence of the executive or legislature.

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282. (B) Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President.
The Election Commission has a specific mandate to conduct high-level elections across the country. Its jurisdiction covers the entire process for selecting members of both houses of Parliament and all state legislative assemblies. Furthermore, the Commission is responsible for organizing and supervising elections for the nation's highest constitutional posts, namely the offices of the President of India and the Vice-President.

283. (B) By providing a security of tenure similar to that of a Supreme Court judge.
To ensure the Election Commission remains impartial, the Chief Election Commissioner is granted strong constitutional protections. Their tenure is secured by making their removal process identical to that of a Supreme Court

48. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Declaratory theory states that recognition of a state is merely a formal acknowledgement of an existing state of affairs.
Reason (R) : The Constitutive theory holds that an entity becomes an international person and a subject of international law only through recognition.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

49. What does the term 'jus soli' refer to in the context of acquiring nationality?
(A) Acquisition of nationality by descent from a parent who is a national.
(B) Acquisition of nationality by being born within the territory of the state.
(C) Acquisition of nationality through marriage to a national.
(D) Acquisition of nationality after a long period of residence.

50. The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 were supplemented by two Additional Protocols in which year?
(A) 1977
(B) 1966
(C) 1989
(D) 2005

51. Consider the following statements about IHL:
1. It applies only in times of declared war.
2. It aims to protect persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities.
3. It restricts the means and methods of warfare.
4. It is also known as the law of armed conflict.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

52. The predecessor organization to the World Trade Organization (WTO) was:
(A) The International Trade Organization (ITO)
(B) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
(C) The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
(D) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

53. The 'rule of specialty' in extradition law provides that:
(A) Only specific, listed crimes are extraditable.
(B) Extradition is only granted for very serious offences.
(C) The person extradited can be prosecuted only for the offence for which they were extradited.
(D) A specialist court must handle all extradition requests.

54. Arrange the following stages of conflict resolution from least to most formal and binding:
1. Arbitration
2. Negotiation
3. Judicial Settlement
4. Mediation
Choose the correct option:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

55. Under the UN Charter, the organ with the authority to make decisions that are legally binding on all member states is the:
(A) General Assembly
(B) Economic and Social Council
(C) International Court of Justice
(D) Security Council

56. The recognition of a new government that has come to power through unconstitutional means is primarily a political decision guided by the recognizing state's:
(A) assessment of the government's effectiveness and stability.
(B) obligation under the UN Charter.
(C) adherence to the Vienna Convention.
(D) judgment from the International Court of Justice.

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that the process followed by an authority is just and impartial.

292. (A) the rule against bias in decision-making.
The maxim 'Nemo judex in causa sua' establishes that no person should act as a judge in a matter where they have a personal interest. This rule is designed to eliminate bias, whether it is pecuniary, personal, or official. By ensuring that the decision-maker is entirely disinterested in the outcome, this principle maintains the impartiality and credibility of the entire process.

293. (D) The principle of 'Audi alteram partem'.
The principle of 'Audi alteram partem' literally means 'hear the other side.' It mandates that no person should be penalized or condemned without being given a fair opportunity to defend themselves. This includes providing adequate notice of the allegations and allowing the individual to present their case. Dismissing an employee without such a hearing is a direct violation of this procedural safeguard.

294. (B) 'Nemo judex in causa sua', due to personal bias.
Personal bias occurs when a decision-maker has a relationship with a party that might influence their judgment. Under the principle of 'Nemo judex in causa sua', such an interest disqualifies the individual from participating in the decision-making process. Having a close relative apply for a post creates a conflict of interest, making it impossible for the committee member to remain impartial.

295. (C) promote transparency and facilitate judicial review.
Requiring administrative bodies to provide reasons for their decisions is a modern component of natural justice. This practice ensures that the decision-making process is transparent and that the authority has applied its mind to the facts. Furthermore, reasoned decisions allow courts to effectively review the legality of the action, as they provide a clear basis for understanding why a particular conclusion was reached.

296. (D) To ensure that administrative authorities act lawfully and follow proper procedures.
Judicial review serves as a check on the executive branch by allowing courts to monitor the legality of administrative actions. The primary goal is to ensure that authorities do not exceed their legal powers and that they adhere to prescribed procedural standards. This judicial oversight upholds the rule of law by preventing arbitrary or unlawful conduct by government bodies against individuals.

297. (A) acts beyond the scope of the powers granted to it by statute.
In the context of judicial review, 'illegality' refers to a situation where an administrative body fails to act within its legal boundaries. This occurs when the authority makes an error of law or attempts to exercise powers it does not possess under the governing statute. Such actions are termed ultra vires and are subject to being quashed by the judiciary.

298. (B) Irrationality or Wednesbury unreasonableness.
Irrationality, often referred to as Wednesbury unreasonableness, is a ground for judicial review used when a decision lacks any logical foundation. It applies to outcomes so extreme and absurd that no sensible or reasonable person could have reached them. In such cases, the court intervenes not because it disagrees with the decision, but because the decision-making logic itself has completely failed.

299. (B) procedural impropriety, due to violation of natural justice.
Procedural impropriety occurs when an administrative authority fails to follow the mandatory steps required by law or violates the principles of natural justice. Revoking a license without providing notice or a hearing ignores the fundamental right of a party to be heard. Consequently, courts will quash such a decision because the process used to reach it was inherently unfair and legally flawed.

300. (A) decision-making process.
When exercising the power of judicial review, the court does not sit as an appellate body to reconsider the merits of a decision. Instead, its focus is strictly on the decision-making process itself. The court evaluates whether the authority acted legally, rationally, and followed the correct procedures. It ensures the process was lawful rather than judging if the final outcome was wise.

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CHAPTER 03
Public International Law and IHL

1. Who among the following defined International Law as the body of rules which are legally binding on states in their intercourse with each other?
(A) Starke
(B) Oppenheim
(C) Austin
(D) Kelsen

2. Consider the following statements regarding the nature of international law:
Statement I : According to John Austin, international law is not true law but a code of 'positive morality'.
Statement II : The modern view is that international law is a weak law, but it is law nonetheless.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Match List-I with List-II regarding the sources of international law.
List I : (Source Type)
P. International conventions
Q. International custom
R. General principles of law
S. Judicial decisions
List II : (Example/Element)
1. State practice and opinio juris
2. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
3. Subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law
4. Principle of res judicata
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

4. A new entity has emerged which fulfills the criteria of statehood, but it has not yet been recognized by a majority of existing states. According to the Declaratory Theory of Recognition, what is the status of this entity?
(A) It lacks statehood until it receives formal recognition from other states.
(B) It can only attain statehood through formal recognition by the United Nations.
(C) Its statehood is entirely dependent on its long-term economic viability.
(D) It is a state; recognition simply acknowledges an existing fact.

5. How many non-permanent members are elected to the UN Security Council?
(A) 5
(B) 15
(C) 10
(D) 7

6. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Customary International Law is a primary source of international law.
Reason (R) : It is comprised of consistent state practice accompanied by a belief that such practice is legally binding (opinio juris).
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

7. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding nationality?
(A) Nationality can be acquired by birth through jus soli or jus sanguinis.
(B) Naturalization is a process by which a non-citizen may acquire nationality.

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(C) Statelessness refers to the condition of an individual who is not considered a national by any state.
(D) Dual nationality is universally prohibited under international law.

8. The principle which forbids a state from returning a refugee to a country where they would face a serious threat to their life or freedom is best described as:
(A) Principle of non-refoulement
(B) Rule of specialty
(C) Principle of double criminality
(D) Doctrine of auto-limitation

9. Consider the following statements regarding the sources of international law as enumerated in Article 38(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice:
1. International conventions establishing rules expressly recognized by states.
2. International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law.
3. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.
4. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists.

Which of the above are considered primary sources of international law?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 4 only

10. Which statement best explains the cause-and-effect relationship between the Uruguay Round and the WTO?
(A) The success of the Uruguay Round led to the establishment of the WTO to replace GATT.
(B) The failure of the Uruguay Round caused the dissolution of the WTO.
(C) The establishment of the WTO was a precondition for starting the Uruguay Round.
(D) The Uruguay Round was exclusively focused on agricultural subsidies, which later became a minor part of the WTO's mandate.

11. All of the following are peaceful means for the settlement of international disputes listed in Chapter VI of the UN Charter, EXCEPT:
(A) Negotiation
(B) Arbitration
(C) Judicial settlement
(D) Reprisal

12. Match List-I with List-II regarding the principal organs of the United Nations.
List I : (UN Organ)
P. General Assembly
Q. Security Council
R. International Court of Justice
S. Secretariat
List II : (Primary Role)
1. Principal judicial organ
2. Maintenance of international peace and security
3. Chief administrative officer and staff
4. Main deliberative, policymaking organ

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

13. Which of the following statements about International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is correct?
(A) IHL governs the reasons for which a state may resort to war.
(B) IHL applies only to conflicts between states, not non-international armed conflicts.
(C) IHL seeks to limit the effects of armed conflict for humanitarian reasons.
(D) IHL is also known as jus ad bellum.

14. A commander in an armed conflict must decide whether a planned attack on a military target is lawful. The attack is expected to cause some civilian casualties. Which IHL principle is most relevant for the commander to apply in this situation?
(A) The principle of distinction, to ensure the target is military.
(B) The principle of humanity, to avoid using cruel weapons.
(C) The principle of military necessity, to justify the attack's importance.

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(D) The principle of proportionality, to weigh military advantage against civilian harm.

15. Arrange the following legal instruments in the chronological order of their adoption:
1. The Four Geneva Conventions
2. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
3. The UN Charter
4. Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

16. What is the definition of 'Extradition' in international law?
(A) Granting asylum to a person who has permanently left their home country.
(B) Surrendering an individual to another state for prosecution or punishment.
(C) Forcibly removing a person from one state to another without legal process.
(D) Formally acquiring nationality in a state other than one's state of birth.

17. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : De facto recognition is provisional and can be withdrawn.
Statement II : De jure recognition is final and implies full diplomatic relations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

18. Consider the following statements regarding the powers and functions of the UN General Assembly:
1. It appoints the Secretary-General upon the recommendation of the Security Council.
2. Its resolutions on international peace and security are legally binding on all member states.
3. It elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council.
4. It can establish subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for its functions.
5. It has the power to expel a member state without the Security Council's recommendation.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

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19. The core principle of the 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee as a person who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of:
(A) Extreme poverty, widespread famine, or sudden devastating natural disasters.
(B) Committing a serious non-political crime outside of the country of refuge.
(C) Race, religion, nationality, social group membership, or political opinion.
(D) Actively seeking significantly better economic opportunities in another country.

20. A state voluntarily accepts restrictions on its sovereignty by signing a treaty. This action is most consistent with which theory on the basis of international law?
(A) Natural Law Theory
(B) Positivist Theory
(C) Austinian Theory
(D) Consent Theory / Auto-limitation

21. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
Reason (R) : All fifteen members of the Security Council possess the power of veto on substantive matters.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

22. The term 'Internally Displaced Persons' (IDPs) refers to individuals who:
(A) have crossed an international border to seek

safety.
(B) have been forced to flee their homes but remain within their country's borders.
(C) have voluntarily migrated for economic reasons.
(D) have lost their nationality and are not recognized by any state.

23. Which of the following is NOT a principal organ of the United Nations?
(A) The Trusteeship Council
(B) The Economic and Social Council
(C) The Secretariat
(D) The International Labour Organization

24. Match List-I with List-II concerning International Humanitarian Law.
List I : (IHL Convention/Protocol)
P. First Geneva Convention (1949)
Q. Fourth Geneva Convention (1949)
R. Additional Protocol I (1977)
S. Hague Conventions (1899/1907)
List II : (Subject Matter)
1. Protection of civilians in times of war
2. Conduct of hostilities (means and methods of warfare)
3. Amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field
4. Protection of victims of international armed conflicts
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

25. One of the major challenges in the implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is:
(A) The lack of detailed rules and conventions.
(B) The symmetrical nature of modern armed conflicts.
(C) The increasing role of non-state actors in conflicts.
(D) The universal ratification of all IHL treaties.

26. The theory which posits that international law and municipal law are two separate and distinct legal systems is known as:
(A) Dualism
(B) Monism
(C) Transformation Theory
(D) Specific Adoption Theory

27. Consider the following statements regarding the World Trade Organization (WTO):
Statement I : The principle of 'National Treatment' requires treating foreign goods, services, and intellectual property the same way as domestic ones once they enter the market.
Statement II : The 'Most-Favoured-Nation' (MFN) principle means that any special favour granted to one member country must be extended to all other WTO members.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

28. Consider the following statements related to the conditions for extradition:
1. The act must be an offence in both the requesting and the requested state (double criminality).
2. The offence must not be of a political character.
3. The person extradited must not be tried for any offence other than that for which they were extradited (rule of specialty).
4. The requesting state must provide a prima facie case against the accused.
Which of the above statements are generally accepted principles governing extradition?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

29. An individual fleeing persecution in their home country manages to enter a foreign embassy located within their own capital city and requests protection. This situation is an example of a request for:
(A) Territorial Asylum
(B) Temporary Protection
(C) Diplomatic Asylum
(D) Non-refoulement

30. The legal consequence of a state granting 'de jure' recognition to another state is that it is:

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judge, requiring a specific parliamentary procedure. This prevents the government from arbitrarily dismissing the Commissioner, thereby safeguarding the independence necessary for conducting free and fair elections in the country.

284. (A) Granting recognition to political parties and allotting symbols.
The Election Commission performs several vital administrative functions to organize the democratic process. One of its key roles involves the formal recognition of political parties at the national and state levels. Additionally, the Commission is responsible for allotting unique election symbols to candidates and parties, which helps maintain order and clarity for voters during the competitive electoral campaign and polling.

285. (C) prevent the misuse of official machinery by the party in power.
The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines enforced by the Election Commission during election cycles. Its primary goal is to ensure a level playing field for all political contestants. By prohibiting the ruling party from using government resources or official machinery for campaigning, the code prevents unfair advantages and protects the integrity and fairness of the democratic process.

286. (D) It is a branch of public law dealing with the powers and accountability of administrative authorities.
Administrative law focuses on the legal framework governing the operations of government agencies. It defines the specific powers and duties of administrative bodies while establishing the procedures they must follow. A central component of this branch of law is the creation of mechanisms to hold authorities accountable, ensuring that their actions remain legal, fair, and subject to judicial or statutory control.

287. (C) rise of the modern welfare state and its increased functions.
The scope of administrative law has grown significantly as modern governments transitioned into welfare states. Today, the state performs diverse roles beyond basic security, including economic regulation and social welfare. This expansion has led to the creation of numerous administrative bodies with vast discretionary powers. Consequently, administrative law has become essential for regulating these diverse functions and protecting citizens' rights.

288. (B) strike a balance between administrative discretion and the protection of individual rights.
Administrative law plays a crucial role in managing the relationship between the state and the individual. While officials need discretionary power to implement public policy effectively, such power can lead to arbitrariness. Therefore, administrative law provides a framework that allows for necessary flexibility in government action while simultaneously ensuring that individual liberties and rights are not violated by unfair or unlawful decisions.

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289. (D) evolved through judicial decisions and precedents.
In India, administrative law is not consolidated into a single written statute or code. Instead, it has developed incrementally over time through the judgments and interpretations provided by the higher judiciary. These judicial decisions have established the core principles of fairness, reasonableness, and accountability. Consequently, legal precedents serve as the primary source for defining the limits and procedures of administrative action.

290. (A) operate within the legal limits of their prescribed powers.
The term 'intra vires' is a fundamental legal concept meaning 'within the powers.' In administrative law, it requires that every action taken by a public authority must be authorized by law. If an official acts outside their legal jurisdiction or exceeds the authority granted by statute, their action is considered ultra vires and can be declared invalid by the courts.

291. (C) fundamental rules of procedural fairness for administrative and quasi-judicial bodies.
Principles of natural justice are essential requirements for ensuring fairness in decision-making processes. They apply to all bodies, including administrative and quasi-judicial ones, that make determinations affecting individual rights. These principles are not rigid or codified but serve as flexible guidelines to prevent arbitrary actions. Their primary aim is to ensure

categories of crime.

39. The 'Constitutive Theory' of recognition suggests that:
(A) Statehood is a matter of fact and recognition is only a political act.
(B) A state must be a member of the UN to be considered a state.
(C) Economic self-sufficiency is the primary constituent of statehood.
(D) Recognition by other states is what 'constitutes' or creates a state as an international legal person.

40. Match List-I with List-II regarding legal concepts and their relevant source or doctrine.
List I : (Legal Concept)
P. Definition of a Refugee
Q. Principle of non-refoulement
R. Acquisition of Nationality
S. Peremptory Norms
List II : (Source/Doctrine)
1. Jus Cogens
2. 1951 Geneva Convention
3. Jus Soli and Jus Sanguinis
4. Article 33 of the 1951 Geneva Convention
Choose the correct option from the following codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

41. Which of the following is considered a 'subsidiary means' for the determination of rules of law under Article 38 of the ICJ Statute?
(A) International conventions
(B) International custom
(C) Judicial decisions
(D) General principles of law

42. What is the main difference between a refugee and an internally displaced person (IDP)?
(A) A refugee has crossed an international border, while an IDP has not.
(B) A refugee flees persecution, while an IDP flees natural disasters.
(C) A refugee is protected by the Geneva Conventions, while an IDP is not.
(D) A refugee is stateless, while an IDP retains their nationality.

43. Which of the following is an example of 'retorsion' as a means of dispute settlement?
(A) Seizing the assets of the offending state's nationals.
(B) Launching a limited military strike.
(C) Taking a dispute to the International Court of Justice.
(D) Severing diplomatic relations with the offending state.

44. Consider the following statements about the UN Security Council:
Statement I : Decisions on procedural matters require the affirmative vote of any nine members.
Statement II : Decisions on substantive matters require the affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

45. The WTO's dispute settlement process is primarily carried out by the:
(A) General Council
(B) Ministerial Conference
(C) Dispute Settlement Body (DSB)
(D) Secretariat

46. Which fundamental principle of IHL requires parties to a conflict to distinguish between combatants and civilians, and between military objectives and civilian objects?
(A) Proportionality
(B) Humanity
(C) Military Necessity
(D) Distinction

47. A state's claim to legislate for and prosecute crimes committed by its nationals, regardless of where the crime was committed, is based on which principle of jurisdiction?
(A) Nationality Principle
(B) Territoriality Principle
(C) Protective Principle
(D) Universality Principle

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(A) Provisional and subject to review.
(B) Limited to commercial relations only.
(C) An unfriendly act towards the state's previous government.
(D) Retroactive, final, and entails full diplomatic relations.

31. Arrange the following historical developments in international law in chronological order:
1. Establishment of the United Nations
2. Adoption of the Hague Conventions on the laws of war
3. Establishment of the World Trade Organization
4. Formation of the League of Nations

Choose the correct option:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

32. The two essential elements required for the formation of a rule of customary international law are:
(A) A UN General Assembly resolution and a treaty
(B) State practice and opinio juris
(C) Judicial decisions and writings of publicists
(D) A regional practice and a bilateral treaty

33. Which UN organ is composed of all member states, each having one vote?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The General Assembly
(C) The Economic and Social Council
(D) The Trusteeship Council

34. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Jus cogens norms are peremptory norms of general international law from which no derogation is permitted.
Reason (R) : States can, by mutual agreement in a treaty, opt out of the application of a jus cogens norm between themselves.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. A person who holds citizenship of two or more countries simultaneously is referred to as a:
(A) Refugee
(B) Stateless person
(C) Dual national
(D) Internally displaced person

36. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a special status in IHL primarily because:
(A) It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
(B) It is the world's largest humanitarian funding organization.
(C) Its president is always a national of a neutral state.
(D) Its role is explicitly recognized in the Geneva Conventions.

37. Consider the following statements about the settlement of international disputes:
1. Conciliation involves a third party making a non-binding proposal for settlement.
2. Arbitration results in a legally binding decision based on law.
3. Mediation involves a third party actively participating in negotiations.
4. Judicial settlement is conducted by a temporary tribunal agreed upon by parties.
5. Enquiry is a process focused solely on establishing disputed facts.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

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38. The principle of 'double criminality' in the context of extradition means:
(A) The fugitive has committed crimes in two different countries.
(B) The act for which extradition is sought must be a crime in both the requesting and the requested state.
(C) The fugitive can be tried for two separate crimes after being extradited.
(D) The extradition treaty applies to two specific

57. Consider the following statements regarding the sources of international law:
1. UN General Assembly resolutions are a formal source of law under Article 38 of the ICJ Statute.
2. Teachings of the most highly qualified publicists are a subsidiary means for determining rules of law.
3. Treaties are only binding on states that have consented to be bound by them.
4. General principles of law include principles common to major domestic legal systems.
5. All customary international law has been codified into treaties.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 2, 3, and 5

58. What is the fundamental difference between 'asylum' and 'extradition'?
(A) Asylum is a state's grant of protection, while extradition is a state's surrender of an individual.
(B) Asylum is for political offenders, while extradition is for common criminals.
(C) Asylum is governed by bilateral treaties, while extradition is governed by customary law.
(D) Asylum is a right of the individual, while extradition is a duty of the state.

59. Which body is often referred to as the 'guardian of the Geneva Conventions'?
(A) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
(B) The UN Security Council
(C) The International Criminal Court (ICC)
(D) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

60. Match List-I with List-II regarding types of dispute settlement.
List I : (Method)
P. Retorsion
Q. Reprisal
R. Embargo
S. Pacific Blockade
List II : (Description)
1. An otherwise illegal act, justified as a response to a prior illegal act
2. A lawful but unfriendly act in response to an injurious act
3. The prevention of vessels from entering or leaving the ports of another state
4. The detention of ships of an offending state in the ports of the injured state

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

61. The concept of 'opinio juris sive necessitatis' is essential for establishing:
(A) A rule of treaty law
(B) A general principle of law
(C) A rule of customary international law
(D) The jurisdiction of the ICJ

62. An individual who acquires nationality by virtue of being born to parents who are nationals of a particular state, regardless of the place of birth, is an example of:
(A) Jus soli
(B) Naturalization
(C) Cession
(D) Jus sanguinis

63. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The principle of non-refoulement is a cornerstone of international refugee law.
Reason (R) : It prohibits the expulsion or return of a refugee to a territory where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of their race, religion, nationality, or political opinion.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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64. Which of the following is NOT one of the 'permanent five' (P5) members of the UN Security Council?
(A) France
(B) Germany
(C) Russian Federation
(D) China

65. The WTO principle that requires member countries to grant the same advantages to all other member countries as they would to their 'most-favoured' trading partner is:
(A) National Treatment
(B) Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN)
(C) Reciprocity
(D) Transparency

66. The primary subjects of Public International Law have traditionally been:
(A) States
(B) Multinational corporations
(C) Individuals
(D) Non-governmental organizations

67. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The International Court of Justice (ICJ) can only hear cases between states.
Statement II : The ICJ has compulsory jurisdiction over all UN member states.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

68. Consider the following criteria for statehood under the Montevideo Convention:
1. A defined territory
2. A permanent population
3. A government
4. The capacity to enter into relations with other states

Which of the above are considered the essential criteria for statehood?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

69. An armed conflict taking place between government forces and one or more organized armed groups within the territory of a single state falls under the IHL category of:
(A) International armed conflict
(B) Belligerent occupation
(C) Non-international armed conflict
(D) Transnational conflict

70. The United Nations was established in 1945 with the primary purpose of:
(A) Promoting global trade liberalization.
(B) Maintaining international peace and security.
(C) Regulating international monetary policy.
(D) Enforcing international environmental standards.

71. The 'political offence exception' is a common ground for:
(A) Granting asylum
(B) Acquiring nationality
(C) Terminating a treaty
(D) Refusing extradition

72. A state that persistently objects to an emerging rule of customary international law during its formation may not be bound by that rule. This concept is known as the:
(A) Doctrine of persistent objector
(B) Principle of estoppel
(C) Doctrine of jus cogens
(D) Principle of reciprocity

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73. The 'Optional Clause' under Article 36(2) of the ICJ Statute relates to:
(A) The appointment of judges to the court.
(B) The procedure for requesting advisory opinions.
(C) The acceptance of the court's compulsory jurisdiction by states.
(D) The revision of the court's judgments.

74. Arrange the following Geneva Conventions and Protocols in the chronological order of their adoption:
1. Additional Protocol II
2. The First Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field
3. Additional Protocol III
4. The Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of

War

Choose the correct option:

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

75. One of the primary functions of the UN Secretary-General is to:

(A) Command the armed forces of member states.
(B) Preside over meetings of the General Assembly.
(C) Issue legally binding judgments on international disputes.
(D) Act as the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

76. The concept of 'constructive nationality' of a ship or aircraft is relevant for determining:

(A) The application of IHL.
(B) The territorial jurisdiction of a state.
(C) The owner's personal income tax.
(D) The vessel's eligibility for WTO benefits.

77. Consider the following statements about the recognition of governments:

1. It is distinct from the recognition of a state.
2. The Tobar doctrine suggests non-recognition of governments that come to power through unconstitutional means.
3. The Estrada doctrine suggests that states should continue diplomatic relations without expressing approval or disapproval of a new government.
4. Recognition of a new government is a legal requirement under the UN Charter.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 2, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1, 2 and 4

78. The jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) is intended to be:

(A) Superior to national courts.
(B) A replacement for national courts.
(C) Exclusive of national courts.
(D) Complementary to national courts.

79. The term 'jus in bello' refers to:

(A) The law governing the conduct of parties during an armed conflict.
(B) The law governing the right to go to war.
(C) The law governing post-conflict reconstruction.
(D) The law governing the declaration of war.

80. Match List-I with List-II regarding the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

List I : (Convention)

P. First Geneva Convention
Q. Second Geneva Convention
R. Third Geneva Convention
S. Fourth Geneva Convention

List II : (Protected Persons/Group)

1. Prisoners of War
2. Wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea
3. Wounded and sick members of armed forces in the field
4. Civilian persons in time of war

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

81. Which theory forms the basis of international law by asserting that its rules derive from a higher law, such as reason, morality, or divine law?

(A) Positivist Theory
(B) Natural Law Theory
(C) Consent Theory
(D) Eclectic Theory

82. An 'immigrant' is best defined as a person who:

(A) chooses to move to another country with the intention of settling there.
(B) has been forced to flee their home but remains within their country.
(C) has crossed an international border to escape persecution.
(D) is temporarily visiting another country for tourism or business.

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83. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The World Trade Organization

1. Refugees are defined and protected under a specific international convention (1951 Convention), while IDPs lack a single, dedicated binding treaty.
2. Refugees have crossed an international border, whereas IDPs remain within their own country.
3. The UNHCR has a primary mandate for refugees, while its role with IDPs is part of a collaborative approach.
4. States have a sovereign right to deny entry to refugees but not to IDPs.
5. Both refugees and IDPs flee for similar reasons, such as conflict, persecution, or violence.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

139. The most significant challenge to the effectiveness of the UN Security Council in maintaining peace and security is:
(A) The lack of a standing army.
(B) The biennial election of non-permanent members.
(C) The high cost of peacekeeping operations.
(D) The use or threat of use of the veto by permanent members.

140. A government that comes to power through a military coup is considered a:
(A) De jure government
(B) De facto government
(C) Government-in-exile
(D) Puppet government

141. The principle of 'sovereign equality of states' as enshrined in the UN Charter means that:
(A) All states have equal military and economic power.
(B) All states must adopt the same form of government.
(C) All states have equal rights and duties and are equal members of the international community.
(D) All states have an equal vote in the Security Council.

142. What is the role of the 'teachings of the most highly qualified publicists' as a source of international law?
(A) They are a primary source of law, creating binding obligations.
(B) They are only relevant in international arbitration, not in the ICJ.
(C) They have been replaced by UN General Assembly resolutions as a source.
(D) They are a subsidiary means used to determine or clarify rules of law.

143. The WTO's Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) provides for:
(A) A rule-based system for resolving trade disputes between members.
(B) The use of economic sanctions as a first resort.
(C) The resolution of disputes through political negotiation only.
(D) The criminal prosecution of individuals who violate trade rules.

144. The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 is a crucial part of IHL because it is the first to deal comprehensively with the:
(A) Treatment of prisoners of war.
(B) Protection of civilian populations in times of war.
(C) Conduct of naval warfare.
(D) Use of chemical weapons.

145. A scenario where State A grants protection within its own territory to a person fleeing persecution from State B is an example of:
(A) Diplomatic Asylum
(B) Territorial Asylum
(C) Extradition
(D) Collective recognition

146. A persistent objector is a state that:
(A) Consistently and openly objects to a rule of customary international law while it is emerging.
(B) Consistently violates international law.
(C) Refuses to join the United Nations.
(D) Always votes against resolutions in the UN General Assembly.

147. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The jurisdiction of the

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93. The loss of nationality, for example, by acquiring the nationality of another state, is known as:
(A) Naturalization
(B) Repatriation
(C) Expatriation
(D) Extradition

94. Arrange the following bodies in the chronological order of their establishment:
1. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
2. International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
3. Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ)
4. International Criminal Court (ICC)

Choose the correct option:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

95. In the WTO framework, what does 'GATS' stand for?
(A) General Agreement on Trade and Services
(B) General Accord on Tariffs and Services
(C) Global Agreement on Trade and Security
(D) Guidelines for an Agreement on Trade in Services

96. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Jus ad bellum – Law regulating the resort to force
(B) Opinio juris – The material fact of state practice
(C) Jus in bello – Law applicable in armed conflict
(D) Pacta sunt servanda – Treaties are binding on the parties

97. Consider the following statements about the implementation of IHL:
1. The International Criminal Court (ICC) prosecutes individuals for war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity.
2. States have the primary responsibility to prosecute war criminals within their own jurisdictions.
3. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has the power to enforce IHL through military intervention.
4. National Red Cross and Red Crescent societies play a role in disseminating knowledge of IHL.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

98. Who elects the judges of the International Court of Justice?
(A) The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently
(B) The Secretary-General alone
(C) The permanent members of the Security Council
(D) A specially convened conference of states parties

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99. The condition of being a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law is known as:
(A) Dual nationality
(B) Asylum
(C) Statelessness
(D) Immigration

100. Match List-I with List-II concerning theories of international law.
List I : (Theory)
P. Constitutive Theory
Q. Declaratory Theory
R. Natural Law Theory
S. Positivist Theory
List II : (Core Idea)
1. Law is derived from reason and universal justice
2. Recognition creates statehood
3. Law is based on the consent of states (e.g., treaties and custom)
4. Recognition is merely an acceptance of a fact

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

101. The main function of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN is to:
(A) Adjudicate legal disputes between states.

operates on the principle of non-discrimination.
Reason (R) : This is embodied in the Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) and National Treatment clauses in WTO agreements.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

84. The 'veto power' in the UN Security Council is a privilege held by:
(A) All 15 members of the Council.
(B) The 10 non-permanent members.
(C) The President of the Security Council.
(D) The 5 permanent members.

85. A key challenge to the implementation and enforcement of IHL is the concept of 'asymmetric warfare', which refers to conflicts between:
(A) States with vastly different economic systems.
(B) States that are geographically distant from each other.
(C) States and non-state actors with unequal military capabilities.
(D) States that are not members of the United Nations.

86. Which of the following is NOT a pacific means of settlement of international disputes?
(A) Conciliation
(B) Embargo
(C) Enquiry
(D) Good offices

87. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : De facto recognition of a state is a formal, final, and irrevocable act.
Statement II : De jure recognition is provisional and implies a 'wait and see' attitude.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

88. Consider the following modes of acquiring nationality:
1. Birth in the territory of a state (jus soli).
2. Birth to parents who are nationals (jus sanguinis).
3. Marriage to a national.
4. Formal grant of citizenship after fulfilling residency requirements (naturalization).
5. Automatic acquisition upon the cession of territory.

Which combination of the above represents valid modes of acquiring nationality under international law?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 2, 3, and 5 only

89. The term 'soft law' in international law typically refers to:
(A) Peremptory norms like jus cogens.
(B) Legally binding treaties and conventions.
(C) Non-binding instruments like declarations, guidelines, and codes of conduct.
(D) Rulings of the International Court of Justice.

90. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 are primarily concerned with:
(A) The means and methods of warfare (the conduct of hostilities).
(B) The protection of civilians in wartime.
(C) The treatment of prisoners of war.
(D) The creation of the International Red Cross.

91. The advisory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice can be requested by:
(A) Any state that is a party to the ICJ Statute.
(B) Individuals who claim their human rights have been violated.
(C) The Secretary-General of the United Nations acting alone.
(D) The UN General Assembly or the Security Council.

92. The principle of 'auto-limitation' as a basis for international law suggests that states are bound by international law because:
(A) It is a command from a higher sovereign power.
(B) They have voluntarily consented to limit their own sovereignty.
(C) It derives from natural law and universal morality.
(D) It is enforced by a global police force.

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the courts of the recognizing state for its governmental acts.
3. Diplomatic relations are automatically established.
4. The legislative and executive acts of the recognized state are given effect in the recognizing state.
5. The recognition is always retroactive to the date of the state's inception.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

112. The principle of 'pacta sunt servanda' means:
(A) A state is not bound by a treaty it has not ratified.
(B) Treaties must be observed in good faith by the parties.
(C) A later treaty prevails over an earlier one.
(D) Treaties are null and void if they conflict with jus cogens.

113. One of the main challenges for the implementation of IHL by non-state armed groups is their:
(A) Refusal to acknowledge the existence of IHL.
(B) Lack of a clear command structure and capacity to enforce the law.
(C) Exemption from IHL rules under the Geneva Conventions.
(D) Preference for domestic law over international law.

114. The principle of proportionality in IHL requires that the anticipated military advantage from an attack must not be excessive in relation to:
(A) The incidental loss of civilian life or damage to civilian objects.
(B) The cost of the weapons used.
(C) The number of enemy combatants killed.
(D) The duration of the military operation.

115. A key objective of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is:
(A) To provide financial assistance to developing countries.
(B) To stabilize international currency exchange rates.
(C) To reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade.
(D) To regulate international labour standards.

116. The International Court of Justice is located in:
(A) New York, USA
(B) Geneva, Switzerland
(C) Vienna, Austria
(D) The Hague, Netherlands

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117. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : General Assembly resolutions are generally considered non-binding recommendations.
Reason (R) : However, they can contribute to the formation of customary international law by providing evidence of state practice and opinio juris.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

118. The term 'erga omnes' refers to obligations that a state owes to:
(A) A specific state under a bilateral treaty.
(B) The international community as a whole.
(C) Its own nationals abroad.
(D) An international organization of which it is a member.

119. Which of the following situations is most likely to be covered by Additional Protocol II of 1977?
(A) A war between State A and State B.
(B) A riot in the capital city of State D that lasts for two days.
(C) A border skirmish between patrols from State E and State F.
(D) A civil war within State C between government forces and a well-organized rebel group controlling territory.

120. Match List-I with List-II concerning the WTO.
List I : (WTO Principle/Body)
P. National Treatment
Q. MFN Treatment

(B) Deploy peacekeeping forces to conflict zones.
(C) Coordinate the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies.
(D) Administer trust territories.

102. An act of reprisal is considered lawful under international law only if it is:
(A) A response to any unfriendly act.
(B) Preceded by an unsatisfied demand for reparation and is proportionate to the injury suffered.
(C) Carried out by a permanent member of the Security Council.
(D) Punitive in nature rather than coercive.

103. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The ICRC, a Swiss NGO, has a unique legal personality and mandate under international humanitarian law.
Reason (R) : The Geneva Conventions explicitly entrust the ICRC with specific tasks, such as visiting prisoners of war and providing relief to civilians.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

104. Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions applies to:
(A) International armed conflicts.
(B) Non-international armed conflicts.
(C) Internal disturbances and tensions.
(D) Situations of occupation only.

105. The WTO agreement dealing with intellectual property rights is known as:
(A) GATS
(B) GATT
(C) TRIPS
(D) AoA

106. The distinction between 'de jure' and 'de facto' recognition is based on:
(A) The finality and legal extent of the recognition.
(B) The size of the state being recognized.
(C) The organ of the state granting recognition.
(D) The economic system of the state being recognized.

107. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Trusteeship Council of the UN suspended its operations in 1994.
Statement II : It suspended operations after Palau, the last remaining UN trust territory, achieved independence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

108. Which of the following is NOT a source of International Law according to Article 38(1) of the ICJ Statute?
(A) International Custom
(B) Resolutions of the UN General Assembly
(C) General principles of law recognized by civilized nations
(D) International Conventions

109. What is the key difference between mediation and conciliation in dispute settlement?
(A) Mediation is binding, while conciliation is not.
(B) Conciliation involves only two parties, while mediation involves a third party.
(C) A mediator actively proposes solutions, while a conciliation commission issues a formal, non-binding report.
(D) A mediator is a state representative, while a conciliator is an expert individual.

110. A soldier who is captured by the enemy during an international armed conflict is entitled to the status and protections of a:
(A) Refugee
(B) Internally Displaced Person (IDP)
(C) Civilian internee
(D) Prisoner of War (POW)

111. Consider the following statements about the legal effects of recognition of a state:
1. The recognized state acquires the capacity to sue in the courts of the recognizing state.
2. It gains immunity from jurisdiction in

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4. It has automatic jurisdiction over all UN member states.
5. It can prosecute individuals for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 4

129. The idea that international law is a 'weak law' primarily stems from its:
(A) Lack of a comprehensive written code.
(B) Perceived weakness in centralized legislative, judicial, and enforcement mechanisms.
(C) Origin in European state practice.
(D) Focus on states rather than individuals.

130. The legal basis for the existence and functioning of the United Nations is the:
(A) UN Charter
(B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(C) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
(D) Statute of the International Court of Justice

131. When a state acts in a way that is unfriendly but not illegal, in response to an injurious act by another state, it is termed:
(A) Reprisal
(B) Intervention
(C) Retorsion
(D) Embargo

132. The 'Calvo Clause' found in contracts between a state and a foreign national is an attempt to:
(A) Ensure the contract is governed by international law.
(B) Grant the national diplomatic immunity.
(C) Submit any dispute to international arbitration.
(D) Waive the national's right to diplomatic protection from their own state.

133. The principle of 'jus cogens' was formally recognized in which international convention?
(A) The UN Charter
(B) The Statute of the ICJ
(C) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)
(D) The Rome Statute of the ICC

134. Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions, adopted in 2005, introduced:
(A) A new category of protected persons.
(B) A new distinctive emblem, the Red Crystal, alongside the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
(C) A new set of rules for non-international armed conflicts.
(D) The crime of aggression into IHL.

135. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Diplomatic asylum, the granting of asylum in embassies or consulates, is a controversial and not universally accepted practice.
Reason (R) : The ICJ in the Asylum Case (Colombia v. Peru) found that a uniform and constant state practice supporting a right to grant diplomatic asylum did not exist.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false regarding current established practice.
(D) A is false but R is true concerning specific judicial findings.

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136. The term 'erga omnes' refers to obligations that a state party to a treaty owes to:
(A) All other parties to that specific treaty.
(B) All other states in the world.
(C) The United Nations Security Council.
(D) Its own nationals.

137. Which of the following is NOT a specialized agency of the United Nations?
(A) World Health Organization (WHO)
(B) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
(C) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
(D) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

138. Consider the following statements regarding the differences between Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):

R. Dispute Settlement Body
S. TRIPS Agreement

List II : (Description)

1. Granting equal advantages to all WTO members
2. Administers the Dispute Settlement Understanding
3. Treating foreign and local goods equally after market entry
4. Sets standards for intellectual property protection

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

121. What is the primary legal difference between signing a treaty and ratifying it?

(A) Only heads of state can sign, while parliaments ratify.
(B) Signing makes the treaty binding, while ratification is a domestic political formality.
(C) Signing expresses an intent to be bound, while ratification is the formal confirmation of that consent.
(D) Signing applies to bilateral treaties, while ratification applies to multilateral treaties.

122. The term 'refugee sur place' refers to a person who:

(A) Becomes a refugee while already being outside their home country due to events in the home country.
(B) Is born as a refugee in a refugee camp.
(C) Is granted refugee status immediately upon arrival at a border.
(D) Seeks refuge in a diplomatic mission.

123. The 'Lotus case' (France v. Turkey) decided by the PCIJ is a landmark case concerning the principle of:

(A) The legal process of state succession.
(B) Principles of diplomatic immunity.
(C) The lawful use of military force.
(D) State jurisdiction over acts abroad.

124. Consider the following statements about the United Nations:

Statement I : One of the main purposes of the UN is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character.

Statement II : The UN Charter prohibits the organization from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

125. Which one of the following is NOT a lawful reason for refusing extradition?

(A) The offence is of a political nature.
(B) The principle of double criminality is not met.
(C) The person sought has a different nationality from the requesting state.
(D) There is a risk of the person being subjected to torture in the requesting state.

126. The Third Geneva Convention of 1949 provides detailed rules for the treatment of:

(A) Wounded and sick soldiers in the field.
(B) Wounded, sick, and shipwrecked personnel at sea.
(C) Civilians in occupied territory.
(D) Prisoners of War.

127. Which of the following is a key characteristic of arbitration as a method of dispute settlement?

(A) The parties have control over the selection of arbitrators and the applicable law/ procedure.
(B) The decision (award) is not legally binding on the parties.
(C) It can only be used for disputes of a non-legal nature.
(D) It is conducted exclusively by the International Court of Justice.

128. Consider the following statements about the mandate of the International Criminal Court (ICC):

1. It has jurisdiction over the crime of genocide.
2. It can prosecute states for violating international law.
3. Its jurisdiction is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions.

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International Criminal Court (ICC) is not retroactive, meaning it can only prosecute crimes committed after its statute came into force.

Statement II : The ICC can prosecute individuals regardless of whether their home state is a party to the Rome Statute.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

148. The Estrada Doctrine is a policy related to the:
(A) Delimitation of the continental shelf.
(B) Right of hot pursuit on the high seas.
(C) Use of force in self-defense.
(D) Recognition of governments.

149. The requirement that combatants must take all feasible precautions to avoid or minimize incidental harm to civilians is known as the principle of:
(A) Distinction
(B) Humanity
(C) Precaution
(D) Proportionality

150. Match List-I with List-II concerning dispute settlement methods.

List I : (Method)
P. Negotiation
Q. Good Offices
R. Mediation
S. Conciliation

List II : (Characteristic)
1. Third party offers a channel for communication but does not participate in talks.
2. Parties seek to resolve the dispute by themselves through discussion.
3. A commission investigates the dispute and proposes non-binding terms of settlement.
4. Third party actively participates in talks and suggests terms of settlement.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

151. According to the Positivist school of thought, the basis of obligation in international law is:
(A) A higher natural law.
(B) Divine will.
(C) The command of a sovereign.
(D) The consent of states.

152. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated to:
(A) Provide international protection and seek permanent solutions for refugees.
(B) Prosecute war criminals.
(C) Settle trade disputes between nations.
(D) Administer the Geneva Conventions.

153. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The principle of distinction is a fundamental rule of IHL.

Reason (R) : It requires parties to an armed conflict to at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives.

Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

154. What is the term for the termination of nationality or citizenship?
(A) Denationalization or Expatriation
(B) Naturalization
(C) Immigration
(D) Repatriation

155. Which of the following is NOT an essential criterion for statehood under the Montevideo Convention?
(A) A permanent population
(B) A defined territory
(C) Capacity to enter into relations with other states
(D) A democratic government

156. The 'single-round' and 'multi-round' tariff negotiations under GATT, such as the Kennedy Round and Uruguay Round, aimed to:

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177. The 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions significantly developed IHL, particularly in relation to:
(A) The definition of nationality and statelessness.
(B) The protection of victims in both international and non-international armed conflicts.
(C) The rules governing international trade during wartime.
(D) The establishment of the International Court of Justice.

178. Consider the following statements about the sources of international law:
1. A treaty can override a customary rule for the states parties to it, unless the customary rule is jus cogens.
2. A rule can exist simultaneously in treaty law and customary international law.
3. Judicial decisions of the ICJ create binding precedent for all future cases.
4. General principles of law are derived exclusively from Roman law.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 3 and 4

179. A major challenge in implementing IHL in contemporary conflicts is the difficulty in:
(A) Translating the Geneva Conventions into modern languages.
(B) Finding enough neutral territory to hold peace talks.
(C) Applying the principle of distinction in urban warfare and against non-state actors.
(D) Funding the International Committee of the Red Cross.

180. Match List-I with List-II concerning UN Organs and their composition.
List I : (UN Organ)
P. Security Council
Q. General Assembly
R. International Court of Justice
S. Economic and Social Council
List II : (Composition)
1. 54 members elected by the General Assembly
2. 15 members (5 permanent, 10 non-permanent)
3. 193 members, each with one vote
4. 15 judges elected for nine-year terms

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

181. The term 'statelessness' applies to a person who:
(A) Is a national of more than one state.
(B) Has fled their country of nationality due to persecution.
(C) Is not recognized as a national by any state under its laws.
(D) Has been displaced within their own country.

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182. A state that comes into existence through the decolonization process is an example of a state created by:
(A) Secession
(B) Emancipation
(C) Agreement
(D) Cession

183. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The WTO provides a forum for negotiating trade agreements.
Statement II : The WTO administers the trade agreements of its members.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

184. The establishment of ad hoc tribunals like the ICTY and ICTR by the UN Security Council was a significant step in the:
(A) Implementation of IHL and the fight against impunity.
(B) Codification of trade law.
(C) Reform of the UN General Assembly.
(D) Settlement of territorial disputes.

185. The prohibition of the use of certain weapons that cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering is a core component of:
(A) The Geneva Law branch of IHL.

167. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The principle of distinction prohibits indiscriminate attacks in armed conflict.
Statement II : The principle of proportionality permits attacks where military advantage outweighs incidental civilian harm.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

168. Consider the following statements about the role of the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body (DSB):
1. It is composed of all WTO members.
2. It has the authority to establish panels to hear disputes.
3. It adopts panel and Appellate Body reports.
4. It authorizes retaliation when a country does not comply with a ruling.
5. Its decisions can be vetoed by any single member.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 5

169. What is the primary role of an 'enquiry' or 'fact-finding' commission in the context of international dispute settlement?
(A) To issue a legally binding judgment.
(B) To mediate between the disputing parties.
(C) To produce an impartial report establishing the facts of the dispute.
(D) To impose economic sanctions on the wrongdoing party.

170. 'Jus cogens' norms are best described as:
(A) Peremptory norms of general international law from which no derogation is permitted.
(B) Norms that can be modified by a later treaty.
(C) Norms that apply only to a specific region.
(D) Non-binding recommendations or 'soft law'.

171. Which organ of the UN is responsible for carrying out the day-to-day work of the organization and is headed by the Secretary-General?
(A) The General Assembly
(B) The Security Council
(C) ECOSOC
(D) The Secretariat

172. The term 'internment' in the context of IHL refers to the:
(A) Trial of a prisoner of war.
(B) Confinement of civilians who pose a security risk during an armed conflict.
(C) Repatriation of a wounded soldier.
(D) Exchange of diplomatic notes between warring parties.

173. The Nottebohm Case (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala) is significant for its discussion of the concept of:
(A) The right to diplomatic asylum.
(B) The definition of an act of aggression.
(C) Effective or genuine link in nationality.
(D) The continental shelf delimitation.

174. The principle of national treatment under WTO rules means that:
(A) A country must treat all its trading partners equally.
(B) A country must give preferential treatment to goods from developing nations.
(C) A country's nationals must be given priority in international trade.
(D) A country must treat imported goods, once they have entered the domestic market, no less favorably than its own domestically-produced goods.

175. The UN Charter gives the Security Council the power to take enforcement measures under which chapter?
(A) Chapter VII
(B) Chapter VI
(C) Chapter I
(D) Chapter VIII

176. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the basis of International Law?
(A) Naturalists believe its binding force comes from a higher, universal law.
(B) Austin viewed international law as true 'law properly so called'.
(C) Positivists believe its binding force comes from the consent of states.
(D) The Consent theory includes the idea of auto-limitation by states.

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(B) Only if they were committed on its territory.
(C) Only if they were committed by its nationals.
(D) Only if the victim was one of its nationals.

217. The 'Monist' theory of the relationship between international and municipal law posits that:
(A) They are two separate legal orders.
(B) International law must be 'transformed' into municipal law to be effective.
(C) They are part of a single, unified legal system.
(D) Municipal law is always superior to international law.

218. The 'Declaration' method of accepting the ICJ's compulsory jurisdiction is often called the:
(A) Optional Clause.
(B) Special Agreement or 'compromis'.
(C) Compromissory clause in a treaty.
(D) Forum prorogatum.

219. The 'Common Article 3' of the four Geneva Conventions is of particular importance because it:
(A) It defines who qualifies as a prisoner of war.
(B) It establishes the mandate for the Red Cross.
(C) It prohibits the use of chemical weapons.
(D) It sets standards for non-international conflicts.

220. The primary difference between recognition of a 'state' and recognition of a 'government' is that:
(A) Recognition of a state is a legal act, while recognition of a government is purely political.
(B) Recognition of a state is generally a once-and-for-all act, while recognition of a government may change frequently.
(C) Only states can be recognized, not governments.
(D) Recognition of a government implies recognition of the state, but not vice-versa.

221. Which statement best describes the legal status of UN General Assembly resolutions?
(A) They are all legally binding on all member states of the organization.
(B) They are legally binding only if they are passed with a unanimous vote.
(C) They are recommendatory but may serve as evidence of customary law.
(D) They are only binding on the specific states that vote in favor of them.

222. The term 'jus cogens' was enshrined in Article 53 of which treaty?
(A) The UN Charter
(B) The Rome Statute
(C) The Statute of the ICJ
(D) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

223. A significant challenge for the implementation of IHL is 'lawfare', which is:
(A) The use of law as a substitute for traditional military means to achieve an operational objective.
(B) The complete disregard for the laws of war.
(C) A legal dispute between two states over the interpretation of IHL.
(D) The process of legislating new rules of IHL.

224. The fundamental principle that treaties are binding upon the parties and must be performed in good faith is known as:
(A) Opinio juris
(B) Pacta sunt servanda
(C) Jus cogens
(D) Erga omnes

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225. What is the primary function of the WTO's 'National Treatment' principle?
(A) To ensure that a country offers all its trading partners the same customs duties.
(B) To prevent protectionism by ensuring that internal taxes and regulations do not discriminate against imported goods.
(C) To allow countries to give preferential treatment to their former colonies.
(D) To ensure that all countries adopt the same national laws on trade.

226. The distinction between 'jus ad bellum' and 'jus in bello' is that:
(A) The former governs the right to go to war, while the latter governs conduct in war.
(B) The former governs conduct in war, while the latter governs the right to go to war.
(C) Both mean the same thing: the law of war.
(D) The former is customary law, while the latter is treaty law.

(B) The UN Charter.
(C) The Hague Law branch of IHL.
(D) The WTO agreements.

186. The concept of state succession deals with:
(A) The replacement of one state by another in the responsibility for the international relations of a territory.
(B) The process of electing a new head of state.
(C) The order in which states can address the UN General Assembly.
(D) The inheritance of property by a state's nationals.

187. The principle of 'comity' in international law refers to:
(A) A binding legal obligation to respect the laws of another state.
(B) The rule that treaties are binding on all parties.
(C) A peremptory norm of international law.
(D) The courteous and friendly understanding by which one nation respects the laws and institutions of another.

188. Consider the following statements about the World Trade Organization (WTO):
1. It was established as a result of the Uruguay Round of negotiations.
2. It has a more structured institutional framework than its predecessor, GATT.
3. Its dispute settlement system allows for binding rulings and authorized sanctions.
4. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

189. A soldier who feigns injury to kill or injure an enemy combatant is violating the IHL rule against:
(A) Indiscriminate attacks.
(B) Using human shields.
(C) Perfidy.
(D) Disproportionate force.

190. The primary purpose of diplomatic immunity is to:
(A) Allow diplomats to act above the law.
(B) Provide a financial benefit to the sending state.
(C) Protect diplomats from terrorist attacks.
(D) Ensure the efficient performance of the functions of diplomatic missions.

191. Which UN organ has its membership composed of the five permanent members of the Security Council and was established to supervise the administration of trust territories?
(A) Trusteeship Council
(B) Economic and Social Council
(C) Secretariat
(D) Administrative Tribunal

192. The Martens Clause, first introduced in the Hague Convention of 1899, essentially states that:
(A) All newly signed international treaties must be registered with the UN Secretariat.
(B) Principles of humanity protect persons in cases not covered by specific treaties.
(C) The use of force is only permissible in cases involving individual self-defense.
(D) Military necessity can justify almost any action during the course of wartime.

193. The difference between implied and expressed recognition is:
(A) The legal effect of the recognition.
(B) The manner in which the recognition is communicated.
(C) The type of government being recognized.
(D) The duration for which the recognition is valid.

194. The concept of 'nationality' in international law is crucial because it:
(A) Is the primary basis for a state to exercise diplomatic protection over an individual.
(B) Determines an individual's right to vote in local elections.
(C) Guarantees an individual the right to travel freely to any country.
(D) Is a prerequisite for obtaining a passport.

195. One of the principal challenges to the enforcement of international law is the:
(A) Lack of a world legislature.
(B) Lack of a world executive or police force.

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(C) All of the above.
(D) Lack of a compulsory world court.

196. The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is an important instrument of:
(A) International Trade Law
(B) International Human Rights Law
(C) Law of the Sea
(D) International Humanitarian Law

197. A key feature of the UN system is the principle of collective security, which means:
(A) Every state is responsible for its own defense.
(B) States should form regional military alliances.
(C) An attack on one member state is considered an attack on all, prompting a collective response.
(D) The UN will provide security for the leadership of member states.

198. Consider the following statements about subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law under Article 38 of the ICJ Statute:
1. They include international conventions and customs.
2. They are used to help determine the content of primary sources.
3. Judicial decisions are a primary source, not a subsidiary means.
4. The teachings of the most highly qualified publicists fall into this category.
5. They are legally binding in the same way as treaties.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 3 and 5
(D) 1 and 5

199. The Round system of multilateral trade negotiations is most closely associated with:
(A) The UNCTAD
(B) The IMF and World Bank
(C) The OECD
(D) The GATT and WTO

200. The concept that a state has jurisdiction over acts that threaten its security, even if they are committed outside its territory by non-nationals, is known as the:
(A) Protective principle
(B) Nationality principle
(C) Universality principle
(D) Territoriality principle

201. The 'grotian' tradition in international law attempts to bridge the gap between:
(A) Monism and Dualism
(B) Naturalism and Positivism
(C) De jure and De facto recognition
(D) Jus ad bellum and Jus in bello

202. The right of a belligerent to attack and seize enemy vessels at sea during wartime is governed by the laws of:
(A) Naval warfare
(B) Piracy
(C) Pacific blockade
(D) Hot pursuit

203. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A treaty is void if, at the time of its conclusion, it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law (jus cogens).
Reason (R) : Jus cogens norms, such as the prohibition of genocide, are considered so fundamental that they cannot be set aside by treaty.
Choose the correct option from the following:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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204. The term 'humanitarian intervention' refers to:
(A) The delivery of aid by organizations like the Red Cross.
(B) The use of military force by a state or group of states in another state's territory to halt massive human rights violations.
(C) A UN-mandated peacekeeping mission.
(D) The granting of mass asylum to refugees.

205. The principle of reciprocity is a foundational concept in:

(A) International Humanitarian Law
(B) The law of state succession
(C) International Trade Law and Diplomatic Law
(D) The law of state responsibility

206. A key distinction between the PCIJ and the ICJ is that:
(A) The PCIJ could hear cases from individuals, but the ICJ cannot.
(B) The PCIJ had compulsory jurisdiction, which the ICJ lacks.
(C) The PCIJ was located in Geneva, while the ICJ is in The Hague.
(D) The PCIJ was an organ of the League of Nations, while the ICJ is a principal organ of the UN.

207. A state's population being forced to flee their homes due to widespread violence and conflict, but remaining within their state's borders, creates a large number of:
(A) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
(B) Asylum seekers
(C) Refugees
(D) Stateless persons

208. The 'logic of appropriateness' versus the 'logic of consequences' are two ways to explain:
(A) How treaties are negotiated.
(B) Why states comply with international law.
(C) The difference between monism and dualism.
(D) How judges are elected to the ICJ.

209. The WTO's Appellate Body was created to:
(A) Hear initial complaints from member states.
(B) Review legal issues in panel reports.
(C) Mediate disputes before a panel is formed.
(D) Enforce sanctions against non-compliant members.

210. Which of the following is an example of a 'general principle of law recognized by civilized nations'?
(A) The principle of res judicata (a matter once judged cannot be re-litigated).
(B) The principle of MFN treatment.
(C) The rule that a treaty is binding only on its parties.
(D) The right of veto in the Security Council.

211. The term 'combatant immunity' in IHL means that:
(A) Combatants cannot be targeted in an armed conflict.
(B) Combatants are immune from their own state's military discipline.
(C) Combatants cannot be prosecuted for lawful acts of war.
(D) Combatants can never be held responsible for war crimes.

212. A state which is formally independent but is in reality under the control of another state is known as a:
(A) Federal state
(B) Unitary state
(C) Neutralized state
(D) Vassal state or puppet state

213. The main purpose of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is to:
(A) Define the crime of aggression.
(B) Establish the rules for treaty-making.
(C) Codify the rules of diplomatic intercourse, privileges, and immunities.
(D) Set out the law of the sea.

214. The term 'non-liquet' refers to a situation where a court or tribunal:
(A) Issues a unanimous decision.
(B) Declines to decide a case due to a lack of applicable law.
(C) Overturns a previous ruling.
(D) Delivers its judgment in multiple languages.

215. The 'Uruguay Round' of trade negotiations is significant because it:
(A) Was the first round of negotiations under GATT.
(B) Focused exclusively on reducing agricultural subsidies.
(C) Failed to reach any meaningful agreement.
(D) Led to the creation of the World Trade Organization.

216. The principle of 'universal jurisdiction' allows a state to prosecute certain grave international crimes:
(A) Regardless of where the crime was committed or the nationality of the perpetrator or victim.

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(C) International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
(D) Permanent Court of Arbitration

240. The 'Single Undertaking' approach in the Uruguay Round meant that:
(A) Each country could pick and choose which agreements to join.
(B) Everything was part of a single package, and countries had to accept all or nothing.
(C) The negotiations would focus on only one topic at a time.
(D) The final agreement would be undertaken by a single country.

241. The legal status of combatants and the rules for their humane treatment when captured are principally laid out in the:
(A) First Geneva Convention
(B) Third Geneva Convention
(C) Second Geneva Convention
(D) Fourth Geneva Convention

242. The Caroline case between the US and UK is famously associated with the formulation of the criteria for:
(A) The right of self-defense, particularly anticipatory action.
(B) The precise definition of piracy under international law.
(C) The fundamental principle of absolute diplomatic immunity.
(D) The conditions for granting territorial or political asylum.

243. The WTO's TRIPS agreement requires members to provide protection for:
(A) Endangered species
(B) Cultural heritage sites
(C) Intellectual property rights
(D) Foreign investments

244. The key difference between arbitration and judicial settlement is that:
(A) Arbitration is binding while judicial settlement is not.
(B) Arbitration is for political disputes, while judicial settlement is for legal disputes.
(C) Judicial settlement is faster and less expensive than arbitration.
(D) Parties in arbitration can choose the arbitrators and procedural rules, whereas judicial settlement involves a permanent court with fixed rules.

245. A 'government-in-exile' is one that:
(A) Has been established through unconstitutional means.
(B) Governs a territory under a UN mandate.
(C) Has been forced to flee and operate from outside its national territory.
(D) Is not recognized by any other state.

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246. The concept of 'state practice' (usus) as an element of customary international law includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Diplomatic correspondence and official statements.
(B) The personal opinions of academics on a legal matter.
(C) National legislation and judicial decisions.
(D) Abstentions from acting and official manuals on legal questions.

247. The primary objective of the 1977 Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions was to:
(A) Strengthen the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts.
(B) Introduce the Red Crystal emblem.
(C) Establish the International Criminal Court.
(D) Strengthen the protection of victims of international armed conflicts.

248. The United Nations is based on the principle of:
(A) The sovereign equality of all its Members.
(B) The divine right of kings.
(C) The economic superiority of developed nations.
(D) The unilateral authority of the Security Council.

249. A major challenge for the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism has been:
(A) The refusal of members to use the system.
(B) The high cost of bringing a case.
(C) The paralysis of its Appellate Body due to the blocking of appointments.
(D) The lack of expertise among panelists.

250. The prohibition of genocide is widely considered to be a:
(A) Peremptory norm of international law (jus cogens).

227. An individual's legal bond with a state, giving them rights and duties, is called:
(A) Residence
(B) Domicile
(C) Nationality
(D) Asylum

228. The 'Annan Plan' was a notable, albeit unsuccessful, attempt to settle which long-standing international dispute?
(A) The Israeli-Palestinian conflict
(B) The conflict in Kashmir
(C) The dispute over the Falkland Islands
(D) The division of Cyprus

229. The main challenge in prosecuting war crimes in non-international armed conflicts is:
(A) The lack of applicable IHL rules.
(B) The fact that only states, not individuals, can commit war crimes.
(C) The difficulty of establishing jurisdiction and gathering evidence.
(D) The absolute immunity granted to members of non-state armed groups.

230. The 'exhaustion of local remedies' rule is a prerequisite before a state can:
(A) Formally recognize a new and unconstitutional government.
(B) Claim international injury for a national's mistreatment.
(C) Ratify a multilateral treaty or international convention.
(D) Declare a state of war against another sovereign nation.

231. The UN organ that can authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security is the:
(A) General Assembly
(B) International Court of Justice
(C) Secretary-General
(D) Security Council

232. The process of becoming a citizen of a state after birth, which is not automatic, is called:
(A) Naturalization
(B) Jus soli
(C) Jus sanguinis
(D) Accretion

233. The principle of 'non-intervention' in the domestic affairs of states is a cornerstone principle of:
(A) The World Trade Organization
(B) The Geneva Conventions
(C) The United Nations Charter
(D) The Rome Statute

234. The main function of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) is to:
(A) Adjudicate disputes arising from the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.
(B) Prosecute pirates captured on the high seas.
(C) Regulate international shipping lanes.
(D) Settle all maritime boundary disputes globally.

235. The concept of 'belligerent occupation' under IHL arises when:
(A) Two states declare war on each other.
(B) A peacekeeping force is deployed in a country.
(C) A non-international armed conflict begins.
(D) A state's territory is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.

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236. The UN's predecessor, which was founded after World War I, was the:
(A) Concert of Europe
(B) League of Nations
(C) Holy Alliance
(D) Congress of Vienna

237. The principle that a state cannot be sued in the courts of another state without its consent is known as:
(A) Diplomatic immunity
(B) Act of State doctrine
(C) State immunity or Sovereign immunity
(D) State responsibility

238. The role of the UN Secretariat is primarily:
(A) Judicial
(B) Legislative
(C) Military
(D) Administrative

239. The adoption of the Rome Statute in 1998 led to the establishment of the:
(A) International Criminal Court
(B) International Court of Justice

(A) Increase global tariffs.
(B) Progressively reduce trade barriers among member countries.
(C) Establish a new international currency.
(D) Regulate foreign direct investment.

157. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The International Court of Justice can give binding judgments in contentious cases.
Statement II : The International Court of Justice can give non-binding advisory opinions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

158. The main legal instrument that defines who is a refugee, their rights, and the legal obligations of states is the:
(A) 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention
(C) 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
(D) 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

159. Consider the following acts:
1. Severance of diplomatic relations.
2. An embargo on arms.
3. Seizure of property belonging to the nationals of the offending state.
4. A naval blockade of the offending state's coast.

Which of the above are considered coercive means of dispute settlement short of war?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

160. The principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' is most commonly associated with which area of international law?
(A) International Humanitarian Law
(B) International Environmental Law
(C) Law of the Sea
(D) International Trade Law

161. One of the major institutional differences between GATT 1947 and the WTO is that:
(A) GATT was a formal international organization, whereas the WTO is just an agreement.
(B) The WTO is a permanent international organization with a formal structure, whereas GATT was provisional.
(C) GATT had a binding dispute settlement system, which the WTO lacks.
(D) The WTO only covers trade in goods, while GATT covered services and IP as well.

162. A state acquiring territory through the continuous and undisturbed exercise of sovereignty over it for a long period is an example of acquisition by:
(A) Prescription
(B) Cession
(C) Accretion
(D) Conquest

163. The concept that certain fundamental principles of IHL must be observed by all parties in all armed conflicts, regardless of treaty obligations, is based on their status as:
(A) Soft law
(B) Bilateral agreements
(C) Customary international law
(D) UN Security Council resolutions

164. The 'Stimson Doctrine' is a policy of:
(A) Recognizing any government that is in effective control.
(B) Promoting free trade through tariff reduction.
(C) Granting asylum to political dissidents.
(D) Non-recognition of territorial acquisition by force.

165. The United Nations is headquartered in:
(A) Geneva
(B) The Hague
(C) New York City
(D) Paris

166. A state's failure to provide adequate protection to foreign nationals within its territory may lead to a claim of:
(A) Lack of recognition
(B) State responsibility
(C) Violation of jus cogens
(D) A failed state status

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(B) Rule of regional customary law only.
(C) 'Soft law' principle with no binding force.
(D) Matter of domestic jurisdiction for each state.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Public International Law is traditionally defined as the body of legal rules that governs relations between sovereign states. However, this classic definition has evolved to encompass not only states but also international organizations and, in certain contexts, individuals. The nature of international law has been a subject of extensive jurisprudential debate. Jurists like John Austin characterized it as positive morality rather than true law, arguing that it lacked a sovereign law-giver and effective enforcement mechanisms. In contrast, the majority of modern jurists and states affirm its legal character, pointing to the high degree of compliance and the existence of sanctions, such as those imposed by the UN Security Council. The basis of international law's authority is also debated. The positivist school, or consent theory, posits that the rules of international law are binding only because states have consented to them, either explicitly through treaties or implicitly through custom. Conversely, the natural law school argues that its binding force derives from fundamental principles of justice and reason inherent in human nature, which pre-exist the state. Modern approaches often adopt an eclectic view, acknowledging that a combination of state consent, international consensus, and shared values forms the foundation upon which international law rests.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the provided text, how has the traditional definition of Public International Law evolved?
(A) It has narrowed its focus exclusively to sovereign states.
(B) It has expanded to include international organizations and individuals.
(C) It has shifted to primarily regulate non-governmental organizations.
(D) It is now solely concerned with moral principles between nations.

252. John Austin's characterization of international law as positive morality was based on what perceived deficiency?
(A) The absence of a sovereign authority and enforcement mechanisms.
(B) The lack of consent from newly formed states.
(C) Its foundation in natural law rather than state practice.
(D) Its failure to address the rights of individuals.

253. The positivist school of thought, as described in the paragraph, bases the binding force of international law on which of the following?
(A) Fundamental principles of justice and human reason.
(B) The decisions of international judicial bodies.
(C) The explicit or implicit consent of states.
(D) The moral consensus of the international community.

254. Which of the following statements best reflects the modern, eclectic view on the basis of international law?
(A) It is exclusively founded on the consent of sovereign states.
(B) It derives its authority solely from universal principles of natural law.
(C) Its legitimacy depends entirely on the enforcement power of the UN Security Council.
(D) It rests on a combination of state consent, consensus, and shared values.

255. What argument is used by modern jurists to affirm the legal character of international law, countering Austin's view?
(A) The theoretical perfection of its legal structure.
(B) Its historical origins in ancient moral codes.
(C) The high degree of state compliance and the existence of sanctions.
(D) The universal acceptance of natural law principles.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The sources of international law are authoritatively enumerated in Article 38(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). This provision

(C) Maintaining international peace and security.
(D) Settling legal disputes between individuals.

280. The text states that the Trusteeship Council suspended its operations because:
(A) It was merged with the Economic and Social Council.
(B) Its funding was cut by the General Assembly.
(C) Its functions were transferred to the Secretariat.
(D) Its mandate was completed after the last trust territory became independent.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The peaceful settlement of international disputes is a cornerstone principle of the United Nations Charter, explicitly mandated in Article 33. Sovereigns are obligated to seek solutions to their disputes through peaceful means, and the Charter provides a non-exhaustive list of methods. These methods can be broadly categorized into diplomatic and legal (or judicial) procedures. Diplomatic methods are non-binding and rely on the consent and cooperation of the parties. They include negotiation, the most common method, which involves direct discussions between the disputing parties. Enquiry is a process to establish the facts of a dispute without making recommendations. Good offices involve a third party acting as a channel of communication, while mediation sees the third party take a more active role in proposing solutions. Conciliation is a more formal process where a commission examines the dispute and presents a non-binding report with proposals for settlement. In contrast, legal methods result in binding decisions. Arbitration involves referring a dispute to an arbitral tribunal (such as one constituted under the Permanent Court of Arbitration) whose decision, known as an award, is legally binding. Judicial settlement involves submitting the dispute to a standing international court, most notably the International Court of Justice, whose judgments are binding on the parties to the case.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the UN Charter's principle of peaceful settlement, what is the fundamental nature of decisions resulting from legal methods like arbitration?
(A) They are legally binding on the disputing parties.
(B) They are advisory recommendations for the parties to consider.
(C) They are politically persuasive but not legally enforceable.
(D) They require ratification by the UN General Assembly to be effective.

282. Which method of dispute settlement involves a third party merely facilitating communication between disputing states without offering solutions?
(A) Mediation.
(B) Good offices.
(C) Conciliation.
(D) Negotiation.

283. How does conciliation differ from mediation as described in the text?
(A) Conciliation is binding, whereas mediation is not.
(B) Conciliation involves a commission presenting a formal, non-binding report with proposals, which is more structured than mediation.
(C) Conciliation is conducted by the ICJ, whereas mediation is not.
(D) Conciliation is a legal method, whereas mediation is a diplomatic method.

284. Which of the following is identified as the most common diplomatic method for settling international disputes?
(A) Negotiation.
(B) Enquiry.
(C) Arbitration.
(D) Judicial settlement.

285. The process of establishing the facts of a dispute without proposing a solution is known as:
(A) Good offices.
(B) Mediation.
(C) Enquiry.
(D) Conciliation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The World Trade Organization (WTO),

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Recognition can also be classified as de jure (full, legal recognition) or de facto (provisional recognition based on factual control, with fewer legal effects).

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the text, what is the primary distinction between recognition of a state and recognition of a government?
(A) State recognition is a legal act, while government recognition is purely political.
(B) State recognition is always de jure, while government recognition is always de facto.
(C) State recognition is governed by the constitutive theory, while government recognition is governed by the declaratory theory.
(D) State recognition acknowledges statehood, while government recognition acknowledges a regime's authority to represent that state.

262. Which theory of recognition asserts that the act of recognition by other states is a precondition for the existence of a new state's international legal personality?
(A) The declaratory theory.
(B) The constitutive theory.
(C) The eclectic theory.
(D) The effective control theory.

263. The paragraph suggests that contemporary state practice tends to favor which theory of recognition?
(A) The constitutive theory, as recognition is a political act.
(B) A hybrid theory that equally combines constitutive and declaratory elements.
(C) The declaratory theory, viewing statehood as a matter of fact.
(D) The effectiveness theory, which focuses solely on governmental control.

264. What does de facto recognition of a government imply?
(A) A final and complete acknowledgment of the government's legitimacy.
(B) A recognition that is legally binding and cannot be withdrawn.
(C) An acknowledgment that the government came to power through legal and constitutional means.
(D) A provisional acknowledgment based on the government's effective control, with limited legal consequences.

265. What does the passage describe as a political act with legal consequences?
(A) The recognition of states and governments.
(B) The negotiation of a treaty.
(C) The passing of a UN General Assembly resolution.
(D) The appointment of an ambassador.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

International law addresses the status of individuals through several key concepts, including nationality, immigration, and forced displacement. Nationality is the legal bond between an individual and a state, granting that person the status of a national and conferring specific rights and obligations. The primary modes of acquiring nationality are jus sanguinis (right of blood), where nationality is acquired through descent from a national, and jus soli (right of soil), where it is acquired by birth within the state's territory. The absence of nationality results in statelessness, a condition international law seeks to prevent. Distinct from nationals are immigrants, who are individuals that voluntarily move to a country other than their native one with the intention of settling there. Their status is governed by the domestic immigration laws of the host state. In contrast, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are individuals who are forcibly displaced. The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee as a person outside their country of nationality who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. The defining characteristic of IDPs is that, while they have been forced to flee their homes for similar reasons as refugees, they have not crossed an internationally recognized state border and thus remain under the protection of their own government, at least in theory.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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outlines both primary and subsidiary means for determining the rules of law. The primary sources are international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states; international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law; and the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations. International custom itself has two constituent elements: the objective element of state practice (duration, consistency, and generality of a particular conduct) and the subjective element of opinio juris sive necessitatis (the belief that such practice is rendered obligatory by the existence of a rule of law). General principles of law are typically derived from domestic legal systems and include principles such as res judicata and good faith. In addition to these primary sources, Article 38(1)(d) identifies two subsidiary sources for the determination of rules of law: judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations. These are not sources of law themselves but serve as aids in interpreting and verifying the existence and scope of rules found in the primary sources.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which document is cited in the text as authoritatively enumerating the sources of international law?
(A) The Charter of the United Nations.
(B) The Statute of the International Court of Justice.
(C) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

257. According to the paragraph, what are the two essential elements of international custom?
(A) State practice and judicial decisions.
(B) General principles and opinio juris.
(C) International conventions and state practice.
(D) State practice and opinio juris.

258. How does the text classify judicial decisions and the teachings of highly qualified publicists?
(A) As subsidiary means for determining rules of law.
(B) As primary sources of international law.
(C) As informal sources with no legal standing.
(D) As a modern replacement for customary law.

259. The principle that a practice is followed because states believe they are legally obligated to do so is known as:
(A) Res judicata.
(B) State practice.
(C) Opinio juris sive necessitatis.
(D) Jus cogens.

260. Based on the source, what is a primary source of international law alongside conventions and custom?
(A) The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.
(B) The resolutions of the UN General Assembly.
(C) The writings of highly qualified publicists.
(D) The judicial decisions of national supreme courts.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The recognition of states and governments is a fundamental aspect of international relations, acting as a political act with significant legal consequences. It is crucial to distinguish between the recognition of a state and the recognition of a government. Recognition of a state is the formal acknowledgment by another state that an entity possesses the attributes of statehood, such as a defined territory, a permanent population, a government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other states. Recognition of a government, on the other hand, is the acknowledgment that a particular regime is the effective government of a state and is entitled to represent it internationally. Two principal theories dominate the discourse on recognition: the constitutive theory and the declaratory theory. The constitutive theory posits that the act of recognition by other states is what 'constitutes' or creates a state, endowing it with legal personality on the international plane. In contrast, the declaratory theory maintains that statehood is a matter of fact, and recognition is merely a formal acknowledgment or 'declaration' of a pre-existing reality. Most contemporary practice leans towards the declaratory view, although the political act of recognition remains crucial for practical international engagement.

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(B) Asylum is an act of protection for a fleeing individual, while extradition is the surrender of a person for prosecution.
(C) Asylum is for political offenders, while extradition is for common criminals.
(D) Asylum is governed by treaties, while extradition is based on customary law.

273. The 'rule of speciality' in extradition ensures that the surrendered person will be:
(A) Given a special trial with international observers.
(B) Prosecuted by a specialized court.
(C) Granted special protection within the prison system.
(D) Tried only for the specific offense for which extradition was granted.

274. According to the paragraph, what is a common reason for states to refuse an extradition request?
(A) The offense is considered to be of a political nature.
(B) The crime was not sufficiently serious.
(C) The individual has applied for asylum.
(D) The requesting and requested states do not have diplomatic relations.

275. What is the key characteristic of 'diplomatic asylum' as described in the source?
(A) It is universally accepted under customary international law.
(B) It is granted to diplomats who have committed crimes.
(C) It is controversially granted within a state's diplomatic missions abroad.
(D) It is granted within a state's territory to foreign diplomats.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The United Nations (UN) is the preeminent global intergovernmental organization, established after World War II with the primary mandate of maintaining international peace and security, fostering friendly relations among nations, and promoting social progress, better living standards, and human rights. Its functions are carried out through six principal organs, each with a distinct role. The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ, comprising all 193 Member States. The Security Council holds primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; its decisions are binding on all Member States. It consists of fifteen members, including five permanent members (P5) with veto power. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the principal body for coordination, policy review, and dialogue on economic, social, and environmental issues. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), located in The Hague, is the principal judicial organ, tasked with settling legal disputes between states. The Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General, carries out the day-to-day administrative work of the organization. The Trusteeship Council was established to supervise the administration of trust territories but suspended its operations in 1994 after the last trust territory gained independence, and its role is now largely historical.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which organ of the United Nations is described as its principal judicial organ?
(A) The International Court of Justice.
(B) The Security Council.
(C) The Economic and Social Council.
(D) The General Assembly.

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277. What unique power do the five permanent members of the Security Council possess?
(A) The power to propose new member states.
(B) The power to appoint the Secretary-General.
(C) The power to preside over the General Assembly.
(D) The power to veto substantive resolutions.

278. According to the text, which UN organ comprises all Member States and serves as the main deliberative body?
(A) The Secretariat.
(B) The General Assembly.
(C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
(D) The Security Council.

279. What is the primary responsibility of the UN Security Council?
(A) Coordinating economic and social policy.
(B) Administering the day-to-day work of the UN.

266. What is the fundamental difference between an immigrant and a refugee as described in the text?
(A) Immigrants seek economic opportunities, whereas refugees seek political freedom.
(B) Immigrants move voluntarily, whereas refugees are forcibly displaced due to a well-founded fear of persecution.
(C) Immigrants are governed by international law, whereas refugees are governed by domestic law.
(D) Immigrants cross borders legally, whereas refugees always cross illegally.

267. The principle of acquiring nationality based on being born within a state's territory is known as:
(A) Jus gentium.
(B) Jus soli.
(C) Jus sanguinis.
(D) Jus ad bellum.

268. According to the paragraph, what is the key distinction between a refugee and an Internally Displaced Person (IDP)?
(A) Whether they have crossed an international border.
(B) The reason for their displacement.
(C) The level of persecution they face.
(D) Their eligibility for acquiring a new nationality.

269. The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee based on which of the following criteria?
(A) A person seeking better economic prospects outside their home country.
(B) A person displaced by a natural disaster.
(C) A person with a well-founded fear of persecution for specific reasons.
(D) A person who has been internally displaced within their own country.

270. What legal status does the term 'nationality' confer upon an individual?
(A) It grants temporary residency in a foreign state.
(B) It provides immunity from the laws of the host country.
(C) It automatically makes a person eligible for refugee status.
(D) It establishes a legal bond with a state, bestowing rights and obligations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Extradition and asylum are two distinct, yet related, concepts in international law that deal with the movement of individuals across borders in the context of law enforcement and protection. Extradition is the formal process of surrendering an individual by one state (the requested state) to another state (the requesting state) for the purpose of criminal prosecution or to serve a sentence. This process is typically governed by bilateral or multilateral treaties. Key principles underpinning extradition include the rule of double criminality, which requires that the alleged crime be an offense in both the requesting and requested states, and the rule of speciality, which dictates that the extradited person can only be tried for the specific crime for which they were extradited. A significant limitation on extradition is the political offence exception, where states generally refuse to extradite individuals for crimes of a political nature. Asylum, conversely, is an act of protection. It is the sanctuary granted by a sovereign state on its own territory to a foreign national who is fleeing persecution or grave danger in their home country. While related to refugee status, asylum is the actual grant of protection by the host state. A distinction is made between territorial asylum, granted within a state's territory, and diplomatic asylum, which involves granting protection within a state's diplomatic missions abroad, a practice that is controversial and not universally accepted in international law.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the 'rule of double criminality' in the context of extradition?
(A) The individual must have committed at least two distinct crimes.
(B) The crime must be punishable by a double sentence.
(C) The act must be a crime in both the requesting and requested states.
(D) The extradition request must be submitted through two separate diplomatic channels.

272. How does the text differentiate asylum from extradition?
(A) Asylum is a formal surrender process, while extradition is an act of protection.

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established in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), is the central institution governing the rules of trade between nations. Its primary objective is to ensure that international trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. The WTO's legal framework is built upon several core principles. The principle of non-discrimination is paramount and is embodied in two key rules: the Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) principle, which requires a country to grant any trade advantage it gives to one member to all other WTO members equally, and the National Treatment principle, which obligates members to treat imported goods no less favorably than domestically produced goods once they enter the market. Other foundational principles include reciprocity, which aims for mutual lowering of trade barriers, and the use of binding and enforceable commitments, where countries' promises to lower trade barriers are legally bound in schedules. The organization's structure includes the Ministerial Conference as the highest decision-making body, and the General Council, which oversees day-to-day operations and also functions as the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) and the Trade Policy Review Body. The WTO's dispute settlement system is a highly regarded mechanism for resolving trade conflicts and enforcing commitments.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) principle in the context of the WTO?
(A) A member must give preferential treatment to its most favored trading partner.
(B) Developing nations must be given the most favorable trading terms.
(C) Imported goods must be treated more favorably than domestic goods.
(D) A trade advantage granted to one WTO member must be granted to all other members.

287. Which WTO body functions as the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB)?
(A) The Ministerial Conference.
(B) The Secretariat.
(C) The General Council.
(D) The Trade Policy Review Body.

288. The National Treatment principle under WTO rules requires that:
(A) All foreign goods receive identical treatment regardless of origin.
(B) Imported goods, once in the market, are treated no less favorably than domestic goods.
(C) National industries receive protection from foreign competition.
(D) Governments must prioritize national producers in public procurement.

289. The World Trade Organization is the successor to which of the following?
(A) The International Monetary Fund (IMF).
(B) The World Bank.
(C) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).
(D) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

290. What is the primary objective of the World Trade Organization as stated in the text?
(A) To ensure international trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely.
(B) To provide financial assistance to developing countries.
(C) To regulate international investment and capital flows.
(D) To set global standards for labor and the environment.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

International Humanitarian Law (IHL), also known as the law of armed conflict or the law of war, is a specialized body of international law that seeks, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare. The cornerstone of modern IHL is the set of four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which have been ratified by nearly every country in the world. Each convention addresses the protection of a specific category of persons: the First Convention protects the wounded and sick soldiers in the field; the Second protects the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked military personnel at sea; the Third applies to prisoners of war; and the Fourth affords protection to civilians, including those

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Oppenheim
Lassa Oppenheim defined international law by emphasizing its legally binding nature on states in their mutual dealings. This traditional perspective focuses on states as the primary subjects and views international law as a system of rules that facilitates orderly intercourse. Such a definition underscores the importance of legal obligations and the consensual framework that governs the behavior of sovereign nations within the global arena.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
John Austin's perspective viewed international law as positive morality rather than true law because it lacked a centralized sovereign command. Conversely, the modern legal consensus acknowledges that international law possesses legal character and binding force despite its structural differences from municipal systems. Although it is frequently termed a weak law due to decentralized enforcement mechanisms, states consistently treat international obligations as legally valid and necessary.

3. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
International conventions are formally codified agreements like the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Customary law relies on consistent state practice and the psychological element known as opinio juris. General principles of law include foundational concepts like res judicata found in major domestic systems. Judicial decisions serve as subsidiary tools for clarifying and determining the content of legal rules within the international framework.

4. (D) It is a state; recognition simply acknowledges an existing fact.
The declaratory theory of recognition posits that an entity achieves statehood once it satisfies specific objective criteria such as territory, population, and government. According to this view, formal recognition by other states is merely an acknowledgement of a pre-existing legal fact. This approach maintains that the rights and duties of a state are inherent to its existence rather than dependent on external political decisions.

5. (C) 10
The United Nations Security Council consists of fifteen members, including five permanent seats and ten non-permanent seats. These non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms to ensure equitable geographic representation across the globe. This structure allows various states to participate in maintaining international peace and security while balancing the consistent influence of the permanent members within the council.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Customary international law is recognized as a primary source of legal obligations within the global system. Its formation requires two essential components: widespread and consistent state practice over time and the belief that such practice is required by law. This psychological requirement distinguishes mere habits or courtesy from binding legal rules, ensuring that customs reflect the shared legal expectations and consents of sovereign states.

7. (D) Dual nationality is universally prohibited under international law.
Nationality is typically acquired through birth on a territory or through descent from parents. While states may use processes like naturalization to grant citizenship, individuals may also face statelessness if no nation recognizes them as nationals. International law does not universally prohibit dual nationality; rather, it leaves the regulation of citizenship to individual states, leading to varied legal approaches and potential multiple citizenships.

8. (A) Principle of non-refoulement
The principle of non-refoulement is a fundamental rule in refugee law that prohibits states from returning individuals to countries where their lives are in danger. This protection applies specifically to those facing serious

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rules to cyber warfare and autonomous weapons.

297. Why is ensuring IHL compliance from non-state actors described as a significant obstacle?
(A) Because they may not feel bound by or be able to implement IHL norms.
(B) Because they are not recognized under international law.
(C) Because they only operate in non-international armed conflicts.
(D) Because international tribunals have no jurisdiction over them.

298. The text suggests that the effectiveness of international tribunals like the ICC is limited by what factor?
(A) Their inability to create new international laws.
(B) Their dependence on state cooperation for investigations and arrests.
(C) Their focus on economic crimes rather than war crimes.
(D) Their lack of funding from the United Nations.

299. What fundamental principle of international relations is identified as a barrier to the effective implementation of IHL?
(A) The principle of non-discrimination.
(B) The principle of state sovereignty.
(C) The principle of collective security.
(D) The principle of self-determination.

300. What does the paragraph identify as a major structural weakness in the enforcement of IHL?
(A) The lack of a centralized global enforcement mechanism like a police force.
(B) The absence of detailed written rules.
(C) The focus on individual rights over state rights.
(D) The complexity of the rules for military commanders to understand.

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in occupied territory. These were supplemented by two Additional Protocols in 1977. Additional Protocol I expands protections for victims of international armed conflicts, while Additional Protocol II strengthens protections for victims of non-international armed conflicts (civil wars). The application of IHL is guided by fundamental principles, including the principle of distinction (differentiating between combatants and civilians), proportionality (prohibiting attacks where civilian harm would be excessive to the military advantage), and precaution (taking all feasible measures to avoid civilian harm).

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary purpose of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)?
(A) To prohibit war altogether.
(B) To determine which state is the aggressor in a conflict.
(C) To limit the effects of armed conflict for humanitarian reasons.
(D) To regulate the trade of weapons between states.

292. The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 is specifically concerned with the protection of which group?
(A) Civilians in times of war.
(B) Prisoners of war.
(C) Wounded and sick soldiers on land.
(D) Wounded and shipwrecked personnel at sea.

293. Which legal instrument mentioned in the text specifically strengthens protections for victims of non-international armed conflicts?
(A) The Fourth Geneva Convention.
(B) Additional Protocol I of 1977.
(C) The Third Geneva Convention.
(D) Additional Protocol II of 1977.

294. The IHL principle that requires differentiating between combatants and civilians is known as the principle of:
(A) Proportionality.
(B) Distinction.
(C) Precaution.
(D) Humanity.

295. According to the text, what category of individuals does the Third Geneva Convention protect?
(A) Civilians in occupied territories.
(B) Medical and religious personnel.
(C) Prisoners of war.
(D) Wounded and sick in the field.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) faces significant contemporary challenges that undermine its effectiveness. A primary obstacle is ensuring compliance, particularly from non-state actors involved in asymmetric conflicts, who may not feel bound by or have the capacity to implement IHL norms. The changing nature of warfare presents further difficulties. The application of traditional IHL rules to new methods of conflict, such as cyber warfare and the development of lethal autonomous weapons systems, is legally uncertain and highly debated. Furthermore, IHL lacks a centralized, robust enforcement mechanism analogous to a domestic police force. While states are obligated to implement IHL through national legislation and military training, this varies greatly in practice. Accountability for grave breaches is pursued through international tribunals like the International Criminal Court (ICC) and ad hoc tribunals (e.g., ICTY, ICTR), but their reach is limited by jurisdictional constraints and a dependence on state cooperation for investigations and arrests. Ultimately, the principle of state sovereignty often acts as a significant barrier, as states may be reluctant to permit external scrutiny of their military operations or to prosecute their own personnel, thereby creating a culture of impunity and hampering the universal and effective implementation of IHL.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the text, what is a primary challenge in applying IHL to modern warfare?
(A) The refusal of states to sign the Geneva Conventions.
(B) The lack of specific rules for naval warfare.
(C) The over-regulation of conventional weapons.
(D) The legal uncertainty in applying traditional

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threats based on factors like race, religion, or political opinion. It serves as a cornerstone of humanitarian protection, ensuring that refugees are not forcibly sent back to environments of persecution.

9. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
The primary sources of international law include international conventions, international custom, and general principles of law recognized by nations. These sources create direct legal obligations for states and form the basis of the international legal order. In contrast, judicial decisions and the teachings of publicists are categorized as subsidiary means, meaning they are used for interpreting or determining the specific content of existing laws.

10. (A) The success of the Uruguay Round led to the establishment of the WTO to replace GATT.
The Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations represents a pivotal development in global economic history. Its successful conclusion resulted in the creation of the World Trade Organization, which replaced the provisional General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This new institution provided a more robust and permanent legal framework for international trade, expanding the scope of rules to include services, intellectual property, and investment.

11. (D) Reprisal
Peaceful settlement of disputes involves methods like negotiation, arbitration, and judicial settlement, which prioritize dialogue and legal processes. These mechanisms are designed to resolve conflicts without resorting to force or coercive measures. Reprisal, however, is a coercive action taken by a state in response to an illegal act by another. It is not considered a peaceful means of settlement under the United Nations Charter.

12. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The United Nations consists of several principal organs with specialized functions. The General Assembly serves as the main deliberative body, while the Security Council holds the primary responsibility for maintaining global peace. The International Court of Justice acts as the principal judicial organ for resolving legal disputes between states. The Secretariat manages the administrative work of the organization, led by the chief administrative officer.

13. (C) IHL seeks to limit the effects of armed conflict for humanitarian reasons.
International humanitarian law focuses on mitigating the suffering caused by armed conflict by protecting individuals who are not participating in hostilities. It regulates the conduct of warfare and restricts the methods and means of fighting. Unlike laws regarding the right to go to war, this framework applies once a conflict has started, aiming to balance military necessity with fundamental principles of human dignity.

14. (D) The principle of proportionality, to weigh military advantage against civilian harm.
The principle of proportionality requires military commanders to assess whether the expected military advantage of an attack justifies the potential incidental harm to civilians. Attacks that cause civilian casualties or damage to civilian property that is excessive in relation to the direct military benefit are prohibited. This rule ensures that military operations are conducted with a constant regard for minimizing the humanitarian impact.

15. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The chronological development of international legal instruments reflects the evolving global order. The United Nations Charter was adopted first in 1945, followed by the four Geneva Conventions in 1949. Additional Protocol I was later added in 1977 to update rules for international conflicts. Finally, the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court was adopted in 1998, creating a permanent mechanism for prosecuting grave international crimes.

16. (B) Surrendering an individual to another state for prosecution or punishment.
Extradition is a formal legal process where one state delivers an individual found in its territory to another state. This request is typically made for the purpose of prosecuting the individual for a crime or enforcing a previously imposed sentence. It is usually governed by bilateral or multilateral treaties that establish specific

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conditions and legal safeguards to ensure the fair treatment of the accused.

17. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
De facto recognition is a provisional acknowledgement that a government exercises effective control over a territory, and it remains subject to withdrawal if conditions change. In contrast, de jure recognition is considered final and irrevocable, signifying full legal acceptance of the entity. This type of recognition typically leads to the establishment of formal and complete diplomatic relations between the recognizing and recognized states.

18. (A) 1, 3, and 4
The General Assembly holds significant powers, including the election of non-permanent members to the Security Council and the appointment of the Secretary-General. It can also create subsidiary organs to assist in performing its wide-ranging functions. While its resolutions on peace and security are generally recommendatory rather than binding, the Assembly remains the central forum for international deliberation and policymaking within the United Nations system.

19. (C) Race, religion, nationality, social group membership, or political opinion.
The 1951 Refugee Convention establishes specific criteria for identifying individuals in need of international protection. A refugee is defined as someone who has fled their country due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on distinct social and political characteristics. This definition excludes those moving solely for economic reasons or natural disasters, focusing instead on protection from targeted state or non-state violence and discrimination.

20. (D) Consent Theory / Auto-limitation
The theory of auto-limitation suggests that states are bound by international law because they have voluntarily chosen to restrict their own absolute sovereignty. By entering into treaties or following customs, states provide their consent to be governed by specific rules. This perspective emphasizes that the binding force of international law originates from the will of sovereign states rather than from external or natural impositions.

21. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Security Council is tasked with the primary responsibility for ensuring international peace and security under the United Nations Charter. However, the power of veto is not granted to all fifteen members. This significant privilege is held exclusively by the five permanent members: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Decisions on substantive matters require their concurring votes to be passed.

22. (B) have been forced to flee their homes but remain within their country's borders.
Internally displaced persons are individuals who have been compelled to leave their places of residence to avoid the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, or disasters. Unlike refugees, these persons have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Consequently, they remain under the legal jurisdiction of their own government and do not benefit from the specific international legal protections afforded to refugees.

23. (D) The International Labour Organization
The United Nations Charter establishes several principal organs to carry out its work, including the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. While the International Labour Organization is a vital part of the broader UN system, it is classified as a specialized agency rather than a principal organ. Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations that work with the UN through negotiated agreements.

24. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
International humanitarian law is comprised of various treaties targeting different aspects of conflict. The first Geneva Convention focuses on the sick and wounded in the field, while the fourth protects civilian populations. Additional Protocol I expands protections for victims of international conflicts. The Hague Conventions primarily regulate the methods and means of warfare, establishing rules on the conduct of hostilities and the use of weapons.

25. (C) The increasing role of non-state actors in conflicts.
Modern warfare frequently involves non-state armed groups, which creates significant

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challenges for the application and enforcement of international humanitarian law. These groups may not have the same organizational structure or legal training as state militaries, making compliance with complex rules more difficult. Furthermore, the asymmetrical nature of these conflicts often leads to difficulties in distinguishing between combatants and civilians, complicating the implementation of humanitarian protections.

26. (A) Dualism
Dualism is a legal theory that views international law and municipal law as two entirely separate and independent legal orders. According to this perspective, rules of international law cannot automatically apply within a domestic system. Instead, they must be formally incorporated or transformed into domestic law through a legislative act. This theory emphasizes the sovereignty of the state and the distinct nature of national and international legal spheres.

27. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The World Trade Organization relies on fundamental principles to ensure fair trade. National treatment requires that imported products be treated the same as domestic ones once they enter the market, preventing internal discrimination. The most-favoured-nation principle ensures that trade advantages granted to one member are extended to all others. Together, these rules promote equality and predictability, reducing barriers and preventing discriminatory practices in global commerce.

28. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Extradition is governed by several internationally recognized principles to ensure justice and protect human rights. Double criminality requires the act to be a crime in both states, while the rule of specialty prevents prosecution for unrelated offences. Additionally, political offences are generally excluded from extradition. Requesting states must also demonstrate a prima facie case, providing sufficient evidence to justify the surrender and subsequent trial of the accused individual.

29. (C) Diplomatic Asylum
Diplomatic asylum involves a state granting protection to an individual within its diplomatic premises, such as an embassy, located in a foreign country. This practice is distinct from territorial asylum, which occurs when protection is granted within the state's own borders. While it is a recognized concept, the right to grant diplomatic asylum is not universally accepted under customary international law and often depends on specific regional agreements.

30. (D) Retroactive, final, and entails full diplomatic relations.
De jure recognition represents the full and formal acceptance of a state or government by another sovereign. It is considered a final act that is typically retroactive to the time the entity was established. This form of recognition signifies the intention to establish complete diplomatic relations, including the exchange of ambassadors. It provides the recognized entity with the highest level of legal standing and immunity in foreign courts.

31. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The history of international law is marked by the establishment of major organizations and treaties. The Hague Conventions on the laws of war were adopted first at the turn of the century. Following World War I, the League of Nations was created, followed by the United Nations after World War II. The World Trade Organization was established much later, in 1995, to provide a permanent framework for global trade.

32. (B) State practice and opinio juris
Customary international law is formed through the combination of two essential elements. The first is state practice, which refers to the actual and consistent behavior of states over time. The second is opinio juris, the belief by states that their behavior is required by a legal obligation. Without both elements, a practice remains a matter of mere habit or political convenience rather than a binding legal rule.

33. (B) The General Assembly
The General Assembly is the primary deliberative and representative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of all member states, and each member holds one vote, reflecting the principle of sovereign equality. The Assembly discusses a wide range of global issues and passes resolutions that, while generally non-binding, represent the

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rule prevents discriminatory trade practices and ensures that all nations can compete on a level playing field within the global marketplace.

66. (A) States
Traditionally, states have been the primary and most significant subjects of public international law. This is because international law was originally conceived as a system to govern the relations between sovereign nations. As subjects, states possess full legal capacity, meaning they can create international rules through treaties and customs and can bring legal claims against other states. While other entities like individuals have gained some legal standing, states remain the foundational actors in the international system.

67. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The International Court of Justice has jurisdiction to hear contentious cases, but only states can be parties to these proceedings. However, the court does not have automatic or compulsory jurisdiction over all UN member states. For the court to hear a case, the states involved must have consented to its jurisdiction through a specific agreement, a treaty clause, or by making a formal declaration under the Optional Clause of the court's statute.

68. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States identifies four essential criteria for statehood. These are a permanent population, a defined territory, an effective government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other states. Together, these elements establish the legal existence of a state as an international person. While other factors like recognition are often discussed, these four remain the fundamental legal requirements for any entity seeking to be considered a state.

69. (C) Non-international armed conflict
A non-international armed conflict occurs within the territory of a single state between government forces and organized armed groups. These conflicts are distinct from international armed conflicts, which involve struggles between two or more sovereign states. International humanitarian law provides specific rules for non-international conflicts, primarily through Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II. These rules aim to protect individuals and ensure basic humanitarian standards even during internal civil wars or uprisings.

70. (B) Maintaining international peace and security.
The United Nations was founded in the wake of World War II with the overriding goal of preventing future global conflicts. Its primary purpose, as stated in the first article of its charter, is to maintain international peace and security. To achieve this, the organization works to resolve disputes peacefully, takes collective measures to prevent threats to peace, and promotes international cooperation to address the underlying causes of conflict, such as economic instability and human rights violations.

71. (D) Refusing extradition
The political offence exception is a widely recognized principle in extradition law. It allows a state to refuse a request to surrender an individual if the crime for which they are wanted is deemed to be of a political character. This exception is designed to protect political dissidents and prevent states from using extradition as a tool for political persecution. However, it generally does not apply to grave crimes like terrorism or war crimes.

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72. (A) Doctrine of persistent objector
The doctrine of persistent objector allows a state to avoid being bound by a new rule of customary international law. To qualify, the state must consistently, openly, and clearly object to the rule during its formation. If the state maintains its objection, the custom will not apply to it even after the rule becomes generally accepted by the rest of the international community. This doctrine reflects the principle that international law is based on the consent of sovereign states.

73. (C) The acceptance of the court's compulsory jurisdiction by states.
The Optional Clause allows states to declare that they recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as compulsory in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation. By making this declaration, a state agrees to be sued and can bring suits against others without needing a specific agreement for

themselves but help clarify the meaning and application of existing primary legal rules.

42. (A) A refugee has crossed an international border, while an IDP has not.
The crossing of an international border is the primary legal distinction between a refugee and an internally displaced person. Refugees flee their country of origin due to persecution and enter another state, thereby qualifying for specific protections under international law. Internally displaced persons flee their homes for similar reasons but remain within their own country's territory, meaning they stay under the jurisdiction and primary responsibility of their own government.

43. (D) Severing diplomatic relations with the offending state.
Retorsion is a lawful but unfriendly act taken by one state in response to an injurious or discourteous act by another state. It is a non-coercive method of dispute settlement that does not violate international law. Severing diplomatic relations is a classic example of retorsion, as states have the sovereign right to choose with whom they maintain official ties. This action signals strong disapproval without resorting to illegal measures.

44. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Voting procedures in the UN Security Council distinguish between procedural and substantive matters. Procedural decisions require the affirmative vote of any nine members. However, substantive matters, such as those related to international peace and security, require nine affirmative votes including the concurring votes of the five permanent members. This requirement gives the permanent members the power to veto substantive decisions, ensuring that major powers are in agreement.

45. (C) Dispute Settlement Body (DSB)
The World Trade Organization manages trade disputes through its Dispute Settlement Body. This body is responsible for overseeing the entire dispute resolution process, including the establishment of panels and the adoption of reports. It ensures that members adhere to the rules established in trade agreements and provides a structured environment for resolving conflicts. The DSB's role is critical for maintaining the stability and predictability of the international trading system.

46. (D) Distinction
The principle of distinction is a cornerstone of international humanitarian law, requiring parties to an armed conflict to always differentiate between combatants and civilians. It also mandates a distinction between military objectives and civilian objects, such as homes and hospitals. This rule is designed to protect the civilian population and ensure that military operations are targeted only at those individuals and objects that contribute to the enemy's military action.

47. (A) Nationality Principle
The nationality principle allows a state to exercise jurisdiction over its citizens even when they are outside its territory. This means a state can legislate for and prosecute crimes committed by its nationals anywhere in the world. This principle is based on the legal bond between the individual and the state, ensuring that citizens remain accountable to their home country's laws regardless of their geographical location at the time of an offence.

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48. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Recognition theories provide different views on how statehood is achieved. The declaratory theory views recognition as a formal acknowledgment of an existing factual situation, while the constitutive theory claims that recognition itself creates the state's legal personality. Both theories are significant in international law discussions, but they offer competing rather than explanatory perspectives on the nature of recognition. Each theory reflects different priorities regarding factual existence versus international legal acceptance.

49. (B) Acquisition of nationality by being born within the territory of the state.
Jus soli is a legal principle that grants nationality to individuals based on their place of birth. If a person is born within the territory of a state that follows this principle, they automatically acquire that state's citizenship regardless of their parents' nationality. This approach is common in many

binding because they reflect a higher, universal moral order. This theory was influential in the early development of international law, providing a basis for universal obligations before the rise of more state-centric, consensual approaches like positivism.

82. (A) chooses to move to another country with the intention of settling there.
An immigrant is generally defined as an individual who voluntarily chooses to move to a foreign country with the intent of living there permanently or for a significant period. This movement is often motivated by economic opportunities, family reunification, or personal preference. Unlike refugees or internally displaced persons, immigrants are not typically fleeing immediate persecution or violence, and their movement is governed by the national immigration laws and policies of the destination state.

83. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-discrimination is a central pillar of the World Trade Organization's legal framework. This principle is implemented through two key clauses: most-favoured-nation and national treatment. The MFN clause requires members to treat all other members equally, while national treatment ensures that imported products are not disadvantaged compared to local goods. Together, these rules prevent states from favoring certain trading partners or their own domestic industries, thereby promoting a more open and fair global trading system.

84. (D) The 5 permanent members.
The veto power is a significant procedural and political tool held exclusively by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. If any one of these five states casts a negative vote on a substantive matter, the resolution cannot be adopted, even if it has the support of all other fourteen members. This privilege ensures that major global powers must agree on significant international actions.

85. (C) States and non-state actors with unequal military capabilities.
Asymmetric warfare refers to conflicts between parties with vastly different military strengths and strategies, typically a sovereign state and a non-state armed group. This imbalance often leads to challenges in applying international humanitarian law, as the weaker party may resort to unconventional tactics like blending into the civilian population. Such situations make it difficult for state militaries to follow the principle of distinction, increasing the risk of civilian harm and complicating the enforcement of humanitarian rules.

86. (B) Embargo
Peaceful means for settling international disputes include negotiation, mediation, conciliation, and enquiry, all of which focus on dialogue and voluntary cooperation. Good offices is another peaceful method where a third party facilitates communication. An embargo, however, is a coercive measure involving the restriction of trade or the detention of ships. While it is a method used to resolve disputes short of war, it is not classified as a pacific or peaceful means of settlement.

87. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
De facto and de jure recognition have distinct legal characteristics that are opposite to what is often assumed. De facto recognition is provisional and can be withdrawn if the recognized entity fails to maintain effective control. In contrast, de jure recognition is considered final, irrevocable, and signifies full legal acceptance. Therefore, de jure recognition is the more permanent and complete form of acknowledgement, typically leading to the establishment of full and formal diplomatic relations between states.

88. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
States use various legal mechanisms to grant and regulate nationality. Common modes include birth in the territory or to national parents, as well as marriage to a citizen. Individuals can also acquire nationality through naturalization, which involves meeting specific residency and legal requirements. Furthermore, if a territory is ceded from one state to another, the inhabitants typically acquire the nationality of the new sovereign state. These varied methods reflect the diverse ways individuals establish a legal bond with a nation.

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these rules. While custom is a primary source, not all of it has been codified into treaties. Furthermore, General Assembly resolutions are typically recommendatory and are not listed as a formal source of law.

58. (A) Asylum is a state's grant of protection, while extradition is a state's surrender of an individual. Asylum and extradition represent opposite legal actions taken by a state. Asylum is a humanitarian act where a state provides protection within its territory to an individual fleeing persecution. Extradition is a legal cooperation process where a state surrenders an individual to another state for prosecution or punishment. While both involve individuals and international borders, they serve distinct purposes related to protecting human rights and ensuring the administration of justice for crimes.

59. (D) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
The International Committee of the Red Cross is frequently described as the guardian of the Geneva Conventions. This title reflects its unique role in promoting, monitoring, and interpreting the rules of international humanitarian law. The ICRC works to ensure that the protections established in the conventions are respected by all parties in armed conflicts. Its neutral status and long history of humanitarian action give it unparalleled authority and access in conflict situations.

60. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
States use various methods to respond to international disputes. Retorsion is a lawful but unfriendly act, while reprisal involves an otherwise illegal act justified by a prior illegal act. An embargo specifically refers to the detention of an offending state's ships. A pacific blockade involves preventing vessels from entering or leaving another state's ports. These measures are designed to apply pressure on an offending state to resolve a conflict or rectify a legal violation.

61. (C) A rule of customary international law
Establishing a rule of customary international law requires two elements: consistent state practice and opinio juris. Opinio juris is the belief that the practice is rendered obligatory by a rule of law. This subjective element is crucial because it distinguishes between actions taken for political convenience or habit and those taken because states feel legally bound. Without this sense of legal obligation, a practice does not achieve the status of a binding customary rule.

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62. (D) Jus sanguinis
Jus sanguinis, or the right of blood, is a principle of nationality law that grants citizenship based on the nationality of one's parents. Under this rule, a child acquires the citizenship of their parents regardless of where they are born. This principle emphasizes the ethnic or familial connection to a state, ensuring that the legal bond of citizenship is passed down through generations, even for those born and living outside the national territory.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-refoulement is a fundamental protection in international refugee law. It strictly prohibits states from expelling or returning refugees to territories where they would face threats to their life or freedom. This prohibition applies whenever the danger is based on characteristics like race, religion, or political opinion. The rule is considered essential for ensuring that the right to seek asylum is meaningful and that individuals are not placed back into environments of persecution.

64. (B) Germany
The UN Security Council has five permanent members who hold specific powers, including the right of veto. These permanent members are China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. While Germany is a major global power and frequently serves as an elected non-permanent member, it does not hold a permanent seat on the council. This distinction is a result of the historical context in which the United Nations was established following World War II.

65. (B) Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN)
The most-favoured-nation principle is a cornerstone of the multilateral trading system. It requires WTO member countries to treat all other members equally. If a country grants a special trade favor or lower tariff to one member, it must immediately and unconditionally extend that same advantage to all other WTO members. This

collective will of the international community. This inclusive structure ensures that every nation has a voice in global governance.

34. (C) A is true but R is false.
Jus cogens norms are fundamental principles of international law that are considered peremptory and non-derogable. These rules, such as the prohibitions against genocide and slavery, represent the most essential values of the international community. Because of their superior status, states cannot opt out of these norms through treaties or mutual agreements. Any treaty that conflicts with a jus cogens norm is considered void under international law.

35. (C) Dual national
A dual national is an individual who simultaneously holds the citizenship of two or more sovereign states. This status can arise through various means, such as being born in one country to parents who are citizens of another. While it can offer advantages like multiple passports and residency rights, it may also lead to complex legal issues regarding military service, taxation, and the exercise of diplomatic protection by the states involved.

36. (D) Its role is explicitly recognized in the Geneva Conventions.
The International Committee of the Red Cross holds a unique position in international law due to its specific mandate. Unlike other non-governmental organizations, the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols explicitly grant the ICRC the right to perform humanitarian tasks during armed conflicts. This includes visiting prisoners of war and organizing relief operations. Its neutral and independent status allows it to operate effectively in various conflict zones worldwide.

37. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Methods for settling international disputes vary in their formality and the role of third parties. Conciliation involves non-binding proposals, while mediation includes active participation in talks. Enquiry focuses on establishing facts, and arbitration produces a legally binding decision based on law. Unlike these methods, judicial settlement is handled by a permanent court. Understanding these distinctions is essential for choosing the appropriate mechanism to resolve specific conflicts between sovereign states.

38. (B) The act for which extradition is sought must be a crime in both the requesting and the requested state.
The principle of double criminality is a fundamental requirement in the legal process of extradition. It ensures that no person is surrendered for an act that is not considered a crime under the laws of the country where they are currently located. This rule protects individuals from being prosecuted for behaviors that the requested state does not deem unlawful, maintaining the integrity of national legal standards.

39. (D) Recognition by other states is what 'constitutes' or creates a state as an international legal person.
The constitutive theory of recognition argues that an entity only becomes a state under international law when it is recognized by other states. According to this perspective, recognition is a necessary legal requirement that creates the state's international personality. This theory emphasizes the importance of the international community's acceptance, suggesting that without recognition, an entity lacks the legal capacity to exercise rights and duties on the global stage.

40. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Various international legal concepts are rooted in specific treaties and doctrines. The definition of a refugee is established in the 1951 Geneva Convention, while the principle of non-refoulement is specifically articulated in Article 33 of that same treaty. Nationality is acquired through principles like jus soli and jus sanguinis. Peremptory norms, or jus cogens, represent the highest level of international legal obligations from which no state may ever derogate.

41. (C) Judicial decisions
Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice identifies the sources of law the court may apply. International conventions, custom, and general principles are considered primary sources. Judicial decisions and the writings of eminent publicists are classified as subsidiary means for determining rules of law. These subsidiary sources do not create new laws

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each individual case. This mechanism is a key way the court's jurisdiction is expanded beyond voluntary agreements for specific disputes, fostering a more rule-based international order.

74. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The development of humanitarian law has occurred through several key treaties over time. The first Geneva Convention for protecting wounded soldiers was adopted in the mid-nineteenth century. The fourth convention, focusing on civilians, followed in 1949. Additional Protocol II, addressing internal conflicts, was added in 1977. Finally, Additional Protocol III, which introduced the Red Crystal emblem, was adopted in 2005. This progression reflects the international community's ongoing efforts to adapt legal protections to new conflict challenges.

75. (D) Act as the chief administrative officer of the Organization.
The Secretary-General of the United Nations serves as the organization's chief administrative officer. This role involves managing the Secretariat and overseeing the implementation of programs and policies established by other UN organs. Beyond administrative duties, the Secretary-General also plays a significant political and diplomatic role, often acting as a mediator in international disputes and drawing the Security Council's attention to matters that may threaten international peace and security.

76. (B) The territorial jurisdiction of a state.
Nationality for ships and aircraft is a legal concept that determines which state has jurisdiction over them. A vessel or aircraft is considered part of the territory of the state where it is registered, often referred to as its flag state. This 'constructive nationality' means that the laws of the flag state apply on board, and that state is responsible for ensuring the vessel's compliance with international regulations. It also determines which state can exercise diplomatic protection.

77. (C) 1, 2 and 3
Recognition of governments is distinct from the recognition of states and is often guided by specific doctrines. The Tobar doctrine advocates for non-recognition of governments that gain power through unconstitutional means, while the Estrada doctrine suggests maintaining relations without making a judgment on a new government's legitimacy. Recognition is a political act and is not a legal requirement under the UN Charter. Understanding these various approaches helps explain how states manage diplomatic relations during political upheavals abroad.

78. (D) Complementary to national courts.
The International Criminal Court operates on the principle of complementarity. This means the court is not intended to replace national legal systems. Instead, it only exercises jurisdiction when a state is unwilling or genuinely unable to carry out the investigation or prosecution itself. This principle respects state sovereignty while ensuring that grave crimes like genocide and war crimes do not go unpunished if national systems fail to act.

79. (A) The law governing the conduct of parties during an armed conflict.
Jus in bello, also known as international humanitarian law, regulates how parties conduct themselves once an armed conflict has begun. It focuses on protecting individuals who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities and limiting the methods and means of warfare. This law applies equally to all parties in a conflict, regardless of who started it or why, aiming to minimize suffering and maintain fundamental standards of humanity during war.

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80. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Each of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 provides protections for a specific group of people affected by conflict. The first protects wounded and sick soldiers on land, while the second covers those at sea. The third convention establishes the legal status and treatment requirements for prisoners of war. The fourth convention focuses on protecting civilians who find themselves in the power of an enemy or in occupied territory. Together, they form a comprehensive humanitarian framework.

81. (B) Natural Law Theory
Natural law theory posits that international law is based on fundamental principles of justice and morality that are discoverable through reason. According to this view, these rules exist independently of human creation and are

countries in the Americas and serves to integrate diverse populations by grounding citizenship in the physical connection to the land.

50. (A) 1977
The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 established the core framework for protecting victims of war. In 1977, these were supplemented by two Additional Protocols to address changes in the nature of modern warfare. Protocol I focuses on international armed conflicts, while Protocol II deals with non-international armed conflicts. These additions were crucial for expanding humanitarian protections to a wider range of victims and situations, including civil wars and internal struggles.

51. (C) 2, 3, and 4
International humanitarian law, also known as the law of armed conflict, applies during any armed conflict regardless of whether war is formally declared. Its primary goals are to protect people who are not actively fighting and to limit the destructive methods used in warfare. By establishing rules for the treatment of wounded personnel and civilians, this legal framework aims to preserve human dignity and reduce unnecessary suffering during times of violent struggle.

52. (D) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade served as the primary framework for international trade from 1947 until the creation of the World Trade Organization in 1995. GATT was originally intended as a provisional agreement but became the de facto organization for managing trade negotiations and reducing tariffs. The WTO eventually replaced it, providing a more formal and permanent institutional structure with a broader mandate and a robust dispute settlement mechanism.

53. (C) The person extradited can be prosecuted only for the offence for which they were extradited.
The rule of specialty is a critical protection in extradition law that restricts the requesting state's power. It stipulates that an individual surrendered by another state can only be tried or punished for the specific crimes listed in the extradition request. This prevents states from using extradition for one crime as a pretext to prosecute the person for other, perhaps political, offences, thereby upholding the fairness and transparency of the process.

54. (B) 2, 4, 1, 3
Methods for resolving international disputes range from informal dialogue to formal legal proceedings. Negotiation is the most direct and least formal approach. Mediation adds a third-party facilitator to the process. Arbitration involves a more structured procedure where parties agree to a binding decision by chosen experts. Judicial settlement is the most formal, conducted by a permanent court like the International Court of Justice, resulting in legally binding judgments based on established law.

55. (D) Security Council
Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council is the only organ with the authority to issue decisions that are legally binding on all member states. While other organs like the General Assembly primarily make recommendations, the Security Council can pass resolutions under Chapter VII that require mandatory compliance. This unique power is essential for the council to effectively carry out its primary mission of maintaining international peace and security across the globe.

56. (A) assessment of the government's effectiveness and stability.
When a new government takes power through unconstitutional means, other states must decide whether to recognize it. This decision is primarily political and based on whether the new administration has effective control over the territory and population. States also consider the stability of the new government and its ability to fulfill international obligations. Recognition signals a willingness to engage in official diplomatic relations and treat the new administration as the legitimate representative.

57. (C) 2, 3, and 4
International law is derived from several key sources. Treaties create binding obligations only for the states that consent to them. General principles are fundamental legal concepts drawn from domestic systems, and the work of publicists provides a subsidiary means for interpreting

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89. (C) Non-binding instruments like declarations, guidelines, and codes of conduct.
Soft law refers to international instruments that do not have legally binding force but still carry significant political or moral weight. Examples include resolutions of the UN General Assembly, declarations, and codes of professional conduct. While states are not legally required to follow soft law, these instruments often influence the development of binding rules by establishing expectations for behavior and providing evidence of an emerging consensus that may eventually lead to new treaties or customary laws.

90. (A) The means and methods of warfare (the conduct of hostilities).
The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 represent the first major effort to codify the laws of war. Their primary focus is on regulating the conduct of hostilities, which includes placing limits on the types of weapons that can be used and the ways in which military operations can be carried out. These conventions aim to prevent unnecessary suffering and restrict the use of force to what is strictly necessary for achieving legitimate military objectives during a conflict.

91. (D) The UN General Assembly or the Security Council.
The International Court of Justice has the power to provide advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies. The General Assembly and the Security Council have the broad authority to request such opinions on any legal matter. Other UN bodies and specialized agencies can also request opinions, but only on legal questions arising within the scope of their specific activities. These opinions are not legally binding but carry great legal and moral authority.

92. (B) They have voluntarily consented to limit their own sovereignty.
The principle of auto-limitation is based on the idea that sovereign states are the primary creators of international law. According to this view, states are only bound by legal rules because they have freely chosen to restrict their own absolute power through treaties or by participating in customary practices. This perspective emphasizes that international law is not imposed from above but is a product of the collective and individual will of states seeking to create a stable international order.

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93. (C) Expatriation
Expatriation is the legal process by which an individual gives up or loses their nationality. This can happen voluntarily, such as when a person chooses to renounce their citizenship to become a national of another state. It can also occur involuntarily if a state revokes a person's citizenship according to its national laws. Understanding expatriation is important for addressing issues related to dual nationality and ensuring that individuals do not become stateless when changing their national allegiances.

94. (D) 3, 1, 2, 4
The establishment of international courts has evolved significantly over the past century. The Permanent Court of International Justice was created after World War I, followed by the International Court of Justice after World War II. In the 1990s, the UN Security Council established ad hoc tribunals like the ICTY to address specific conflicts. Finally, the International Criminal Court was established as a permanent body in 2002. This progression reflects the international community's growing commitment to international justice.

95. (A) General Agreement on Trade and Services
The General Agreement on Trade in Services is a major component of the World Trade Organization's legal framework. It was established during the Uruguay Round and represents the first multilateral agreement covering international trade in services, such as banking, telecommunications, and tourism. GATS aims to create a credible and predictable system of international trade rules while ensuring fair and equitable treatment for service providers and consumers across all member states within the global economy.

96. (B) Opinio juris – The material fact of state practice
Establishing customary international law requires two distinct elements. State practice refers to the material fact of how states actually behave over time. Opinio juris, however, is the subjective or psychological element; it is the belief that a specific practice is required by a legal obligation.

Therefore, defining opinio juris as merely state practice is incorrect, as it specifically refers to the legal conviction behind the practice rather than the physical actions of the states themselves.

97. (B) 1, 2 and 4
The implementation of international humanitarian law involves various actors and responsibilities. States have the primary duty to investigate and prosecute war crimes within their own borders. The International Criminal Court serves as a permanent body for prosecuting individuals for grave crimes when national systems are unable or unwilling to act. Additionally, Red Cross and Red Crescent societies play a vital role in education and dissemination. However, the ICRC does not have military intervention powers to enforce these rules.

98. (A) The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently
The fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice are elected through a unique process involving two primary UN organs. Candidates must receive an absolute majority of votes in both the General Assembly and the Security Council. These two bodies vote simultaneously but independently of each other. This dual-election system is designed to ensure that the judges represent a wide range of legal systems and geographic regions, maintaining the court's impartiality and global legitimacy as a judicial body.

99. (C) Statelessness
Statelessness is a legal condition where an individual is not recognized as a national by any state under the operation of its laws. This can happen for various reasons, such as conflicting nationality laws, the dissolution of a state, or discriminatory policies. Stateless persons often face significant challenges, including a lack of access to basic rights like education, healthcare, and travel documents. International law seeks to prevent statelessness and protect the rights of those who find themselves in this vulnerable position.

100. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Theories of international law offer different explanations for its origins and nature. The constitutive theory argues that recognition creates statehood, while the declaratory theory views it as merely acknowledging a fact. Natural law theory grounds legal obligations in reason and universal justice. Positivist theory, conversely, emphasizes that law is based on the actual consent of states through treaties and customs. These competing perspectives highlight the complex debate over what makes international rules binding and how new states emerge.

101. (C) Coordinate the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies.
The Economic and Social Council is a principal organ of the United Nations responsible for promoting international cooperation on economic, social, and humanitarian issues. It serves as a central forum for discussing global problems and for coordinating the work of various specialized agencies and regional commissions. Through its diverse activities, ECOSOC aims to achieve higher standards of living, full employment, and sustainable development, while also fostering respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

102. (B) Preceded by an unsatisfied demand for reparation and is proportionate to the injury suffered.
A reprisal is a coercive measure taken by a state that would normally be illegal but is justified as a response to a prior illegal act by another state. To be considered lawful under international law, a reprisal must meet specific conditions. These include making a prior demand for reparation that has been refused and ensuring that the response is proportionate to the original injury. Reprisals are intended to compel the other state to return to legal behavior.

103. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The International Committee of the Red Cross possesses a unique legal status that distinguishes it from other non-governmental organizations. Its humanitarian mandate is specifically recognized and established in the Geneva Conventions, which are globally ratified treaties. These legal instruments explicitly task the ICRC with visiting prisoners of war and providing aid to civilians in conflict zones. This formal recognition provides the ICRC with the necessary legal authority

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and protection to carry out its neutral and independent humanitarian work worldwide.

104. (A) International armed conflicts.
Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions was adopted in 1977 to update and strengthen the rules governing international armed conflicts. It specifically applies to conflicts between two or more sovereign states. A key development in this protocol was its expansion of the definition of international conflicts to include struggles for national liberation against colonial rule, alien occupation, and racist regimes. This addition reflected the changing political landscape and the emergence of new types of struggle for self-determination.

105. (C) TRIPS
The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights is a comprehensive multilateral agreement administered by the World Trade Organization. It establishes minimum standards for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, including patents, copyrights, and trademarks. TRIPS requires member states to provide strong legal protections for creators and inventors, aiming to promote innovation and balance the interests of right holders with the broader public interest in accessing new knowledge and technologies across global markets.

106. (A) The finality and legal extent of the recognition.
The distinction between de jure and de facto recognition focuses on the level of permanence and the legal consequences of the act. De jure recognition is the full, formal, and final acceptance of a state or government, signifying that it is considered legally legitimate and permanent. De facto recognition, however, is a provisional and more limited acknowledgment that an entity exercises effective control. While it allows for some official contact, it lacks the full legal status and irrevocability of de jure recognition.

107. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Trusteeship Council was established to oversee the administration of trust territories and ensure their transition to self-government or independence. In 1994, the council suspended its operations after Palau, the last remaining trust territory, became independent. This marked a significant milestone for the United Nations, as it successfully fulfilled its mandate to assist these territories in achieving self-determination. While the council still exists as a principal organ, it no longer holds regular meetings or performs its original supervisory functions.

108. (B) Resolutions of the UN General Assembly
Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice lists the formal sources of international law used by the court. These include international conventions, custom, and general principles of law recognized by civilized nations. While resolutions of the UN General Assembly are influential and can reflect state practice or opinio juris, they are not themselves listed as a formal source of binding law. Instead, they are generally considered non-binding recommendations that contribute to the development of legal norms and customs.

109. (C) A mediator actively proposes solutions, while a conciliation commission issues a formal, non-binding report.
Mediation and conciliation are both peaceful methods of dispute settlement involving a third party, but they differ in their procedure and outcomes. A mediator works closely with the disputing parties to facilitate communication and actively suggests potential solutions to help them reach an agreement. Conciliation is a more formal process where an impartial commission investigates the facts of the dispute and issues a written report containing non-binding recommendations for a settlement based on its findings and legal analysis.

110. (D) Prisoner of War (POW)
Under the Third Geneva Convention, a soldier captured by an enemy during an international armed conflict is entitled to prisoner of war status. This status provides specific legal protections and requirements for their treatment, including humane conditions, protection from violence and intimidation, and the right to communicate with their families. These rules are designed to ensure that combatants are treated with dignity and are not punished for their participation in lawful acts of war while they remain in captivity.

111. (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5

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Recognition of a state leads to several significant legal effects within the recognizing state's jurisdiction. The recognized state gains the capacity to sue in national courts and is granted immunity for its governmental acts. Furthermore, its national laws and official acts are generally given legal effect. While recognition is often retroactive to the state's inception, it does not automatically establish diplomatic relations; this requires a separate, consensual agreement between the two sovereign states to exchange official representatives.

112. (B) Treaties must be observed in good faith by the parties.
Pacta sunt servanda is a fundamental principle of international law, formally recognized in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. it establishes the rule that every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith. This principle is essential for the stability and predictability of the international system, as it ensures that states can rely on the formal agreements they make with one another to govern their relations.

113. (B) Lack of a clear command structure and capacity to enforce the law.
Non-state armed groups face unique difficulties in implementing international humanitarian law compared to national militaries. Many of these groups lack the centralized command structure, legal expertise, and disciplinary systems necessary to effectively train their members and enforce complex legal rules. Furthermore, their limited resources and often decentralized operations can make it challenging to maintain the standards required for the treatment of prisoners and the protection of civilians, despite their legal obligation to follow these humanitarian rules.

114. (A) The incidental loss of civilian life or damage to civilian objects.
The principle of proportionality is a key component of the laws governing the conduct of hostilities. It prohibits any attack that is expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, or damage to civilian objects that would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. This rule requires military commanders to carefully balance the humanitarian risks against the military importance of a target, aiming to minimize the impact of warfare on the population.

115. (C) To reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade.
A primary goal of the World Trade Organization is to promote the free flow of international trade by reducing barriers like tariffs, quotas, and other restrictive regulations. By providing a forum for multilateral negotiations, the WTO helps countries lower trade barriers through mutual agreement. This process aims to stimulate economic growth, increase competition, and provide consumers with a wider variety of goods and services at lower prices, while creating a more stable and predictable environment for global commerce.

116. (D) The Hague, Netherlands
The International Court of Justice is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations not located in New York City. Instead, its seat is at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. This location is significant due to the city's long history as a center for international law and peace activities. The court's presence in The Hague emphasizes its role as an independent and impartial judicial body dedicated to resolving legal disputes between sovereign states worldwide.

117. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
UN General Assembly resolutions are generally not legally binding and serve as recommendations to member states. However, they can play an important role in the development of customary international law. A resolution passed with widespread support can provide evidence of a consensus among states, reflecting consistent practice or the psychological element of legal obligation. While both statements are true, the second describes how resolutions influence law-making rather than explaining why they are generally categorized as non-binding instruments.

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118. (B) The international community as a whole.
Erga omnes obligations are those that a state owes to the entire international community because of the importance of the rights involved. These obligations arise from fundamental rules of international law, such as the prohibitions against genocide, slavery, and racial discrimination.

Because these rules protect the basic interests of all people and states, any state is considered to have a legal interest in their protection. This concept reflects the idea that certain rules are too important to be left to bilateral agreements.

119. (D) A civil war within State C between government forces and a well-organized rebel group controlling territory.
Additional Protocol II of 1977 was specifically designed to expand humanitarian protections during non-international armed conflicts. It applies to situations of internal struggle where organized armed groups, under responsible command, exercise sufficient control over territory to carry out sustained and concerted military operations. This threshold distinguishes these conflicts from lower-level internal disturbances like riots or isolated acts of violence, ensuring that more robust legal protections apply when internal conflicts reach a high level of intensity and organization.

120. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The World Trade Organization is built on several key principles and agreements. National treatment requires that imported goods be treated like local ones after entering the market. Most-favoured-nation treatment ensures that advantages given to one member are extended to all. The Dispute Settlement Body administers the rules for resolving trade conflicts, and the TRIPS agreement establishes standards for protecting intellectual property. Together, these elements form a comprehensive system designed to promote fair and open international trade among all member states.

121. (C) Signing expresses an intent to be bound, while ratification is the formal confirmation of that consent.
The process of entering into a treaty typically involves two distinct stages. Signing a treaty indicates that the state has agreed to the text and intends to pursue the formal steps to become bound by it. Ratification is the subsequent, formal act by which a state confirms its consent to be legally bound by the treaty's provisions. This two-step process allows states time to complete any necessary domestic legal or political procedures, such as legislative approval, before making a final commitment.

122. (A) Becomes a refugee while already being outside their home country due to events in the home country.
A refugee sur place is an individual who was not a refugee when they left their country of origin but becomes one while abroad. This change in status usually occurs because of events that took place in their home country during their absence, such as a change in government or the outbreak of conflict. Their well-founded fear of persecution arises from these new circumstances, making it dangerous for them to return home even though their initial departure was not motivated by such a fear.

123. (D) State jurisdiction over acts abroad.
The Lotus case is a landmark decision by the Permanent Court of International Justice regarding the extent of a state's jurisdiction. The court established the principle that states have wide discretion to exercise jurisdiction over acts committed outside their territory, as long as there is no specific rule in international law that prohibits them from doing so. This case emphasized the sovereignty of states and the idea that international law is a system of prohibitions rather than a set of permissions granted to states.

124. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The United Nations Charter establishes the organization's goals and the limits of its authority. One primary purpose is to foster international cooperation to solve economic, social, and humanitarian problems. At the same time, the charter includes a crucial protection for state sovereignty by prohibiting the UN from intervening in matters that are strictly within a state's domestic jurisdiction. This balance ensures that while the UN can address global issues, it must respect the internal political and legal affairs of its members.

125. (C) The person sought has a different nationality from the requesting state.
Extradition can be refused for several legally recognized reasons, such as when the offence is political or if there is a risk of torture. The principle of double criminality also must be met for a request to be granted. However, the fact that an individual has a different nationality from the requesting state is generally not a valid reason for refusal. While some states refuse to extradite

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155. (D) A democratic government
The Montevideo Convention establishes four essential criteria for an entity to be considered a state: a permanent population, a defined territory, an effective government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other states. While the quality of governance or the political system is often a matter of international concern, having a democratic government is not a legal requirement for statehood under international law. Any effective and stable government can fulfill the requirement, regardless of whether it is a democracy, monarchy, or another form of government.

156. (B) Progressively reduce trade barriers among member countries.
The multi-round tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were designed to encourage global economic growth by systematically lowering barriers to international trade. Through various rounds, such as the Kennedy and Uruguay Rounds, member states negotiated mutual reductions in customs duties and developed rules to address non-tariff barriers. These ongoing efforts aimed to create a more open, competitive, and predictable global marketplace, allowing goods to flow more freely across borders and benefiting both producers and consumers worldwide.

157. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The International Court of Justice performs two distinct legal functions. In contentious cases between states that have accepted its jurisdiction, the court issues judgments that are final and legally binding on the parties involved. Additionally, the court has the authority to provide advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialized agencies. While these advisory opinions are not legally binding, they carry significant legal weight and provide authoritative guidance on the interpretation and application of international law.

158. (D) 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees
The 1951 Refugee Convention is the central legal instrument for international refugee protection. It provides a clear definition of who qualifies as a refugee and establishes their rights, such as the right to work, education, and social security. The convention also sets out the legal obligations of states towards refugees, including the critical principle of non-refoulement. Along with its 1967 Protocol, this convention remains the foundational document for ensuring that people fleeing persecution receive the protection and assistance they need.

159. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
States may use various coercive measures to resolve disputes or respond to illegal acts without resorting to full-scale war. These include severing diplomatic relations to express disapproval, imposing arms embargos to limit an opponent's military power, and seizing property belonging to the other state's nationals. More severe measures include implementing a naval blockade to restrict an opponent's trade and access. These actions are designed to apply economic or political pressure, forcing the other state to comply with legal obligations or resolve a conflict.

160. (B) International Environmental Law
The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities is a foundational concept in international environmental law, particularly in agreements related to climate change. It recognizes that while all states have a shared responsibility to protect the global environment, they have different levels of responsibility based on their historical contributions to environmental problems and their varying economic and technical capacities to address them. This principle aims to ensure that environmental obligations are distributed fairly between developed and developing nations in a sustainable manner.

161. (B) The WTO is a permanent international organization with a formal structure, whereas GATT was provisional.
A key institutional difference between the two systems is that the GATT was originally intended as a provisional agreement and lacked a formal organizational structure for many decades. The World Trade Organization, established in 1995, is a permanent international organization with its own secretariat, a more comprehensive institutional framework, and a robust dispute settlement mechanism. Furthermore, the WTO covers not only trade in goods, as GATT did, but

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The concept of jus cogens was formally recognized and defined in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Article 53 of the convention states that a treaty is void if it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law. These norms are identified as rules from which no derogation is permitted and which can only be modified by a subsequent norm of the same character. This formal recognition solidified the existence of a higher order of fundamental international legal principles.

134. (B) A new distinctive emblem, the Red Crystal, alongside the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
Additional Protocol III, adopted in 2005, introduced the Red Crystal as a third distinctive emblem for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This new emblem was created to provide a neutral alternative for national societies and states that found the existing cross or crescent symbols to have religious or political connotations. The Red Crystal has the same legal status and protective power as the traditional emblems, ensuring that humanitarian personnel and facilities can be clearly identified and protected in all contexts.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Diplomatic asylum remains a controversial topic because it is not universally recognized under customary international law. This lack of clear legal standing was highlighted by the International Court of Justice in its ruling on the Asylum Case between Colombia and Peru. The court found that there was no consistent and uniform state practice that would establish a general right for states to grant asylum within their diplomatic premises. Consequently, the practice often depends on specific regional traditions and agreements rather than a universal legal rule.

136. (A) All other parties to that specific treaty.
In the context of treaty law, certain obligations are considered erga omnes partes, meaning they are owed by one state party to all other parties to the same agreement. This typically occurs in multilateral treaties that protect a common interest, such as human rights or environmental protection conventions. Each state party has a legal interest in the compliance of every other party, and a violation of the treaty's provisions is considered an injury to all other parties, regardless of whether they were directly harmed.

137. (C) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Specialized agencies are autonomous international organizations that work with the United Nations through negotiated agreements, such as the WHO, UNESCO, and the IMF. The International Committee of the Red Cross, however, is a private, non-governmental organization based in Switzerland. While it has a unique international mandate under the Geneva Conventions and works closely with the UN, it remains legally independent and is not classified as a specialized agency. This independence is essential for the ICRC's role as a neutral and impartial humanitarian actor.

138. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Refugees and internally displaced persons share many similarities in their experiences of flight and suffering, but they have distinct legal statuses. Refugees are defined by an international convention and have crossed a border, while IDPs remain in their home country and lack a dedicated binding treaty. The UNHCR's mandate is primarily for refugees, though it often assists IDPs. Importantly, while both flee for similar reasons, states do not have a sovereign right to deny entry to refugees if it leads to refoulement.

139. (D) The use or threat of use of the veto by permanent members.
The veto power of the five permanent members is often identified as the most significant hurdle to the Security Council's effectiveness. When a permanent member uses its veto, it can block any substantive action by the council, even in cases of serious conflict or humanitarian crisis. This frequently leads to political deadlock and prevents the UN from taking timely and decisive measures to maintain international peace and security, highlighting the tension between the interests of major powers and the collective needs of the international community.

140. (B) De facto government
A de facto government is one that exercises effective and actual control over a territory and its population, but its legal legitimacy may be

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questioned because it came to power through unconstitutional means, such as a military coup. While it may not yet be recognized as the lawful government by other states, its ability to maintain order and fulfill administrative functions is a factual reality. Recognition of such a government by other states is often based on an assessment of its stability and long-term effectiveness.

141. (C) All states have equal rights and duties and are equal members of the international community.
The principle of sovereign equality is a fundamental pillar of the United Nations Charter. It means that all member states, regardless of their size, population, wealth, or military strength, possess the same basic legal rights and responsibilities under international law. This principle ensures that every state is treated as an equal member of the international community, providing each with one vote in the General Assembly and protecting their territorial integrity and political independence from external interference or coercion.

142. (D) They are a subsidiary means used to determine or clarify rules of law.
According to Article 38 of the ICJ Statute, the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists are recognized as a subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law. These scholarly works do not create new legal obligations but are used by judges and practitioners to understand, interpret, and clarify the content of primary sources like treaties and custom. They provide valuable legal analysis and can help identify emerging legal trends, assisting the court in reaching well-reasoned decisions based on existing law.

143. (A) A rule-based system for resolving trade disputes between members.
The WTO's Dispute Settlement Understanding established a highly structured and rule-based system for resolving trade conflicts between member nations. This system focuses on the legal interpretation of trade agreements and includes specific procedures for panels and appeals. By providing a clear process for addressing violations of trade rules, the DSU helps prevent trade wars and ensures that disputes are resolved fairly and predictably, maintaining the integrity and stability of the global multilateral trading system for all members.

144. (B) Protection of civilian populations in times of war.
The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 represented a major breakthrough in international humanitarian law by becoming the first comprehensive treaty dedicated to the protection of civilians during wartime. Before this convention, IHL focused primarily on the treatment of combatants. The fourth convention established specific rules for protecting civilians from violence, deportations, and ill-treatment, whether they are in their own country's territory during conflict or in territory occupied by an enemy force, ensuring basic humanitarian standards for non-combatants.

145. (B) Territorial Asylum
Territorial asylum occurs when a state grants protection to an individual within its own borders. This is the most common form of asylum, where a person fleeing persecution in their home country enters another state and is allowed to stay there safely. By providing territorial asylum, a state is exercising its sovereign right to control entry into its territory while fulfilling its humanitarian role. This is distinct from diplomatic asylum, which is granted within an embassy located in a foreign country.

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146. (A) Consistently and openly objects to a rule of customary international law while it is emerging.
A persistent objector is a state that makes its opposition to an emerging rule of customary international law known through clear and consistent statements during the rule's formation. If the state continues to object even after the rule becomes generally accepted by others, it will not be legally bound by that specific custom. This doctrine highlights the importance of state consent in international law and allows states to maintain their sovereign legal positions against new rules they do not accept.

147. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court is not retroactive; it can only prosecute crimes committed after its statute entered into force for a particular state. Furthermore, the court's jurisdiction over individuals is generally

limited to cases where the perpetrator is a national of a state party or the crime was committed on a state party's territory. While the Security Council can refer cases involving non-party states, the ICC does not have universal or automatic jurisdiction over everyone in all states.

148. (D) Recognition of governments.
The Estrada Doctrine is a policy regarding the recognition of governments that emerged in Mexico. It suggests that states should not issue formal declarations of recognition for new governments that come to power through revolutions or coups, as this can be seen as an intervention in the domestic affairs of another state. Instead, states should simply continue or terminate diplomatic relations as they see fit, without making a formal judgment on the legitimacy or legality of the new administration.

149. (C) Precaution
The principle of precaution in international humanitarian law requires military forces to take all feasible measures to avoid or minimize injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects during military operations. This duty applies throughout the planning and execution of an attack. It includes verifying that targets are military objectives, choosing methods and means that reduce civilian harm, and giving warnings when possible. This rule ensures that military necessity is balanced with the ongoing obligation to protect the civilian population.

150. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
International disputes can be settled through various peaceful methods involving different levels of third-party involvement. Negotiation is a direct dialogue between the parties. Good offices involve a third party facilitating communication without participating in talks. Mediation includes a third party actively suggesting terms for a settlement. Conciliation is a more formal process where an impartial commission investigates the dispute and issues a non-binding report. Each method offers a different approach to resolving conflicts through voluntary cooperation and dialogue.

151. (D) The consent of states.
According to the positivist school of thought, the binding nature of international law is derived solely from the actual consent of sovereign states. This consent can be expressed explicitly through treaties or implicitly through participating in customary practices. Positivists argue that law is a human-made system created by states to govern their relations, and therefore, no rule can be binding unless states have agreed to it. This perspective emphasizes state sovereignty and the formal processes of international legal creation.

152. (A) Provide international protection and seek permanent solutions for refugees.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is the primary international agency dedicated to protecting individuals who have been forced to flee their homes due to persecution, conflict, or violence. Its mandate includes providing direct assistance, advocating for the rights of refugees, and working with governments to find durable solutions, such as voluntary return, local integration, or resettlement in a third country. UNHCR plays a crucial role in ensuring that international standards for refugee protection are upheld worldwide.

153. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of distinction is a fundamental and non-derogable rule of international humanitarian law. It requires that all parties to an armed conflict must, at all times, distinguish between individuals who are fighting and those who are not, and between targets that are military and those that are civilian. This rule is designed to ensure that civilians and civilian property are not targeted and that the effects of warfare are directed only at those entities that contribute to the enemy's military capabilities.

154. (A) Denationalization or Expatriation
The termination of an individual's nationality or citizenship is referred to as denationalization or expatriation. Denationalization typically refers to an involuntary loss of citizenship, often as a result of a state's legal action due to certain behaviors or administrative changes. Expatriation often describes a person's voluntary choice to give up their nationality, usually to acquire citizenship in another state. Both processes end the legal bond between the individual and the state, affecting their rights and duties within that national legal system.

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their own nationals, they usually surrender foreign nationals who have committed crimes in other countries.

126. (D) Prisoners of War.
The Third Geneva Convention of 1949 is entirely dedicated to the legal status and humane treatment of prisoners of war. It establishes detailed requirements for their capture, housing, food, hygiene, and medical care. The convention also provides rules for their employment, religious practice, and the process for their repatriation once hostilities have ended. These comprehensive rules aim to ensure that those who are captured while fighting in an international conflict are treated with dignity and protected from abuse or neglect.

127. (A) The parties have control over the selection of arbitrators and the applicable law/procedure.
Arbitration is a flexible and consensual method for settling international disputes. A key feature is that the parties involved have the power to choose the individuals who will serve as arbitrators, often selecting experts in the specific subject matter. They also agree on the legal rules and procedures the tribunal will follow. This level of control distinguishes arbitration from judicial settlement in permanent courts, while the resulting award remains legally binding on the parties, ensuring a final resolution.

128. (B) 1, 3, and 5
The International Criminal Court is mandated to prosecute individuals for the most serious international crimes, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Its jurisdiction is complementary, meaning it only acts when national systems are unable or unwilling to prosecute. However, the ICC does not have jurisdiction over states themselves, and its authority is limited to individuals who are nationals of state parties or whose crimes were committed on the territory of a state party, unless referred by the Security Council.

129. (B) Perceived weakness in centralized legislative, judicial, and enforcement mechanisms.
International law is often characterized as a weak law because it lacks the centralized institutions found in domestic systems. There is no global legislature to pass binding laws for all, and the International Court of Justice only has jurisdiction with state consent. Most significantly, there is no international police force to ensure that all rules and judgments are enforced. Instead, the system relies heavily on the voluntary compliance of sovereign states and their mutual interest in a stable international order.

130. (A) UN Charter
The United Nations Charter is the foundational treaty that established the organization and defines its purposes, powers, and structure. It serves as the legal constitution for the UN, setting out the rights and duties of member states and the mandates of its principal organs. All member states are legally bound by the charter's provisions, which take precedence over other international agreements. This document provides the essential legal framework for the organization's activities in maintaining peace, security, and global cooperation.

131. (C) Retorsion
Retorsion is a response by one state to an unfriendly or discourteous act by another. Crucially, the retaliatory action taken must be lawful within the responding state's sovereign powers. Examples include ending economic aid, imposing travel restrictions, or recalling diplomatic representatives. While these actions are unfriendly and are intended to pressure the other state to change its behavior, they do not violate any international legal obligations. Retorsion is a common, non-coercive way for states to express disapproval and resolve disputes.

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132. (D) Waive the national's right to diplomatic protection from their own state.
The Calvo Clause is a provision often found in contracts between a state and a foreign investor or national. It requires the foreigner to agree that any disputes arising from the contract will be settled exclusively by the local courts of the host state. By signing such a clause, the foreign national is effectively waiving their right to seek diplomatic protection or intervention from their home state. This clause aims to protect the host state's sovereignty and ensure that disputes are handled locally.

133. (C) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)

also expands into areas like services, intellectual property, and investment, providing a more modern legal system.

162. (A) Prescription
Prescription is a mode of acquiring territory through the continuous and peaceful exercise of sovereignty over it for a long period without objection from other states. For a claim of prescription to be valid, the possession must be public, effective, and undisturbed. This process allows for the legal recognition of a state's authority over land that it has managed as its own over time, even if its original title to the territory was unclear or contested, thereby promoting international legal stability.

163. (C) Customary international law
Many fundamental rules of international humanitarian law have achieved the status of customary international law. This means they are binding on all parties involved in an armed conflict, regardless of whether they have ratified specific treaties like the Geneva Conventions. These customary rules reflect a global consensus on essential humanitarian standards, such as the principles of distinction and proportionality. This status ensures that even in conflicts involving non-state actors or states that are not party to certain treaties, basic humanitarian protections must still be observed.

164. (D) Non-recognition of territorial acquisition by force.
The Stimson Doctrine is a policy of non-recognition of territorial changes that are achieved through the use of force. It was first articulated by the United States in response to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in the early 1930s. The doctrine maintains that states should not legally recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement that violates the territorial integrity of another state through military aggression. This policy aims to uphold the principle that international relations should be based on law rather than coercive power.

165. (C) New York City
The United Nations is headquartered in New York City, on a site that is considered international territory. The complex includes the iconic Secretariat building and the General Assembly hall, where representatives from all member states meet to discuss global issues. While the UN has major offices in other cities like Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi, the New York headquarters serves as the central administrative hub and the primary location for meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council, symbolizing its global mission and presence.

166. (B) State responsibility
Under the doctrine of state responsibility, a state can be held liable under international law for an act or omission that is attributable to it and constitutes a breach of an international obligation. A common example is when a state fails to provide the required level of protection to foreign nationals or their property within its territory. If this failure leads to injury, the state may be required to provide reparation, such as an apology, restitution, or monetary compensation, to the injured individual's home state.

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167. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The principles of distinction and proportionality are central to the legal conduct of warfare. Distinction requires combatants to target only military objectives and avoid indiscriminate attacks that harm civilians. Proportionality mandates that any incidental civilian harm must not be excessive relative to the expected direct military benefit. Together, these rules aim to limit the humanitarian impact of armed conflict by ensuring that military actions are focused, necessary, and conducted with constant regard for the safety of the non-combatant population and civilian property.

168. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Dispute Settlement Body is a key organ of the World Trade Organization responsible for managing trade disputes between members. It consists of all member states and has the power to establish panels, adopt their reports, and oversee the implementation of rulings. If a member fails to comply with a decision, the DSB can authorize retaliatory measures. This structured process ensures that trade rules are enforced and that disputes are resolved in a predictable manner, although its decisions are reached through consensus rather than a single-state veto.

mid-20th century decolonization era, leading to the birth of many new sovereign nations across Africa and Asia. Through emancipation, these territories gained full legal capacity and became independent subjects of international law, often joining the United Nations and other international organizations. This process is a key element of the principle of self-determination for peoples under colonial rule.

183. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The World Trade Organization performs several critical functions for the global trading system. It serves as a permanent forum where member states can negotiate new trade agreements and lower existing barriers. Additionally, the WTO is responsible for administering and monitoring the implementation of the complex set of trade rules and agreements already agreed upon by its members. This dual role ensures that international trade is governed by a modern, comprehensive, and evolving legal framework that promotes stability and fairness in economic relations worldwide.

184. (A) Implementation of IHL and the fight against impunity.
The creation of ad hoc tribunals like the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was a landmark development in international justice. By prosecuting individuals responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, these tribunals directly implemented international humanitarian law and sent a clear message that such atrocities would not go unpunished. Their work was instrumental in developing modern international criminal law and paved the way for the establishment of the permanent International Criminal Court, strengthening global efforts to uphold human rights.

185. (C) The Hague Law branch of IHL.
International humanitarian law is often divided into two branches: Geneva Law and Hague Law. Hague Law is primarily concerned with regulating the conduct of hostilities and placing limits on the methods and means of warfare. A core principle of this branch is the prohibition of using weapons and tactics that cause unnecessary suffering or superfluous injury to combatants. By restricting the types of force that can be used, Hague Law aims to ensure that military operations are conducted with as much humanity as possible given the circumstances of conflict.

186. (A) The replacement of one state by another in the responsibility for the international relations of a territory.
State succession occurs when there is a change in the sovereign authority over a specific territory, leading one state to take over the international legal responsibilities of its predecessor. This can happen through various means, such as the dissolution of a state, the merger of two states, or the achievement of independence by a former colony. Succession raises complex legal questions regarding the transfer of treaty obligations, national debts, public property, and the nationality of the inhabitants, all of which are governed by specific international rules.

187. (D) The courteous and friendly understanding by which one nation respects the laws and institutions of another.
International comity refers to the practice of states showing mutual respect and courtesy toward each other's laws, judicial decisions, and official acts. Unlike treaties or customary international law, comity is not based on a binding legal obligation but rather on the desire for friendly relations and reciprocal behavior between nations. This voluntary practice helps facilitate international cooperation and the smooth functioning of global systems by encouraging states to recognize and give effect to each other's legal standards and administrative actions whenever possible.

188. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The World Trade Organization was created in 1995 following the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. It provides a more structured and permanent institutional framework compared to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A significant feature of the WTO is its robust dispute settlement mechanism, which produces binding rulings and can authorize economic sanctions against non-compliant members. While it works closely with other international organizations, the WTO is an independent organization and not a specialized agency of the United Nations system.

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community to respond collectively to threats, breaches of peace, and acts of aggression.

176. (B) Austin viewed international law as true 'law properly so called'.
Legal theorists have long debated the basis and nature of international law. Naturalists believe its binding force comes from universal morality, while positivists ground it in the actual consent of states. This consent can manifest as self-limitation of sovereignty. However, the 19th-century jurist John Austin famously argued that international law was not true law because it lacked a sovereign command and a centralized enforcement system. Instead, he categorized it as positive morality, a view that is widely challenged by modern legal scholars.

177. (B) The protection of victims in both international and non-international armed conflicts.
The 1977 Additional Protocols were major updates to the Geneva Conventions, designed to address the changing nature of modern warfare and improve humanitarian protections. Protocol I strengthened the rules for protecting civilians and combatants in international armed conflicts and expanded the definition of such conflicts. Protocol II provided the first comprehensive set of rules specifically for non-international armed conflicts, such as civil wars. Together, these protocols significantly enhanced the legal framework for reducing human suffering and ensuring basic standards of humanity during all types of conflict.

178. (A) 1 and 2
International law is built from several overlapping sources. A treaty can modify or override a customary rule for the states that are parties to it, unless that custom is a peremptory norm. Furthermore, it is common for the same legal rule to exist simultaneously in both treaty law and customary international law. While judicial decisions are influential, they do not create binding precedents for future cases in the same way as in some domestic systems, and general principles of law are drawn from various modern legal orders.

179. (C) Applying the principle of distinction in urban warfare and against non-state actors.
A significant challenge in modern warfare is applying the principle of distinction when fighting occurs in densely populated urban areas or involves non-state armed groups. In these contexts, combatants often operate close to civilians or do not wear identifying uniforms, making it difficult for military forces to target only military objectives. This increased risk of incidental civilian harm and damage to civilian infrastructure complicates the implementation of humanitarian rules and requires military commanders to take extraordinary precautions to minimize the impact of hostilities on the population.

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180. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The principal organs of the United Nations have specific compositions and mandates. The Security Council has fifteen members, including five permanent ones. The General Assembly is composed of all 193 member states, each with an equal vote. The International Court of Justice consists of fifteen independent judges elected to nine-year terms. The Economic and Social Council has fifty-four members elected by the General Assembly. This diverse institutional structure is designed to balance representation, administrative efficiency, and judicial independence within the organization's global governance framework.

181. (C) Is not recognized as a national by any state under its laws.
Statelessness occurs when an individual lacks a legal bond of nationality with any sovereign state. This means no country considers them a citizen according to its domestic legislation. Statelessness can result from conflicting national laws, the dissolution of a state, or discriminatory policies that strip individuals of their nationality. Without a nationality, people often struggle to access fundamental rights and services, such as education and travel documents. International law seeks to reduce statelessness and provide basic protections for those who find themselves in this situation.

182. (B) Emancipation
Emancipation is a mode of state creation that occurs when a territory achieves independence from a colonial power or an existing state. This process was particularly significant during the

210. (A) The principle of res judicata (a matter once judged cannot be re-litigated).
General principles of law are a primary source of international law drawn from legal concepts common to major domestic systems. The principle of res judicata is a classic example, as it exists in virtually all developed legal systems to ensure that a case, once final, cannot be re-litigated between the same parties. By applying such widespread principles, international courts can fill gaps in treaty and customary law, ensuring a more complete and coherent legal framework for resolving complex disputes between sovereign states worldwide.

211. (C) Combatants cannot be prosecuted for lawful acts of war.
Combatant immunity is a central concept in international humanitarian law that provides legal protection to members of the armed forces for their participation in an international armed conflict. It means that combatants cannot be prosecuted for acts that are considered lawful under the laws of war, such as killing enemy soldiers or damaging military objectives. This immunity is a privilege granted to those who follow the rules of IHL, although it does not protect them from prosecution for war crimes or other illegal acts.

212. (D) Vassal state or puppet state
A vassal or puppet state is an entity that possesses the formal outward appearance of independence, but in reality, its government is under the effective control of another more powerful state. While it may have its own flag, laws, and representatives, its major political and military decisions are dictated by the controlling power. This status often arises during times of occupation or intense political interference. In international law, such entities may lack the full sovereign capacity to act independently, despite their nominal status as separate states.

213. (C) Codify the rules of diplomatic intercourse, privileges, and immunities.
The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is a landmark treaty that provides the modern legal framework for diplomatic relations between states. It establishes clear rules for the establishment and termination of diplomatic missions, the functions of diplomats, and the specific privileges and immunities they enjoy in the host country. By codifying long-standing customary practices into a single, widely accepted treaty, the convention helps ensure that diplomatic activities can be carried out safely and efficiently, facilitating peaceful communication and cooperation among sovereign nations worldwide.

214. (B) Declines to decide a case due to a lack of applicable law.
The term non-liquet refers to a situation where a court or tribunal finds that there is no existing legal rule that directly addresses the issue in a dispute. In such cases, the court might be tempted to decline to issue a judgment. However, in modern international law, judges are generally expected to avoid a non-liquet by using general principles of law or other interpretative tools to find a resolution. This ensures that all legal disputes can be settled, even when specific treaties or customs are not clear.

215. (D) Led to the creation of the World Trade Organization.
The Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, which took place between 1986 and 1994, was the most ambitious and significant round in the history of the multilateral trading system. Its successful conclusion led to a massive expansion of international trade rules and, most importantly, the establishment of the World Trade Organization to replace the provisional GATT system. The creation of the WTO provided a permanent institutional home for trade agreements and introduced a much stronger and more effective system for resolving trade disputes between member nations.

216. (A) Regardless of where the crime was committed or the nationality of the perpetrator or victim.
Universal jurisdiction is a legal principle that allows any state to prosecute individuals for certain extremely serious international crimes, regardless of where the crime occurred or who was involved. This principle is reserved for crimes that are considered an attack on the entire human community, such as piracy, genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. By allowing any state to act, universal jurisdiction aims to ensure that perpetrators of these grave

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189. (C) Perfidy.
In international humanitarian law, perfidy is the act of deceiving an enemy by appealing to their sense of legal obligation under the laws of war, only to then betray that trust to kill, injure, or capture them. Examples include feigning injury, illness, or civilian status, or using protected emblems like the Red Cross to hide military activities. Perfidy is strictly prohibited because it undermines the basic protections provided to those in need and can lead to a breakdown of legal standards during conflict.

190. (D) Ensure the efficient performance of the functions of diplomatic missions.
Diplomatic immunity is a legal principle that grants foreign diplomats certain exemptions from the laws and jurisdiction of the host country. The primary purpose of these privileges and immunities is not to benefit the individuals themselves, but to ensure that diplomatic missions can perform their official functions effectively and without interference from the host state. By protecting diplomats from arrest, detention, and legal proceedings, this system facilitates open communication and peaceful relations between sovereign states even during times of tension or conflict.

191. (A) Trusteeship Council
The Trusteeship Council is one of the principal organs of the United Nations, established to supervise the administration of trust territories. Its membership is composed of the five permanent members of the Security Council. The council's goal was to ensure that these territories were managed in the best interests of their inhabitants and were prepared for self-government or independence. Following the independence of Palau in 1994, the council successfully completed its primary mandate and has since suspended its regular operations, meeting only when necessary.

192. (B) Principles of humanity protect persons in cases not covered by specific treaties.
The Martens Clause is a significant principle in international humanitarian law that provides a safety net for protection in conflict. It states that even in situations not covered by specific treaty rules, civilians and combatants remain protected by the principles of humanity and the requirements of public conscience. This clause ensures that the development of new weapons or tactics does not leave victims without legal protection, as they are still covered by the overarching moral and legal standards of the international community.

193. (B) The manner in which the recognition is communicated.
States can recognize a new state or government through either expressed or implied methods. Expressed recognition involves a formal and direct communication, such as a diplomatic note or a public declaration, clearly stating the state's intent to recognize the entity. Implied recognition occurs through actions that clearly signal an intention to recognize without an explicit statement, such as entering into a bilateral treaty or establishing formal diplomatic relations. Both methods have the same legal effect of acknowledging the international legal personality of the recognized entity.

194. (A) Is the primary basis for a state to exercise diplomatic protection over an individual.
Nationality is the essential legal bond between an individual and a state, providing the basis for many rights and duties under international law. Its most significant function is that it allows a state to exercise diplomatic protection on behalf of its citizens if they are injured by another state. This means the home state can take up the individual's claim at the international level. Furthermore, nationality often determines an individual's right to enter their country and receive assistance from their government while traveling abroad.

195. (C) All of the above.
The enforcement of international law faces several significant institutional challenges compared to domestic legal systems. There is no central world legislature to pass binding laws for all nations, and the International Court of Justice only has jurisdiction when states voluntarily agree to it. Most importantly, there is no global executive branch or police force to ensure that international rules and judicial decisions are consistently followed. These structural limitations mean the international system relies heavily on the voluntary cooperation and mutual interests of sovereign states.

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196. (D) International Humanitarian Law
The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is a key treaty within the field of international humanitarian law. It establishes rules for the protection of monuments, artworks, and historical sites during times of conflict and occupation. The convention recognizes that cultural heritage is of universal importance and should be protected from destruction, theft, and misuse. By placing obligations on parties to respect and safeguard these objects, the convention aims to preserve human history and culture even during war.

197. (C) An attack on one member state is considered an attack on all, prompting a collective response.
Collective security is a central principle of the United Nations system, designed to prevent aggression and maintain international peace. Under this concept, all member states agree that a threat to the peace or an act of aggression against any one member is a matter of concern for the entire international community. This allows the Security Council to take collective measures, including economic sanctions or military force, to respond to the threat. This system aims to provide a unified and effective deterrent against illegal uses of force.

198. (B) 2 and 4
Under Article 38 of the ICJ Statute, international conventions, custom, and general principles are the primary sources used to resolve legal disputes. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists are classified as subsidiary means. This means they are used to help determine and clarify the specific content and interpretation of the primary sources. These subsidiary means are not themselves legally binding in the same way as treaties, but they provide authoritative guidance that helps judges reach well-founded and consistent legal decisions.

199. (D) The GATT and WTO
The multilateral trading system has historically evolved through various rounds of negotiations, which are large-scale, long-term discussions aimed at reducing trade barriers. This round system began under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and continued with the creation of the World Trade Organization. Famous examples include the Kennedy, Tokyo, and Uruguay Rounds. These negotiations allow member states to make complex, reciprocal agreements to lower tariffs and develop rules for a wide range of trade-related issues, promoting global economic integration and cooperation.

200. (A) Protective principle
The protective principle allows a state to exercise jurisdiction over activities committed outside its territory by non-nationals if those acts threaten the state's vital interests or security. Examples include the counterfeiting of national currency, visa fraud, or acts of espionage. This principle is based on the idea that states must have the legal power to protect their essential functions and sovereign integrity from harmful actions, even when the perpetrators and the actions themselves are located beyond the state's physical borders.

201. (B) Naturalism and Positivism
The Grotian tradition, named after the 17th-century jurist Hugo Grotius, represents an attempt to reconcile the competing schools of natural law and legal positivism. It acknowledges that while states are sovereign and their actual consent is crucial for creating international rules, those rules must also be grounded in fundamental principles of reason and justice. This middle-ground approach views international law as a system based on both the voluntary agreements of states and an overarching moral framework, providing a balanced perspective on the nature of international legal obligations.

202. (A) Naval warfare
The laws of naval warfare regulate the conduct of hostilities at sea during an armed conflict. A key feature of these rules is the right of belligerent states to attack and seize enemy merchant vessels and warships as part of their military operations. These laws also provide protections for neutral shipping and establish requirements for the humane treatment of captured sailors. By providing a structured legal framework for maritime combat, these rules aim to balance military objectives with the safety of non-combatant shipping and personnel.

203. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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Jus cogens norms are the highest form of international law, representing fundamental principles that are universally recognized as non-derogable. Because these norms, such as the prohibition of genocide and slavery, protect the most essential values of the international community, no state is allowed to bypass them through treaties or domestic legislation. Consequently, any treaty that is in conflict with a jus cogens norm at the time of its conclusion is legally void. This hierarchy ensures that the core moral foundations of international law remain protected.

204. (B) The use of military force by a state or group of states in another state's territory to halt massive human rights violations.
Humanitarian intervention involves the use of armed force by external actors within the territory of a sovereign state to stop widespread and grave human rights abuses, such as genocide or ethnic cleansing. This practice is controversial because it creates a tension between the principle of state sovereignty and the international community's duty to protect human lives. While the UN Security Council can authorize such actions, the legality of unilateral humanitarian intervention without council approval remains a subject of intense legal and political debate worldwide.

205. (C) International Trade Law and Diplomatic Law
The principle of reciprocity is a foundational element in several areas of international law. In trade law, it involves states making mutual concessions, such as reducing tariffs, to facilitate fair and balanced economic relations. In diplomatic law, it ensures that states grant the same privileges and immunities to foreign diplomats as they expect for their own representatives abroad. This principle encourages cooperation and stability by ensuring that the benefits and obligations of international legal rules are shared fairly and consistently among sovereign states.

206. (D) The PCIJ was an organ of the League of Nations, while the ICJ is a principal organ of the UN.
The Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Court of Justice are two successive global judicial bodies with many similarities in their structure and procedures. The key historical difference is their institutional affiliation. The PCIJ was established after World War I as part of the League of Nations system. Following World War II and the dissolution of the League, the ICJ was created as a principal organ of the newly formed United Nations, continuing the mission of peacefully resolving legal disputes between sovereign states.

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207. (A) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
Internally displaced persons are individuals who have been forced to flee their homes due to conflict, generalized violence, or disasters, but have not crossed an internationally recognized state border. Unlike refugees, IDPs remain within their own country and are still under the primary responsibility of their own government for protection and assistance. This status creates significant humanitarian challenges, as these individuals often lack the specific international legal protections and established support systems that are provided to those who have sought safety in another state.

208. (B) Why states comply with international law.
Scholars use different social theories to explain state compliance with international law. The logic of consequences suggests that states follow rules when it is in their self-interest to do so, based on a cost-benefit analysis of the potential rewards and punishments. The logic of appropriateness argues that states comply because they view the rules as legitimate and want to act in a way that is consistent with their identity as a law-abiding member of the international community. These perspectives help explain the complex motivations behind global legal cooperation.

209. (B) Review legal issues in panel reports.
The Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization was established to provide an extra layer of legal review in the dispute settlement process. If a member state disagrees with the legal findings or interpretations of a panel report, they can appeal the case to the Appellate Body. This permanent group of experts reviews the panel's legal reasoning and can uphold, modify, or reverse its findings. This process ensures that trade rules are interpreted consistently and correctly across all disputes, maintaining the legal integrity of the system.

169. (C) To produce an impartial report establishing the facts of the dispute.
An enquiry, also known as fact-finding, is a peaceful method of dispute settlement focused on determining the actual circumstances of a conflict. Disputing parties agree to a commission of impartial experts who investigate the matter and produce a report establishing the facts. This process is particularly useful when a dispute arises from a disagreement over what actually happened. While the report is usually not legally binding, providing a clear and neutral account of the facts can help the parties reach a peaceful resolution.

170. (A) Peremptory norms of general international law from which no derogation is permitted.
Jus cogens norms represent the most fundamental principles of international law that are considered binding on all states at all times. No state is allowed to opt out of or violate these rules through treaties or national laws. Examples include the prohibitions against genocide, slavery, torture, and the unlawful use of force. Any international agreement that conflicts with a jus cogens norm is considered legally void. These norms reflect the highest moral and legal values of the entire international community as a whole.

171. (D) The Secretariat
The Secretariat is the administrative organ of the United Nations, responsible for carrying out the daily operations of the organization and its various programs. It is headed by the Secretary-General and staffed by international civil servants from around the world. The Secretariat's work includes organizing conferences, preparing reports, managing peacekeeping missions, and providing information to the media and the public. Its impartial and professional staff is essential for supporting the work of all other UN organs and ensuring the organization functions effectively.

172. (B) Confinement of civilians who pose a security risk during an armed conflict.
Internment is the administrative detention of individuals during an armed conflict for security reasons, without them being charged with a specific crime. Under international humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention, a state may only intern civilians if it is absolutely necessary for the security of the detaining power. Interned individuals must be treated humanely and provided with basic necessities, and their internment must be subject to regular review to ensure it remains necessary. This measure aims to balance security needs with humanitarian protections.

173. (C) Effective or genuine link in nationality.
The Nottebohm Case is a foundational legal decision by the International Court of Justice concerning the criteria for nationality. The court established the principle of an effective or genuine link, stating that for a state to exercise diplomatic protection on behalf of a naturalized citizen, there must be a real and substantial connection between the individual and that state. This link can be based on factors like residence, family ties, or professional activities, ensuring that nationality is more than just a formal legal status.

174. (D) A country must treat imported goods, once they have entered the domestic market, no less favorably than its own domestically-produced goods.
The principle of national treatment is a fundamental rule in World Trade Organization agreements designed to prevent protectionism. It requires that once foreign goods have entered a country's market and cleared customs, they must be treated the same as identical or competitive domestic goods. This applies to internal taxes, regulations, and other legal requirements. By ensuring that imported products do not face discriminatory treatment inside the country, this rule promotes fair competition and prevents states from using domestic policies to disadvantage foreign competitors.

175. (A) Chapter VII
Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter provides the Security Council with the legal authority to take enforcement actions to maintain or restore international peace and security. These measures can include non-military actions, such as economic sanctions and the severance of diplomatic relations, as well as the use of military force. Resolutions passed under Chapter VII are legally binding on all UN member states. This chapter is the primary tool for the international

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atrocities cannot find safe haven and that justice is served for victims everywhere.

217. (C) They are part of a single, unified legal system.
The monist theory posits that international law and domestic law are part of the same unified legal order. According to this view, rules of international law can be automatically applied by domestic courts without the need for a separate legislative act of incorporation. Monists often believe that international law is superior to domestic law, meaning that if a conflict arises, the international rule should prevail. This theory emphasizes the coherence of the legal system and the direct impact of international obligations on individuals and states.

218. (A) Optional Clause.
The Optional Clause is a mechanism under Article 36(2) of the ICJ Statute that allows states to make a unilateral declaration accepting the court's jurisdiction as compulsory in all legal disputes. When a state makes this declaration, it agree to be sued by any other state that has also accepted the same obligation. This is called the Optional Clause because states are not required to make such a declaration; however, for those that do, it provides a broader and more permanent basis for the court to hear their international legal disputes.

219. (D) It sets standards for non-international conflicts.
Common Article 3 is a unique provision found in all four Geneva Conventions of 1949. It is of fundamental importance because it establishes a minimum set of humanitarian standards that must be observed in non-international armed conflicts, such as civil wars. These rules require the humane treatment of all persons who are not participating in hostilities and prohibit acts like torture, summary executions, and taking hostages. Common Article 3 ensures that basic humanitarian protections apply even when a conflict takes place within a single state's borders.

220. (B) Recognition of a state is generally a once-and-for-all act, while recognition of a government may change frequently.
Recognition of a state and recognition of a government are two distinct legal and political acts. Recognition of a state acknowledges the existence of a new sovereign entity and is typically a permanent decision that is not withdrawn. Recognition of a government, however, focuses on who is the legitimate representative of that state. This can change frequently as administrations come and go through elections, revolutions, or coups. While a state remains the same legal person, the international community may recognize different successive governments as its official leadership.

221. (C) They are recommendatory but may serve as evidence of customary law.
Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly are generally not legally binding on member states, except for certain internal matters like the UN budget. Instead, they serve as authoritative recommendations on a wide range of global issues. However, these resolutions can play a significant role in the development of international law. A resolution that receives widespread and consistent support can provide valuable evidence of a shared consensus among states, which may reflect existing customary law or contribute to the formation of new legal norms over time.

222. (D) The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties
The formal definition and legal effect of jus cogens were established in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Article 53 of the convention states that a treaty is void if it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law. These norms are identified as principles from which no derogation is permitted. By enshrining this concept in a major treaty, the convention recognized that certain fundamental rules are superior to all others and cannot be set aside by the mutual agreement of sovereign states.

223. (A) The use of law as a substitute for traditional military means to achieve an operational objective.
Lawfare is a contemporary term that describes the use of legal systems and principles as a strategy to achieve military or political goals. This can involve bringing legal claims in international courts, using the threat of prosecution to discourage enemy actions, or manipulating the interpretation of humanitarian rules to gain a

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tactical advantage. While not necessarily illegal, lawfare represents a significant challenge for the implementation of international law, as it can politicize legal processes and complicate the traditional application of rules in conflict situations.

224. (B) Pacta sunt servanda
Pacta sunt servanda is a fundamental principle of the international legal order, meaning that agreements must be kept. It is formally recognized in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which stipulates that every treaty in force is binding on its parties and must be performed in good faith. This principle ensures that states can rely on the commitments they make to each other, providing the necessary stability and predictability for international cooperation in areas ranging from trade and security to human rights.

225. (B) To prevent protectionism by ensuring that internal taxes and regulations do not discriminate against imported goods.
The principle of national treatment is a key tool for ensuring fair competition in the global marketplace. It requires that foreign goods, services, and intellectual property be treated the same as domestic ones once they have entered a country's market. By prohibiting states from using internal taxes or regulations to disadvantage imports, this rule prevents the use of domestic policies as hidden forms of protectionism. This promotes a more open and level playing field, where products can compete based on their quality and price rather than their origin.

226. (A) The former governs the right to go to war, while the latter governs conduct in war.
The laws of war are traditionally divided into two distinct branches. Jus ad bellum refers to the legal rules that determine when a state has the right to resort to military force, as governed primarily by the UN Charter. Jus in bello, also known as international humanitarian law, regulates how parties must behave once a conflict has started, regardless of the reasons for the war. This distinction is crucial because the humanitarian rules for protecting victims apply equally to all parties, no matter who is the aggressor.

227. (C) Nationality
Nationality is the formal legal relationship between an individual and a sovereign state. This bond provides the person with various rights, such as the right to vote and receive a passport, and imposes duties, such as military service or paying taxes. For the state, nationality is the primary basis for exercising jurisdiction over its citizens and for providing them with diplomatic protection abroad. Understanding nationality is essential for addressing issues like statelessness, dual citizenship, and the international legal standing of individuals in a globalized world.

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228. (D) The division of Cyprus
The Annan Plan was a detailed proposal developed by the United Nations in the early 2000s to resolve the long-standing conflict on the island of Cyprus. The plan aimed to create a unified federation of two zones, representing the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Despite intense negotiations and the support of the international community, the plan was ultimately rejected in a referendum by the Greek Cypriot population in 2004. This unsuccessful attempt remains a significant moment in the history of international efforts to settle complex ethnic and territorial disputes.

229. (C) The difficulty of establishing jurisdiction and gathering evidence.
Prosecuting war crimes in non-international armed conflicts presents several significant legal and practical hurdles. Unlike international conflicts, where state militaries are involved, internal conflicts often involve decentralized non-state armed groups. Establishing the clear chain of command and gathering reliable evidence in areas of ongoing instability can be extremely difficult. Furthermore, national legal systems may be unable or unwilling to prosecute their own forces or powerful rebel leaders, necessitating the involvement of international courts, which face their own challenges in securing custody and witnesses.

230. (B) Claim international injury for a national's mistreatment.
The rule of exhaustion of local remedies is a prerequisite for a state to exercise diplomatic protection on behalf of one of its citizens. Before a state can bring an international claim against another state for the mistreatment of its national,

the injured individual must first attempt to resolve the matter through the available legal channels, such as courts and administrative bodies, in the state where the injury occurred. This rule respects state sovereignty by giving the host state the first opportunity to rectify any legal wrongs committed on its territory.

231. (D) Security Council
The United Nations Security Council is the only organ with the authority to authorize the use of military force to maintain or restore international peace and security. Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the council can determine the existence of a threat to peace or an act of aggression and decide on mandatory measures. These can range from non-military sanctions to the authorization of military action by member states or UN-led peacekeeping forces. This unique power is essential for the council to fulfill its primary global security mandate.

232. (A) Naturalization
Naturalization is the legal process through which an individual who was not born a citizen of a country can voluntarily acquire its nationality. This process typically involves meeting specific requirements set by the state, such as a period of legal residence, knowledge of the national language and history, and a commitment to uphold the country's laws. Naturalization is a key way for immigrants to fully integrate into their new home state, gaining the same rights and responsibilities as those who acquired citizenship at birth.

233. (C) The United Nations Charter
The principle of non-intervention is a cornerstone of the international legal system and is explicitly protected by the United Nations Charter. It prohibits states from interfering in the internal political or legal affairs of another sovereign state. This rule is designed to ensure the independence and territorial integrity of all nations and to prevent more powerful states from coercing others into changing their policies or governments. Respecting this principle is essential for maintaining international peace, stability, and the sovereign equality of all member states within the organization.

234. (A) Adjudicate disputes arising from the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.
The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is a specialized judicial body established to resolve disputes related to the interpretation and application of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. This comprehensive treaty governs a wide range of maritime issues, including boundary delimitation, environmental protection, and the use of natural resources. ITLOS provides an impartial forum for states to settle their maritime conflicts through legal proceedings, contributing to the peaceful and orderly management of the world's oceans and their resources for all nations.

235. (D) A state's territory is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.
Belligerent occupation occurs during an armed conflict when a state's territory is brought under the actual and effective control of an enemy military force. Under international humanitarian law, particularly the Hague and Geneva Conventions, the occupying power does not gain sovereignty over the territory. Instead, it has the duty to maintain order and public life while respecting the rights of the inhabitants. The laws of occupation set out specific requirements for the treatment of civilians and the management of property until the occupation officially ends.

236. (B) League of Nations
The League of Nations was the first worldwide intergovernmental organization created after World War I with the primary mission of maintaining global peace. It was established by the Treaty of Versailles and aimed to prevent future conflicts through collective security and disarmament. While the League was successful in resolving some minor disputes and managing various social and humanitarian issues, it ultimately failed to prevent the outbreak of World War II. After the war, it was replaced by the United Nations, which built upon many of its ideas and structures.

237. (C) State immunity or Sovereign immunity
The principle of state immunity, also known as sovereign immunity, is a foundational rule of international law based on the idea of the equal sovereignty of states. It means that one state cannot be sued in the national courts of another state without its express consent. This immunity

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relative to international boundaries. Both groups flee their homes due to similar dangers, such as conflict or persecution. However, one group seeks safety in another country, while the other remains within the borders of their own nation. This distinction fundamentally changes the nature of the protection they receive.

269. (C) A person with a well-founded fear of persecution for specific reasons.
The international legal definition of a refugee is established by specific criteria outlined in a landmark treaty. To qualify for this status, an individual must be outside their country and demonstrate a genuine fear of harm. This fear must be linked to specific protected categories, including their religious beliefs, ethnic background, political views, or their membership in specific social groups.

270. (D) It establishes a legal bond with a state, bestowing rights and obligations.
In the realm of international law, the concept of nationality represents a formal relationship between a person and a sovereign nation. This bond is more than just an identity; it is a legal connection that defines the individual's standing. It grants the person protection from the state while simultaneously requiring them to follow its laws and fulfill various civic duties.

271. (C) The act must be a crime in both the requesting and requested states.
Extradition procedures are governed by specific principles to ensure legal fairness between different jurisdictions. One such rule requires that the conduct for which a person is being sought must be recognized as a crime under the laws of both involved nations. This ensures that no state is forced to surrender an individual for actions it considers perfectly legal.

272. (B) Asylum is an act of protection for a fleeing individual, while extradition is the surrender of a person for prosecution.
While both concepts involve the movement of people between states, their purposes are fundamentally opposite. One is a law enforcement mechanism used to transfer individuals so they can face trial or punishment for crimes. The other is a humanitarian tool used by a state to provide safety and shelter to a foreign national who is fleeing from danger or persecution.

273. (D) Tried only for the specific offense for which extradition was granted.
The principle of speciality serves as a safeguard in international criminal cooperation. It mandates that when a state surrenders a person to another country, that person can only be prosecuted for the specific charges mentioned in the original request. This prevents the requesting state from using extradition as a pretext to try the individual for other unrelated offenses.

274. (A) The offense is considered to be of a political nature.
International extradition treaties often contain specific clauses that allow a state to deny a request for surrender. A widely recognized exception involves cases where the alleged crime is motivated by politics or occurs within a political context. States typically reserve the right to protect individuals from being prosecuted for their political activities or for offenses against a specific regime.

275. (C) It is controversially granted within a state's diplomatic missions abroad.
Protection can be granted in different locations, and one specific type occurs within embassy buildings or consulates located in a foreign country. This practice is distinct from providing shelter within a nation's own borders. Because it involves exercising authority on the soil of another state, it remains a subject of legal debate and is not universally recognized as a right.

276. (A) The International Court of Justice.
The organizational structure of the United Nations includes a specialized body dedicated to legal matters and the resolution of disputes between states. Located in The Hague, this entity serves as the primary court for the international community. Its role is to apply international law to settle conflicts and to provide legal opinions on various authorized questions.

277. (D) The power to veto substantive resolutions.
Within the body responsible for international security, certain countries hold a more powerful status than others. These five nations have the ability to block the adoption of any substantive

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primary difference lies in the level of control parties have over the process. In arbitration, the disputing states can select their own judges and agree on the specific rules and procedures the tribunal will follow. Judicial settlement, however, is conducted by a permanent and pre-existing court, such as the International Court of Justice, which has its own fixed set of judges, established rules, and formal procedures that all parties must follow.

245. (C) Has been forced to flee and operate from outside its national territory.
A government-in-exile is a political group that claims to be the legitimate government of a country but is unable to exercise its authority from within that country's borders. This situation typically arises when a government is forced to flee its home territory due to a foreign invasion, a civil war, or a coup. While operating from another state, a government-in-exile may still be recognized as the lawful representative of its people by other nations and may participate in international activities until it can return to its home country and regain control.

246. (B) The personal opinions of academics on a legal matter.
Establishing a rule of customary international law requires widespread and consistent state practice. This practice is identified through various official actions and statements by states, such as their diplomatic correspondence, national legislation, judicial decisions, and official manuals for their military or diplomats. Even a state's decision not to act can be a form of practice. However, the private or personal opinions of individual academics are not considered state practice, as they do not represent the official behavior or legal conviction of a sovereign state within the international system.

247. (D) Strengthen the protection of victims of international armed conflicts.
Additional Protocol I was adopted in 1977 as a major update to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. Its primary objective was to expand and strengthen the humanitarian protections available to victims of international armed conflicts, which involve struggles between two or more states. Key features of the protocol include more detailed rules for protecting the civilian population from the effects of hostilities, the introduction of new categories of protected persons, and the recognition of struggles for national liberation as being international in character under specific conditions.

248. (A) The sovereign equality of all its Members.
The principle of sovereign equality is the foundational rule upon which the United Nations is built. It means that every member state, regardless of its size, wealth, or power, possesses the same basic legal rights and responsibilities under the organization's charter. This principle ensures that each nation has an equal vote in the General Assembly and is protected from external interference in its domestic affairs. By treating all members as legal equals, the UN aims to foster a more stable, cooperative, and fair international order for all sovereign nations.

249. (C) The paralysis of its Appellate Body due to the blocking of appointments.
A significant contemporary challenge for the World Trade Organization has been the breakdown of its appellate review system. The Appellate Body, which reviews legal appeals in trade disputes, has been unable to function because several member states, particularly the United States, have blocked the appointment of new judges to fill vacancies. This has led to a situation where trade disputes cannot reach a final, binding resolution if one party chooses to appeal. This paralysis has undermined the stability and effectiveness of the WTO's rule-based dispute settlement system.

250. (A) Peremptory norm of international law (jus cogens).
The prohibition of genocide is universally recognized as a peremptory norm of general international law, or jus cogens. This means it is a fundamental principle from which no state is ever permitted to derogate, either through national laws or international treaties. Any agreement that allows for or encourages genocide would be considered legally void. This status reflects the international community's belief that the crime of genocide is so horrific that its prevention and punishment are absolute legal obligations that override all other state interests and sovereign rights.

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protects a state from the domestic jurisdiction of others for its governmental acts. While modern law has created some exceptions for commercial activities, state immunity remains an important protection that prevents national courts from interfering in the official affairs of foreign sovereign states.

238. (D) Administrative
The Secretariat is the administrative heart of the United Nations, responsible for managing the organization's daily work and supporting all other UN organs. Led by the Secretary-General, its staff includes thousands of international civil servants who work on a wide range of global issues, from peacekeeping and humanitarian aid to economic development and human rights. The Secretariat's primary role is to implement the policies and programs decided by the member states, organize global conferences, and provide the research and analysis necessary for the organization to function effectively worldwide.

239. (A) International Criminal Court
The adoption of the Rome Statute in 1998 was a historic milestone in international law, as it established the International Criminal Court as the first permanent global judicial body for prosecuting individuals. The ICC has the authority to try cases of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression when national courts are unable or unwilling to act. Based in The Hague, the court's establishment represented a significant step forward in the international community's efforts to end impunity for grave atrocities and uphold fundamental human rights.

240. (B) Everything was part of a single package, and countries had to accept all or nothing.
The single undertaking approach was a key negotiating strategy used during the Uruguay Round of trade talks. It meant that every agreement being negotiated was part of a single, indivisible package. Member states could not pick and choose which parts of the final deal they wanted to join; they had to accept the entire set of rules or none at all. This approach was designed to encourage reciprocal concessions across different sectors, ensuring that the final result was a balanced and comprehensive update to the global trading system for all members.

241. (B) Third Geneva Convention
The Third Geneva Convention of 1949 is the primary international legal instrument governing the treatment of prisoners of war. It establishes detailed rules for their housing, food, medical care, and legal rights after they are captured in an international armed conflict. The convention also provides for their humane treatment and protects them from violence, intimidation, and public curiosity. By setting these standards, the convention aims to ensure that those who are taken prisoner while fighting for their country are treated with dignity and protected throughout their time in captivity.

242. (A) The right of self-defense, particularly anticipatory action.
The Caroline case is a famous 19th-century incident between the United States and Great Britain that led to the formulation of the criteria for the lawful use of self-defense. It established that for a state to act in self-defense, the necessity of that action must be instant, overwhelming, and leaving no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation. These criteria, which also apply to anticipatory self-defense, remain a fundamental part of the international law governing the use of force, emphasizing that military action must be necessary and proportionate.

243. (C) Intellectual property rights
The TRIPS agreement is a central part of the World Trade Organization's legal framework, requiring all member states to provide strong legal protections for intellectual property. This includes patents for inventions, copyrights for creative works, and trademarks for brands. The agreement sets minimum standards for how these rights should be protected and enforced within each country's national legal system. By harmonizing intellectual property rules globally, TRIPS aims to encourage innovation and ensure that creators and inventors can benefit from their work in the international marketplace.

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244. (D) Parties in arbitration can choose the arbitrators and procedural rules, whereas judicial settlement involves a permanent court with fixed rules.
Arbitration and judicial settlement are both formal methods for resolving international disputes through binding legal decisions. The

international courtesy or habit from a binding obligation that carries the weight of international law.

260. (A) The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.
Under the framework established by the Statute of the International Court of Justice, three main categories are identified as primary sources. While treaties and customs are frequently cited, the legal systems of various nations also contribute. Principles commonly found in domestic laws, such as good faith or the finality of judgments, are recognized as fundamental building blocks of international law.

261. (D) State recognition acknowledges statehood, while government recognition acknowledges a regime's authority to represent that state.
International law distinguishes between identifying a new sovereign entity and acknowledging the specific leadership in control of an existing one. State recognition focuses on the physical and legal characteristics of a territory, such as its population and sovereignty. In contrast, recognizing a government acknowledges the legitimacy or effectiveness of a specific regime to represent that state in international affairs.

262. (B) The constitutive theory.
The constitutive theory views the legal birth of a state as dependent on the actions of existing members of the international community. According to this perspective, a territory does not automatically gain international legal personality simply by meeting physical criteria. Instead, it is the formal act of recognition by other sovereign states that creates the new entity's legal status.

263. (C) The declaratory theory, viewing statehood as a matter of fact.
Modern international legal practice generally favors a factual approach to statehood rather than one based solely on the approval of others. This view holds that a state exists once it satisfies objective requirements like a stable population and government. Recognition is seen as a formal acknowledgment of this reality, although it remains practically important for establishing diplomatic relations.

264. (D) A provisional acknowledgment based on the government's effective control, with limited legal consequences.
When a state acknowledges a new regime without granting full legal status, it uses a provisional form of recognition. This approach is typically based on the regime's actual physical control over a territory rather than its constitutional legitimacy. Such recognition has limited legal consequences compared to full recognition and is often used during periods of political instability or transition.

265. (A) The recognition of states and governments.
The act of acknowledging a new state or its government is fundamentally a decision made by national leaders based on geopolitical considerations. However, this political choice triggers a variety of legal outcomes under international law. These include the ability of the recognized entity to sue in foreign courts, enjoy sovereign immunity, and participate in formal treaties with other recognized nations.

266. (B) Immigrants move voluntarily, whereas refugees are forcibly displaced due to a well-founded fear of persecution.
Distinguishing between types of human movement across borders depends on the motivation and necessity of the journey. One group makes a choice to relocate for personal reasons like employment or family. The other group is driven by external threats and is forced to flee their home country due to a legitimate and documented fear of suffering serious harm or persecution.

267. (B) Jus soli.
Nations use different legal principles to determine who belongs to their community as a citizen. One common method grants nationality based on the geographic location of an individual's birth. This specific legal rule ensures that any person born within the physical borders of a state is automatically considered a national of that country, regardless of their parents' citizenship status.

268. (A) Whether they have crossed an international border.
The legal classification of forcibly displaced persons depends primarily on their location

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prevents favoritism and ensures a level playing field.

287. (C) The General Council.
The global trade organization has a complex administrative structure to handle its various responsibilities. One specific council is tasked with overseeing the daily management of the organization. This same group also takes on the critical role of resolving legal conflicts between member nations regarding trade agreements, acting as the central authority for enforcing the organization's rules and commitments.

288. (B) Imported goods, once in the market, are treated no less favorably than domestic goods.
Fair trade practices require that foreign products are not disadvantaged once they have legally entered a country's internal market. This principle mandates that imported items must be subject to the same taxes, regulations, and requirements as products made locally. By ensuring equal treatment within the domestic marketplace, this rule prevents countries from using internal policies to protect their own industries.

289. (D) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
The current institutional framework for managing international trade was not the first of its kind. It was created in the mid-1990s to replace and expand upon a previous set of rules that had governed trade since the end of the Second World War. This transition moved global trade oversight from a provisional agreement into a permanent and formal international organization.

290. (A) To ensure international trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely.
The central mission of the global trade system is to create a stable environment for the exchange of goods and services across borders. By reducing barriers and establishing clear rules, the organization seeks to make international commerce easier and more reliable. This focus on smooth and predictable operations helps to promote economic growth and cooperation among all participating nations.

291. (C) To limit the effects of armed conflict for humanitarian reasons.
International rules regarding warfare do not attempt to stop all conflicts, but rather to mitigate the suffering they cause. This specialized branch of law focuses on humanitarian goals, such as shielding individuals who are not fighting. It also imposes strict limits on how wars are fought, ensuring that the violence is restricted to necessary military actions and avoids unnecessary destruction.

292. (A) Civilians in times of war.
The 1949 Geneva Conventions are organized into four separate treaties, each focusing on a different category of people affected by war. The last of these treaties is dedicated to the safety and rights of people who are not part of any military force. It provides essential legal protections for these individuals, especially when they find themselves in areas controlled by enemy forces.

293. (D) Additional Protocol II of 1977.
While the original humanitarian treaties primarily addressed wars between different nations, later additions were made to cover internal struggles. One specific legal instrument was created to enhance the safety of people caught in domestic conflicts, such as civil wars. It provides a more detailed framework for protecting victims in situations where the fighting takes place within a single country's borders.

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294. (B) Distinction.
A fundamental rule in the conduct of hostilities requires military forces to always separate those who are participating in the fight from those who are not. This concept ensures that attacks are only directed at legitimate military targets. By maintaining this clear separation, the law aims to protect the innocent population and reduce the overall human impact of the armed conflict.

295. (C) Prisoners of war.
Within the framework of humanitarian law, a specific set of rules exists to manage the treatment of captured enemy fighters. The third treaty in the Geneva series outlines the rights and duties regarding these individuals. It ensures they are treated humanely, protected from violence, and provided with basic necessities like food and medical care while they are being held during a conflict.

decision through a specific voting mechanism. This ensures that no major action can be taken by the organization if it is strongly opposed by any one of these primary global powers.

278. (B) The General Assembly.
The United Nations operates through a central forum where every recognized member nation has equal representation. This body serves as the primary location for discussion and policy debates on a wide range of international issues. Because it includes all member states, it reflects the diverse perspectives of the global community and functions as the organization's most inclusive organ.

279. (C) Maintaining international peace and security.
The United Nations assigns specific duties to its various organs to ensure global stability. One particular council is tasked with the critical role of preventing conflict and managing international crises. This body has the authority to investigate disputes and can issue binding decisions to restore order, making it the central actor in the organization's efforts to protect global peace.

280. (D) Its mandate was completed after the last trust territory became independent.
Certain international bodies are created for specific, time-limited purposes. One such council was established to oversee the transition of specific territories toward self-governance or independence. Once the final territory under its supervision achieved its sovereign status, the council's primary mission was considered complete. As a result, the body halted its active operations and now holds a mostly symbolic role.

281. (A) They are legally binding on the disputing parties.
When states choose to settle their differences through formal legal channels, the outcome carries significant weight. Unlike diplomatic discussions, which lead to suggestions, judicial processes and arbitral tribunals produce conclusions that the involved parties are required to follow. These results are not merely advice but are compulsory legal obligations that the nations have agreed to accept as the final resolution.

282. (B) Good offices.
International dispute resolution includes several methods involving external assistance. In one specific approach, an outside party acts only as a bridge between the conflicting states. The role is limited to facilitating dialogue and ensuring that the parties can speak to one another directly. The third party does not offer their own solutions or actively participate in the negotiations.

283. (B) Conciliation involves a commission presenting a formal, non-binding report with proposals, which is more structured than mediation.
While both methods use outside help to resolve conflicts, they differ in their level of formality and structure. One involves a more flexible and direct role for the third party in suggesting fixes. The other is a more institutionalized procedure, often utilizing a specific commission to investigate the facts and issue a detailed written report containing formal settlement recommendations.

284. (A) Negotiation.
Diplomatic efforts to resolve international disagreements rely on several established techniques. The most frequently used approach involves the parties talking directly to each other without necessarily involving an outside mediator or arbitrator. This method allows states to maintain full control over the process and the outcome, making it the standard first step in addressing most global disputes.

285. (C) Enquiry.
Sometimes the primary barrier to resolving a conflict is a disagreement over what actually happened. In such cases, states may use a specific procedure designed solely to investigate and clarify the factual circumstances of the situation. This process does not involve judging the parties or suggesting how to fix the problem, but rather provides a clear, objective record of events.

286. (D) A trade advantage granted to one WTO member must be granted to all other members.
A cornerstone of global trade rules is the requirement that nations treat their trading partners fairly. Under this specific principle, if a country reduces a tariff or offers a special trade benefit to one partner, it must immediately and unconditionally offer that same benefit to everyone else in the trade organization. This

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251. (B) It has expanded to include international organizations and individuals.
The concept of international law has shifted from its traditional focus on rules governing relations solely between sovereign states. Modern legal interpretation has expanded this definition. It now recognizes international organizations and even individuals as entities having rights and obligations under the global legal framework, reflecting the complex nature of contemporary international interactions and legal accountability.

252. (A) The absence of a sovereign authority and enforcement mechanisms.
Jurisprudential debates regarding the nature of international law include the perspective of John Austin, who questioned its status as true law. He argued that it resembles morality more than legislation because it lacks a centralized sovereign authority to issue commands. Furthermore, the absence of robust, systematic enforcement mechanisms contributes to the characterization of international rules as moral guidelines.

253. (C) The explicit or implicit consent of states.
The positivist school of international law emphasizes the importance of state will in the creation of binding rules. According to this theory, the authority of international law originates from the expressed or implied agreement of sovereign nations. States are only held to obligations they have voluntarily accepted, whether through formal written treaties or consistent and accepted historical practices.

254. (D) It rests on a combination of state consent, consensus, and shared values.
Current perspectives on the foundation of international law often reject single-theory explanations in favor of an integrated approach. This eclectic view maintains that the legal framework is built upon multiple pillars simultaneously. It identifies state consent, a broad international consensus among global actors, and fundamentally shared humanitarian and ethical values as the combined sources of international law's binding power.

255. (C) The high degree of state compliance and the existence of sanctions.
While historical critics argued against the legal nature of international rules, modern legal scholars point to practical realities to defend its status. They highlight that nations generally observe international standards with a high degree of regularity. The presence of functional sanctioning systems, such as measures authorized by the Security Council, further reinforces the view that international law operates effectively.

256. (B) The Statute of the International Court of Justice.
Determining the valid sources of international law relies on specific foundational documents within the global legal system. The Statute of the International Court of Justice provides a widely recognized and authoritative listing of these sources in its first paragraph of article thirty-eight. This provision serves as the primary reference point for identifying treaties, customs, and general legal principles.

257. (D) State practice and opinio juris.
The creation of customary international law requires the presence of two distinct but complementary components. First, there must be consistent and widespread state practice over a period of time. Second, this physical conduct must be accompanied by the belief that the action is legally required. This psychological element ensures that habitual actions are distinguished from those performed out of obligation.

258. (A) As subsidiary means for determining rules of law.
International legal frameworks distinguish between primary sources of law and tools used to interpret them. Judicial rulings from international courts and the academic contributions of respected legal scholars are categorized as subsidiary means. These elements do not create law directly but provide essential assistance in clarifying the existence, scope, and application of rules found in treaties or customs.

259. (C) Opinio juris sive necessitatis.
For a specific custom to reach the status of law, states must demonstrate more than just repetitive behavior. They must act with the internal conviction that their conduct is mandated by a legal rule. This specific legal belief is the subjective requirement that differentiates mere

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296. (D) The legal uncertainty in applying traditional rules to cyber warfare and autonomous weapons.
The rapid advancement of technology has created new ways of conducting war that were not envisioned when the original humanitarian treaties were written. Applying old rules to modern tools like digital attacks or robotic weaponry creates significant legal challenges. There is ongoing debate and confusion about how to maintain humanitarian standards when the methods of conflict are fundamentally changing.

297. (A) Because they may not feel bound by or be able to implement IHL norms.
Humanitarian law often struggles with groups that are not part of a national government. These organizations frequently lack the formal training, resources, or legal structure necessary to follow complex international rules. Furthermore, because they are not official parties to the treaties, they may not believe the rules apply to them, making it difficult to ensure they act humanely during fighting.

298. (B) Their dependence on state cooperation for investigations and arrests.
International courts do not have their own police forces to enforce their rulings or capture suspects. Instead, they must rely on the willingness of national governments to help with evidence gathering and the apprehension of individuals accused of crimes. When countries refuse to cooperate, the ability of these courts to deliver justice and hold people accountable is severely weakened.

299. (B) The principle of state sovereignty.
The basic idea that every nation has complete control over its own territory and internal affairs can conflict with global humanitarian standards. This principle often makes countries hesitant to allow international organizations to inspect their military actions or judge their soldiers. This desire for independent control can prevent the consistent and universal application of laws designed to protect victims of war.

300. (A) The lack of a centralized global enforcement mechanism like a police force.
One of the most significant problems in ensuring that the laws of war are followed is the lack of a global authority to enforce them. Unlike national laws, which are backed by police and courts, international rules depend on the voluntary actions of states. Without a central body to punish violators and ensure order, the effectiveness of these humanitarian protections remains inconsistent.

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CHAPTER 04
Law of Crimes

1. Which maxim encapsulates the principle of actus reus in criminal law?
(A) Ignorantia juris non excusat
(B) Actus me invito factus, non est meus actus
(C) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
(D) Volenti non fit injuria

2. Consider the following statements regarding criminal liability:
Statement I : Mens rea refers to the guilty mind or criminal intention of the accused.
Statement II : Actus reus refers to the guilty act or the physical element of the crime.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

3. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of 'constructive liability'?
(A) Responsibility resulting from one's own direct actions and deeds.
(B) Liability that is constructed by the court based on evidence.
(C) Liability for another's act based on a plan or common object.
(D) Legal responsibility for a criminal act that was not completed.

4. The principle of joint liability under Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is based on:
(A) Common object
(B) Common knowledge
(C) Common negligence
(D) Common intention

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Legal Principle)
P. Actus reus
Q. Mens rea
R. Constructive Liability
S. Individual Liability
List II : (Description)
1. Guilty mind
2. Accountability for the acts of another
3. Guilty act
4. Accountability for one's own act
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

6. 'A' and 'B' decide to commit a burglary. 'A' stands outside the house with a gun to prevent interference, while 'B' goes inside to steal. 'B' kills the owner who resists. Under the principle of constructive liability, what is 'A's liability for the murder?
(A) 'A' is not liable for murder, but only for the burglary.
(A) 'A' is not liable for murder, but only for the burglary.
(B) 'A' is liable for murder in furtherance of common intent.
(C) 'A' is liable for the abetment of murder and burglary.
(D) 'A' is liable for criminal trespass and armed burglary.

7. All of the following are essential elements for group liability under Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, EXCEPT:
(A) The existence of an unlawful assembly of five or more persons.
(B) The commission of an offence by a member of that assembly.
(C) The offence must be in prosecution of the common object of the assembly.
(D) A pre-arranged plan or meeting of minds before the incident.

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8. Which of the following statements about mens rea is incorrect?
(A) The burden of proving mens rea always lies on the accused.
(B) It is an essential element in most criminal offences.
(C) It can be in the form of intention, knowledge, or recklessness.
(D) Offences of strict liability do not require mens rea.

9. What is the effect of the maxim 'actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea'?
(A) It establishes that a guilty act alone is sufficient for criminal liability.
(B) It establishes that a guilty mind alone is sufficient for criminal liability.
(C) It establishes that a guilty act and mind must concur for a crime.
(D) It provides a general exception for acts done under legal compulsion.

10. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : In offences of strict liability, the requirement of mens rea is dispensed with.
Reason (R) : Such offences are typically related to public welfare, health, and safety, where the act itself is prohibited regardless of the actor's mental state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. What is the second stage in the commission of a crime?
(A) Intention
(B) Attempt
(C) Accomplishment
(D) Preparation

12. The term 'inchoate crime' refers to:
(A) A crime that has been fully completed.
(B) A crime that has been attempted but not completed.
(C) A crime committed by a large group of people.
(D) A crime for which the punishment is a fine only.

13. Consider the following statements regarding 'abetment':
Statement I : Abetment can be committed by instigation, conspiracy, or intentional aid.
Statement II : For an act to be abetted, the act abetted must be committed.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

14. The 'proximity rule' is a test used to determine which stage of a crime?
(A) Preparation
(B) Intention
(C) Conspiracy
(D) Attempt

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15. Consider the following statements regarding Criminal Conspiracy under Section 120A of the IPC:
(1) It requires an agreement between two or more persons.
(2) The agreement must be to do an illegal act or a legal act by illegal means.
(3) For a conspiracy to commit an offence, an overt act is always necessary.
(4) A single person can be convicted of criminal conspiracy if other conspirators are unknown.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (1) and (2) only
(B) (1), (2) and (4) only
(C) (2), (3) and (4) only
(D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

16. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Abetment by Instigation - A silently watches B commit a crime.
(B) Abetment by Conspiracy - A and B agree to

owner's consent.
(D) The delivery of property is obtained by inducement.

54. Theft is robbery if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint. This describes:
(A) The definition of Dacoity.
(B) The point at which theft becomes robbery.
(C) The offence of criminal misappropriation.
(D) The offence of extortion.

55. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Offence)
P. Theft
Q. Extortion
R. Robbery
S. Dacoity
List II : (Essential Element)
1. Five or more persons
2. Fear of instant death or hurt
3. Moving of property without consent
4. Delivery of property by inducing fear
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

56. 'A' finds a purse on the road, knowing that 'B' is the owner. Instead of returning it to 'B', 'A' decides to keep it for himself. What offence has 'A' committed?
(A) Criminal Misappropriation of Property
(B) Theft
(C) Criminal Breach of Trust
(D) Cheating

57. The key difference between Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust is:
(A) The nature of the property involved.
(B) The value of the property misappropriated.
(C) The presence of a trust or entrustment relationship.
(D) Criminal Misappropriation always involves immovable property.

58. Which of the following scenarios is an example of 'Cheating' under Section 415 of the IPC?
(A) 'A' dishonestly induces 'B' to lend him money, having no intention of repaying it.
(B) 'A' takes 'B's book from a table without B's permission.
(C) 'A', a servant, runs away with money entrusted to him by his master.
(D) 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'B' unless 'B' gives him money.

59. 'Criminal Trespass' is defined as entering into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to:
(A) Temporarily use the property without permission.
(B) Ascertain the value of the property for a future purchase.
(C) Merely pass through the property as a shortcut.
(D) Commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person.

60. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Dacoity is an aggravated form of Robbery.
Reason (R) : When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, the offence is called Dacoity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. All forms of 'house-breaking' are aggravated forms of which offence?
(A) Mischief
(B) Rioting
(C) Lurking house-trespass
(D) Affray

62. The offence of 'Dowry Death' under Section 304B of the IPC is presumed if a woman dies

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Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

26. The M'Naghten rules are associated with which general exception?
(A) Insanity
(B) Infancy
(C) Intoxication
(D) Mistake of fact

27. The defence of intoxication is available under Section 85 of the IPC only if the intoxication was:
(A) Voluntary and excessive.
(B) For the purpose of gaining courage.
(C) A result of long-term addiction.
(D) Administered against his will or without knowledge.

28. Which of the following statements concerning the right of private defence is incorrect?
(A) The right is available for defending one's body and another's body.
(B) Harm in private defence must always be less than the harm averted.
(C) The right is available for defending one's property and another's.
(D) No right exists if there is time to have recourse to public authorities.

29. 'A', a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. 'A' has committed no offence. Which general exception protects 'A'?
(A) Judicial Act (Section 77)
(B) Act done pursuant to the order of a court (Section 78)
(C) Act done by a person bound by law (Section 76)
(D) Act of a person justified by law (Section 79)

30. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Legal Maxim)
P. Doli incapax
Q. Doli capax
R. De minimis non curat lex
S. Volenti non fit injuria
List II : (Meaning)
1. The law does not concern itself with trifles
2. To a willing person, no injury is done
3. Incapable of forming criminal intent
4. Capable of forming criminal intent
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

31. A person who injures another under a mistake of fact, believing they are acting in self-defence, can claim protection under:
(A) Section 79 (Act done by a person believing himself justified by law)
(B) Section 80 (Accident in the doing of a lawful act with caution)
(C) Section 81 (Necessity to prevent a greater harm or danger)
(D) Section 96 (Things done in the exercise of private defence)

32. The defence of consent is NOT available in cases involving:
(A) A friendly boxing match.
(B) Causing death or grievous hurt.
(C) A surgical operation.
(D) Harm caused in football.

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33. 'A' sees 'Z' commit what appears to 'A' to be a murder. 'A' in good faith seizes 'Z' to bring him before authorities. 'A' has committed no offence, though 'Z' was acting in self-defence. 'A' is protected by:
(A) Mistake of Law
(B) Mistake of Fact
(C) Act of a judge
(D) Accident

34. The right of private defence of property extends to voluntarily causing death under certain circumstances. Which of the following is NOT one of those circumstances?
(A) Simple theft
(B) Robbery
(C) House-breaking by night
(D) Mischief by fire on a dwelling house

35. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and

than intention.
(C) 'Common intention' is defined under Sec 149 IPC.
(D) 'Common intention' requires a prior meeting of minds.

92. 'A' instigates 'B' to murder 'C'. 'B' refuses to do so. What is 'A's liability?
(A) 'A' is not liable for any offence.
(B) 'A' is liable for abetment to commit murder.
(C) 'A' is liable for attempt to murder.
(D) 'A' is liable for criminal conspiracy.

93. Which test for determining 'attempt' holds that the accused's act must have gone past the point where they could change their mind?
(A) Proximity Test
(B) Equivocality Test
(C) Locus Poenitentiae Test
(D) Social Danger Test

94. Which of the following is an example of 'accident' as a general exception under Section 80 of the IPC?
(A) 'A' is driving his car at an excessive speed.
(B) 'A' is playing with a loaded gun, which goes off.
(C) 'A' pushes 'B' in a crowded train, causing injury.
(D) 'A' is chopping wood with a proper axe, and the head flies off.

95. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Offence)
P. Culpable Homicide
Q. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship
R. Dowry Death
S. Sedition
List II : (Relevant IPC Section)
1. Section 124A
2. Section 304B
3. Section 299
4. Section 361
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

96. A surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient that he cannot live. The patient dies as a result of the shock. The surgeon has committed:
(A) Culpable homicide.
(B) No offence.
(C) Death by negligence.
(D) Abetment of suicide.

97. Which of the following acts does NOT fall under the definition of 'criminal force'?
(A) Pushing a person.
(B) Threatening to hit a person from a distance.
(C) Setting a dog to attack a person.
(D) Spitting on a person's face.

98. The main purpose of making terrorism a distinct offence is to address:
(A) The intent to threaten the unity or strike terror.
(B) The higher number of casualties involved.
(C) The international ramifications of the act.
(D) The use of sophisticated weaponry.

99. 'A' dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine, knowing it to be forged. Besides forgery, what offence has 'A' committed?
(A) Cheating
(B) Criminal breach of trust
(C) Using as genuine a forged document (Section 471)
(D) Mischief

100. Seven people assemble with the common object of dispossessing 'X'. One member, 'A', hits 'X' with a lathi. What is the liability of the other six members?
(A) No liability, as they did not personally hit 'X'.
(B) Liable only for unlawful assembly.
(C) Liable only for abetment.
(D) Liable for the hurt caused by 'A' under constructive liability.

101. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : In India, the reformative theory of punishment has gained significant importance, especially in juvenile justice.

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44. Which exception to Section 300 IPC deals with 'grave and sudden provocation'?
(A) Exception 2
(B) Exception 1
(C) Exception 4
(D) Exception 5

45. Consider the following acts:
(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
(2) Causing miscarriage.
(3) Wrongful confinement.
(4) Criminal breach of trust.
(5) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship.
Which of the above are covered under the definition of Offences against the human body in the IPC?
(A) (1), (2), (3) and (5)
(B) (1), (3), (4) and (5)
(C) (2), (3) and (4) only
(D) (1), (2) and (4) only

46. 'A' performs a surgery on 'B' with 'B's consent. Despite 'A's best care and skill, 'B' dies on the operation table. 'A' is protected under which general exception?
(A) Section 81 (Necessity)
(B) Section 92 (Act done in good faith for benefit without consent)
(C) Section 80 (Accident)
(D) Section 88 (Act done by consent in good faith for person's benefit)

47. In the context of the exception of insanity, 'legal insanity' requires proof that at the time of the act, the accused was:
(A) Incapable of knowing the nature or wrongfulness of the act.
(B) Suffering from any clinically diagnosed mental illness.
(C) Behaving abnormally before and after the incident.
(D) Undergoing regular psychiatric treatment and care.

48. The offence of Sedition under Section 124A of the IPC primarily punishes acts that:
(A) Criticize government policies.
(B) Excite disaffection towards the Government.
(C) Call for a change in government.
(D) Involve violence against a public servant.

49. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of a 'terrorist act' under modern anti-terrorism laws in India?
(A) Any act of violence against a political opponent.
(B) Any criminal act done with the intent to strike terror.
(C) Any act of protest against the government.
(D) Any damage to public property during a riot.

50. Waging war against the Government of India is an offence against the State punishable under which section of the IPC?
(A) Section 121
(B) Section 124A
(C) Section 131
(D) Section 153A

51. Consider the following statements about 'Sedition':
Statement I : It is an offence against the state, not against an individual public servant.
Statement II : Mere criticism of government measures, without inciting hatred or disaffection, does not amount to sedition.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

52. The fundamental ingredient of the offence of theft under Section 378 of the IPC is:
(A) The use of force or fear.
(B) A breach of a contractual duty.
(C) The property must be immovable.
(D) A dishonest intention to take property.

53. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of 'Extortion' under Section 383 of the IPC?
(A) Intentionally putting a person in fear of injury.
(B) Dishonestly inducing the person so put in fear to deliver property.
(C) The property must be taken without the

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poison C, and A procures it.
(C) Abetment by Aid - A tells B that robbing a bank is a good idea.
(D) Attempt - A buys a gun to kill B but keeps it at home.

17. 'A' procures a ladder to break into 'B's house at night to commit theft. However, 'A' is arrested while walking towards 'B's house with the ladder. At what stage of the crime is 'A'?
(A) Intention
(A) Intention
(B) Preparation
(C) Attempt
(D) Commission

18. All of the following are considered inchoate crimes under the Indian Penal Code EXCEPT:
(A) Rioting
(B) Attempt
(C) Abetment
(D) Criminal Conspiracy

19. Which statement regarding the difference between preparation and attempt is incorrect?
(A) Preparation consists in arranging means for the commission of the offence.
(B) An attempt is a direct movement towards the crime after preparations.
(C) Every preparation to commit a crime is punishable by law.
(D) The test of 'locus poenitentiae' is available at the stage of preparation.

20. Consider the following statements regarding the offence of Criminal Conspiracy:
(1) The gist of the offence is the agreement itself.
(2) It is not necessary for all conspirators to know each other.
(3) A person who joins the conspiracy mid-way is not liable for acts done before they joined.
(4) The object of the conspiracy must always be the commission of a cognizable offence.
(5) Mere agreement is sufficient for conspiracy to commit an offence, but an overt act is required for other purposes.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (1), (2) and (5)
(B) (2), (3) and (4)
(C) (1), (4) and (5)
(D) (3) and (4) only

21. The general exception of 'mistake of fact' is a valid defence under which legal maxim?
(A) Ignorantia juris non excusat
(B) Doli incapax
(C) Ignorantia facti excusat
(D) De minimis non curat lex

22. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Under the Indian Penal Code, a mistake of law is generally not a valid defence.
Statement II : Under the Indian Penal Code, a mistake of fact is a valid defence if it is made in good faith.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

23. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the defence of 'necessity'?
(A) A person stealing bread because they are hungry or poor.
(B) A person being forced to commit a crime under threat.
(C) A person causing a minor accident to avoid a major one.
(D) A ship captain jettisoning cargo to save the sinking vessel.

24. Under the Indian Penal Code, what is the age of a child who is conclusively presumed to be incapable of committing an offence (doli incapax)?
(A) Under seven years of age
(B) Under twelve years of age
(C) Under ten years of age
(D) Under fourteen years of age

25. Arrange the following stages of crime in the correct chronological order:
(1) Preparation
(2) Commission
(3) Intention
(4) Attempt

of burns or bodily injury otherwise than under normal circumstances within how many years of her marriage?
(A) Three years
(B) Five years
(C) Ten years
(D) Seven years

63. Which of the following is a necessary condition for the offence of 'Dowry Death'?
(A) It must be shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty in connection with any dowry demand.
(B) The death must be a confirmed suicide.
(C) There must be direct evidence of the husband committing the murder.
(D) The in-laws must be living in the same house.

64. The offence of 'Voyeurism' under Section 354C of the IPC primarily involves:
(A) Making unwanted physical contact.
(B) Watching or capturing the image of a woman engaging in a private act.
(C) Following a woman and attempting to contact her repeatedly.
(D) Making sexually coloured remarks.

65. Consider the following acts:
(1) Following a woman and attempting to contact her despite clear indication of disinterest.
(2) Monitoring the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other electronic communication.
(3) Sending a single friendly message on social media.
(4) Contacting a woman under the orders of a lawful authority.
Which of the above acts constitute the offence of 'Stalking' under Section 354D of the IPC?
(A) (1) only
(B) (1) and (2) only
(C) (3) and (4) only
(D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

66. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, defines a 'child' as any person below the age of:
(A) 18 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 16 years
(D) 21 years

67. Which statement regarding the amendments to the definition of 'Rape' (Section 375 IPC) is correct?
(A) Lack of physical resistance is now legally considered as consent.
(B) The definition has been made gender-neutral, applying to victims of any gender.
(C) Penetration of any object into specified orifices without consent is included.
(D) Marital rape is an absolute offence without any exception.

68. The act of throwing or attempting to throw acid on a person with the intention of causing damage or disfigurement is punishable under:
(A) Section 326
(B) Section 354
(C) Section 509
(D) Section 326A

69. What is the most significant feature of the POCSO Act regarding the recording of a child victim's statement?
(A) The statement must be recorded at the police station.
(B) The child's statement cannot be used as evidence.
(C) The statement should be recorded at a place of the child's choice.
(D) The statement must be recorded within one week.

70. Consider the following acts:
(1) Acid Attack
(2) Voyeurism
(3) Stalking
(4) Theft
(5) Sexual Harassment
Which of the above are specific offences against women introduced or redefined by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013?
(A) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
(B) (2), (3), (4) and (5)
(C) (1), (2), (3) and (5)
(D) (1), (4) and (5) only

71. The primary legislation in India that deals with drug trafficking and substance abuse is:

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(A) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
(C) The Information Technology Act, 2000
(D) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985

72. Under the NDPS Act, the severity of punishment for possession of illicit drugs often depends on:
(A) The quantity of the substance (small, commercial, or intermediate).
(B) The age of the offender.
(C) The place where the offender was arrested.
(D) Whether the offender is a repeat offender.

73. 'Counterfeiting' as an offence under the IPC primarily relates to the fraudulent imitation of:
(A) Branded clothes and accessories.
(B) Academic degrees and certificates.
(C) Indian coin and currency-notes or bank-notes.
(D) Artistic works and literature.

74. Consider the following statements regarding the NDPS Act:
Statement I : The Act prohibits the cultivation, production, possession, sale, purchase, and transport of narcotic drugs except for medical purposes.
Statement II : The Act provides for the forfeiture of property derived from or used in illicit drug trafficking.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

75. Arrange the following actions in a logical sequence of escalation for offences against public tranquility:
(1) Formation of an Unlawful Assembly
(2) Rioting
(3) Affray
(4) Use of force or violence by the Unlawful Assembly
Select the correct sequence that leads to Rioting from the options below:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 2
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 4, 1, 2

76. The minimum number of persons required to constitute an 'Unlawful Assembly' under Section 141 of the IPC is:
(A) Two
(B) Five
(C) Three
(D) Seven

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77. The key difference between 'Rioting' and 'Affray' is that:
(A) Rioting requires five or more persons, while affray requires two or more.
(B) Rioting can occur in a private place, while affray must occur in a public place.
(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
(D) Rioting always involves weapons, while affray does not.

78. Which of the following is NOT listed as a common object for an Unlawful Assembly under Section 141 of the IPC?
(A) To overawe by criminal force the Central or any State Government.
(B) To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process.
(C) To commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence.
(D) To hold a peaceful protest against a government policy.

79. 'A' and 'B' are quarrelling and fighting in a crowded market square, causing a disturbance to the public peace. They have most likely committed the offence of:
(A) Affray
(B) Rioting
(C) Assault
(D) Unlawful Assembly

80. What transforms an 'Unlawful Assembly' into 'Rioting'?
(A) The assembly grows to more than ten people.
(B) The use of force or violence in prosecution of the common object.
(C) The members of the assembly start shouting

slogans.
(D) A public servant orders the assembly to disperse.

81. The theory of punishment that aims to prevent the offender from repeating the offence by means of imprisonment or execution is known as:
(A) Deterrent theory
(B) Preventive theory
(C) Retributive theory
(D) Reformative theory

82. The principle of 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth' is the basis of which theory of punishment?
(A) Retributive theory
(B) Reformative theory
(C) Deterrent theory
(D) Expiatory theory

83. The Reformative theory of punishment focuses on:
(A) Inflicting pain on the offender as a payback.
(B) Setting an example for society to discourage crime.
(C) Rehabilitating the offender into a law-abiding citizen.
(D) Compensating the victim for their loss.

84. Which of the following is NOT a kind of punishment to which offenders are liable under Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Death
(B) Imprisonment for life
(C) Forfeiture of property
(D) Transportation for life

85. Consider the following scenario: A convict is sentenced to imprisonment. The judge also orders the convict to pay money to the person who suffered loss due to the crime. This order is an example of:
(A) A fine payable to the state.
(B) Forfeiture of the convict's property.
(C) Compensation to the victim of crime.
(D) A punitive damage award.

86. The concept of a 'Victim Compensation Scheme' is statutorily provided for under which legislation?
(A) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(C) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(D) The Constitution of India

87. Which theory of punishment seeks to create fear in the minds of potential criminals by making the punishment severe and public?
(A) Preventive theory
(B) Reformative theory
(C) Retributive theory
(D) Deterrent theory

88. 'Solitary confinement' can be awarded as part of which kind of punishment?
(A) Rigorous Imprisonment
(B) Fine
(C) Simple Imprisonment
(D) Forfeiture of property

89. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The death penalty is an example of the preventive theory in its ultimate form.
Statement II : The retributive theory is forward-looking, focusing on the future conduct of the offender.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

90. Under Section 357 of the CrPC, when can a court order compensation to be paid to a victim?
(A) When passing a judgment of conviction, irrespective of a fine.
(B) Only when a sentence of fine is imposed.
(C) Only in cases of acquittal.
(D) Only upon a separate application by the victim.

91. The distinction between 'common intention' and 'common object' is crucial. Which statement correctly highlights a key difference?
(A) 'Common intention' requires at least five persons.
(B) Liability under 'common object' is stricter

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the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.

Assertion (A) : The right of private defence commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises and it continues as long as such apprehension of danger continues.

Reason (R) : The right of private defence is not a right of reprisal or revenge, but a right of protection and prevention.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. An act done by a child between the ages of seven and twelve is not an offence if the child has not attained:
(A) The age of puberty.
(B) The ability to read and write.
(C) Physical strength for the act.
(D) Sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the conduct.

37. The fundamental difference between Culpable Homicide (Sec. 299 IPC) and Murder (Sec. 300 IPC) lies in the:
(A) Place where the offence is committed.
(B) Number of persons involved.
(C) Degree of intention or knowledge involved.
(D) Weapon used in the offence.

38. 'A' causes a cattle disease to spread among the flock of 'B', intending to cause wrongful loss to 'B'. What offence has 'A' committed?
(A) Theft
(B) Mischief
(C) Cheating
(D) Extortion

39. Consider the following statements:

Statement I : Every murder is a culpable homicide.

Statement II : Every culpable homicide is a murder.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

40. Consider the following acts:
(1) Emasculation
(2) Dislocation of a tooth
(3) A simple fracture of a bone
(4) A slap on the face causing temporary redness

Which of the above acts would constitute 'grievous hurt' under Section 320 of the IPC?
(A) (1) and (2) only
(B) (1), (2) and (3) only
(C) (2), (3) and (4) only
(D) (1) and (4) only

41. What is the key difference between Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement?
(A) Restraint applies to property, while confinement applies to persons.
(B) Wrongful confinement is a significantly lesser offence than restraint.
(C) Restraint blocks one direction; confinement blocks movement entirely.
(D) Restraint requires physical force, while confinement does not.

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42. The distinction between 'kidnapping' and 'abduction' is that:
(A) In kidnapping, consent is immaterial; in abduction, it is relevant.
(B) Kidnapping is only of a minor, while abduction can be of any person.
(C) Kidnapping is a continuing offence, while abduction is not.
(D) Kidnapping requires force, while abduction does not.

43. 'A' shakes his fist at 'Z', intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause 'Z' to believe that 'A' is about to strike 'Z'. What offence has 'A' committed?
(A) Criminal Force
(B) Hurt
(C) Battery
(D) Assault

Reason (R) : The primary goal of this theory is to rehabilitate the offender and reintegrate them into society as law-abiding citizens.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

102. Which of the following is NOT a form of abetment under the Indian Penal Code?
(A) Abetment by instigation
(B) Abetment by silent approval
(C) Abetment by intentional aid
(D) Abetment by conspiracy

103. 'A' puts his hand in the pocket of 'B' to steal, but the pocket is empty. What offence has 'A' committed?
(A) No offence.
(B) Preparation to commit theft.
(C) Assault.
(D) Attempt to commit theft.

104. The right of private defence is based on the cardinal principle that:
(A) The state cannot protect everyone at all times.
(B) Might is right.
(C) One should always seek revenge.
(D) Helping oneself is a primary duty.

105. Consider the following statements regarding offences against property:
(1) Theft requires the property to be movable.
(2) Extortion involves inducing fear to obtain delivery of property.
(3) Robbery is either a theft or an extortion.
(4) Criminal breach of trust requires an initial entrustment of property.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (1) and (2) only
(B) (1), (2) and (3) only
(C) (2), (3) and (4) only
(D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

106. Which pair represents an incorrect match between the offence and its nature?
(A) Kidnapping - A substantive offence.
(B) Abduction - A continuing offence.
(C) Wrongful Restraint - Confining within limits.
(D) Wrongful Confinement - A continuing offence.

107. The 'small quantity' and 'commercial quantity' for various narcotic drugs are specified by:
(A) The Supreme Court of India.
(B) The individual State Governments.
(C) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
(D) The Central Government through official notification.

108. The liability of a member of an unlawful assembly for an offence is established if the offence was:
(A) Committed by the leader of the assembly only.
(B) Committed in prosecution of the common object.
(C) Pre-planned by all members individually.
(D) Committed after the assembly had dispersed.

109. What is the fundamental requirement for the application of Section 34 of IPC (common intention)?
(A) A minimum of five persons.
(B) An overt act by every member of the group.
(C) A pre-arranged plan and participation in furtherance.
(D) The use of a deadly weapon.

110. Which of the following scenarios does NOT give rise to the right of private defence of the body extending to causing death?
(A) An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust.
(B) An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting.
(C) An assault causing apprehension of grievous hurt.
(D) An assault causing apprehension of simple hurt.

111. Identify which of the following are recognized punishments under the Indian Penal Code:
(1) Death
(2) Banishment from the country
(3) Imprisonment for life
(4) Forfeiture of property

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(1) Section 34 of IPC creates a substantive offence.
(2) Section 149 of IPC creates a substantive offence.
(3) Common intention under Section 34 requires a pre-arranged plan.
(4) Common object under Section 149 can develop at the spur of the moment.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (1) and (4) only
(B) (2) and (3) only
(C) (1), (2) and (3) only
(D) (2), (3) and (4) only

130. A person abets an offence. The offence is committed in consequence of the abetment, but with a different intention from that of the abettor. What is the abettor's liability?
(A) The abettor is only liable for the offence he intended to abet.
(B) The abettor is not liable as the intention was different.
(C) The abettor is liable for the offence as if he abetted it with that intention.
(D) The abettor is liable only for a fine.

131. The exception of consent to suffer harm (Section 87 IPC) does not apply to acts which are:
(A) Likely to cause death or grievous hurt.
(B) Done for the benefit of the person consenting.
(C) Offences independently of any harm which they may cause.
(D) Part of a recognized sport or game.

132. What is the defining characteristic of 'house-breaking by night'?
(A) It must involve theft of property worth more than a certain amount.
(B) It must be committed by a group of five or more persons.
(C) It must result in grievous hurt to an occupant.
(D) It must be committed after sunset and before sunrise.

133. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Sedition - Offence against the State.
(B) Dacoity - Offence against property.
(C) Forgery - Offence against the human body.
(D) Affray - Offence against public tranquility.

134. A public servant who is legally bound to keep a person in confinement corruptly or maliciously keeps that person in confinement. What offence has the public servant committed?
(A) Wrongful restraint
(B) A specific aggravated form of wrongful confinement
(C) Wrongful confinement
(D) No offence, as he is a public servant

135. Under the POCSO Act, if the accused is a person in a position of trust, such as a teacher or a doctor, the punishment for sexual assault is:
(A) The same as for a regular person.
(B) Reduced, considering their standing in society.
(C) Limited to a fine and dismissal from service.
(D) Enhanced (aggravated)

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136. The financing of illicit drug traffic, directly or indirectly, is a specific offence under the NDPS Act. This targets:
(A) The individuals providing funds for drug operations.
(B) Only the drug peddlers on the street.
(C) The end-users of the drugs.
(D) The transporters of the drugs.

137. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between 'Unlawful Assembly' and 'Rioting'?
(A) They are two independent and unrelated offences.
(B) Rioting is a necessary prerequisite for forming an assembly.
(C) Unlawful assembly is the genus, and rioting is the species.
(D) Every unlawful assembly is also a riot.

138. The rarest of rare doctrine, articulated by the Supreme Court of India, is applied to decide cases involving which punishment?
(A) Death Penalty
(B) Life Imprisonment
(C) Forfeiture of Property
(D) Solitary Confinement

139. If 'A' shakes his fist at 'B' from a distance too great for 'B' to be hit, has 'A' committed assault?
(A) Yes, because he made a gesture.
(B) Yes, if 'B' felt threatened.

120. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Theory of Punishment)
P. Deterrent
Q. Retributive
R. Preventive
S. Reformative
List II : (Core Idea)
1. Rehabilitation of the offender
2. Disablement of the offender
3. Setting an example for others
4. The offender deserves to suffer
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

121. For an agreement to amount to criminal conspiracy, it is necessary that the object of the agreement is to commit:
(A) A cognizable offence only.
(B) An offence punishable with imprisonment for more than two years.
(C) An illegal act, or a legal act by illegal means.
(D) An act against the state.

122. An act causing slight harm, which a person of ordinary sense and temper would not complain of, is not an offence by virtue of which doctrine?
(A) De minimis non curat lex
(B) Volenti non fit injuria
(C) Doli incapax
(D) Ignorantia facti excusat

123. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The right of private defence is not available against a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office.
Reason (R) : The law presumes that public servants act lawfully, and citizens have recourse to public authorities against their actions, negating the need for private defence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

124. What is the key element that distinguishes 'Mischief' (Section 425 IPC) from other property offences like theft or extortion?
(A) The element of moving the property.
(B) Intention or knowledge that the act will cause wrongful loss.
(C) The use of force or fear.
(D) The element of entrustment.

125. Which of the following acts, committed against a woman without her consent, would NOT be considered rape under the expanded definition in Section 375 of the IPC?
(A) Penetration of the mouth with the penis.
(B) Applying any part of the body to the vagina.
(C) Making sexually coloured remarks.
(D) Inserting any object into the urethra.

126. A person who makes or mends any die or instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Indian coin is punishable under the IPC. This constitutes which stage of the crime of counterfeiting?
(A) Intention
(B) Attempt
(C) Commission
(D) Preparation

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127. If an unlawful assembly of six people is ordered to disperse by a lawful command and they do not disperse, they can be held liable for:
(A) Being a member of an unlawful assembly.
(B) Rioting.
(C) Affray.
(D) Obstructing a public servant.

128. The 'Victim Compensation Scheme' under Section 357A of the CrPC is to be prepared by:
(A) The Central Government in coordination with the Supreme Court.
(B) Each State Government in coordination with the Centre.
(C) The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA).
(D) The District Legal Services Authority (DLSA).

129. Consider the following statements about group liability:

187. A person who attempts to commit suicide is punishable under the laws of India. Which of the following statements is currently accurate regarding this act?
(A) It is punishable under Section 306 of the IPC.
(B) It is punishable under Section 307 of the IPC.
(C) It is punishable under Section 309 of the IPC.
(D) This act is generally no longer punishable due to recent mental health legislation.

188. 'A' with a spade, begins to dig a hole in 'B's field, with the intention of placing a bomb there to kill 'B'. What offence has 'A' committed at this stage?
(A) Attempt to commit mischief.
(B) Criminal Trespass.
(C) Attempt to commit murder.
(D) Preparation to commit murder.

189. Which of the following scenarios would most likely be defended under the exception of 'trifles' (Section 95 IPC)?
(A) 'A' slaps 'B' during a heated argument, causing a red mark.
(B) 'A' takes a pen from 'B's desk and forgets to return it.
(C) 'A' in a crowded bus accidentally touches 'B's arm while moving.
(D) 'A' throws a stone that breaks a small windowpane of 'B's house.

190. A police officer torturing a person in custody to extract a confession commits an offence. The fact that he is a public servant:
(A) Provides him with a complete defence.
(B) Is irrelevant to his liability.
(C) Mitigates the punishment.
(D) Aggravates the offence.

191. Consider the following acts:
(1) Rioting
(2) Dacoity
(3) Affray
(4) Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion.
Which of the above acts would be considered an 'offence against public tranquility'?
(A) (1) and (3) only
(B) (1), (3) and (4) only
(C) (1), (2) and (3) only
(D) (2) and (4) only

192. Which legal principle establishes that if an act is done in furtherance of common intention, each member is liable as if done by him alone?
(A) The principle of constructive liability under Section 149 IPC.
(B) The principle of joint liability under Section 34 IPC.
(C) The principle of abetment by conspiracy.
(D) The principle of strict liability.

193. The primary difference between 'theft' and 'extortion' is the element of:
(A) Property type (movable/immovable).
(B) Consent.
(C) Value of the property.
(D) Number of offenders.

194. A law which punishes an act that was not an offence at the time of its commission is known as:
(A) An ex post facto law.
(B) A procedural law.
(C) A substantive law.
(D) A declaratory law.

195. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The right of private defence is a defensive right and not a right of aggression or punishment.
Reason (R) : The harm inflicted in self-defence must be proportionate to the harm reasonably apprehended.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. Which of the following is NOT an essential ingredient of criminal conspiracy under Section 120A IPC?
(A) An agreement between two or more persons.
(B) The agreement must be for an illegal

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(C) No, because no physical contact was made.
(D) No, because there was no present ability to apply force.

140. Consider the following ingredients:
(1) Entrustment of property or dominion over property.
(2) Dishonest misappropriation or conversion of that property.
(3) The property must be movable.
(4) The accused must be a public servant.
Which of the above are essential ingredients for the offence of 'criminal breach of trust'?
(A) (1) and (2) only
(B) (1), (2) and (3) only
(C) (1), (2) and (4) only
(D) All of the above

141. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The defence of intoxication under Section 85 of IPC is very narrow and is rarely successful.
Reason (R) : The law requires that the intoxication must be involuntary, i.e., administered to the person without his knowledge or against his will, and it must render him incapable of knowing the nature of his act.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

142. A crime is a wrong primarily against:
(A) The individual victim.
(B) A specific community.
(C) The family of the accused.
(D) The society and the State.

143. The principle that a person can be held liable for the acts of another, even without a specific common intention, if they are part of an unlawful assembly with a common object, is known as:
(A) Constructive Liability
(B) Vicarious Liability
(C) Strict Liability
(D) Corporate Criminal Liability

144. 'A' intentionally aids 'B' to commit suicide. What offence has 'A' committed?
(A) Murder
(B) Abetment of suicide
(C) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(D) No offence, as suicide is not a crime.

145. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Concept)
P. Abetment by Instigation
Q. Abetment by Conspiracy
R. Attempt
S. Preparation
List II : (Description)
1. Arranging means for crime
2. Direct movement towards crime
3. Goading or inciting to act
4. Engaging with others to do an act
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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146. A person is protected from criminal liability for an act done to avert a greater harm under the defence of:
(A) Necessity (Section 81)
(B) Accident (Section 80)
(C) Private Defence (Section 96)
(D) Consent (Section 87)

147. Which of the following injuries permanently impairs the hearing of an ear, thus constituting 'grievous hurt'?
(A) A slap on the ear causing temporary ringing.
(B) A cut on the earlobe.
(C) A blow that ruptures the eardrum, causing deafness.
(D) A loud noise causing temporary deafness.

148. The essence of the offence of Sedition is the intention to create:
(A) Disagreement with a specific law.
(B) A new political party.
(C) A petition for governmental change.
(D) Public disorder or incitement to violence.

(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

168. The distinction between 'theft' and 'criminal misappropriation' lies in:
(A) The manner in which possession of the property is initially obtained.
(B) The value of the property.
(C) Whether the property is movable or immovable.
(D) The use of force.

169. What is the minimum term of imprisonment for a person convicted of gang rape under Section 376D of the IPC?
(A) Seven years
(B) Ten years
(C) Twenty years
(D) Life imprisonment

170. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The offence of 'Dacoity' is considered a grave offence against property and public order.
Reason (R) : It involves a collective act of robbery by five or more persons, which poses a significant threat to social security.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

171. The principle of res ipsa loquitur (the thing speaks for itself) is most relevant in proving which element of a crime?
(A) Intention in a case of murder.
(B) Dishonesty in a case of theft.
(C) Agreement in a case of conspiracy.
(D) Negligence in a case under Section 304A IPC.

172. When is an abettor punished with the same punishment as the principal offender?
(A) Always, in every case of abetment.
(B) Only when the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment.
(C) Only if the abettor was present when the offence was committed.
(D) Never, the punishment for abetment is always less.

173. The right of private defence of property against theft continues till:
(A) The offender has effected his retreat with the property.
(B) The assistance of the public authorities is obtained.
(C) All of the above.
(D) The property has been recovered.

174. Which of the following is a key component of 'terrorism' as defined under Indian laws like UAPA?
(A) The act must be committed using an explosive device.
(B) The act must cause the death of a public servant.
(C) The act must be claimed by a banned organization.
(D) The act is done with an intent to threaten or strike terror.

175. Which of the following situations correctly describes Criminal Breach of Trust?
(A) 'A', a carrier, is entrusted with goods to deliver. 'A' sells them for his own profit.
(B) 'A' finds a wallet on the street and keeps it.
(C) 'A' threatens 'B' to sign a contract.
(D) 'A' takes 'B's car for a joyride without permission and returns it.

176. Consider the following acts:
(1) Using gestures intended to insult her modesty.
(2) Uttering words intended to be heard by her and insult her modesty.
(3) Disrobing her in a public place.
(4) Making a fair and polite comment on her attire.
Which of the above acts relating to a woman's modesty is an offence under the IPC?
(A) (1) and (2) only
(B) (1), (2) and (3) only
(C) (3) and (4) only
(D) All of the above

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158. The provision for compensation to victims of crime is not merely a statutory right but is also considered a part of the fundamental right to:
(A) Equality under Article 14.
(B) Freedom of speech under Article 19.
(C) Constitutional remedies under Article 32.
(D) Life and personal liberty under Article 21.

159. The doctrine of 'transferred malice' implies that:
(A) If A intends to harm B, but harms C instead, A's malice towards B is transferred to C.
(B) Malice cannot be transferred from one person to another.
(C) The accused is only liable for the harm intended, not the harm caused.
(D) The motive of the crime is transferred to another person.

160. What distinguishes 'Abduction' from 'Kidnapping'?
(A) The age of the victim.
(B) The use of force or deceitful means in abduction.
(C) Kidnapping is a continuing offence, whereas abduction is not.
(D) Abduction is only an auxiliary act, not punishable by itself.

161. A zookeeper, knowing a tiger to be ferocious, lets it loose with the intention of causing death to a person. The person is killed. What offence has the zookeeper committed?
(A) Causing death by negligence (Section 304A)
(B) Murder (under clause 4 of Section 300)
(C) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(D) Mischief

162. Forgery is the making of a false document or false electronic record with the intent to:
(A) All of the above.
(B) Cause damage or injury to the public or any person.
(C) Support any claim or title.
(D) Cause any person to part with property, or to enter into any express or implied contract.

163. A person found in possession of a 'small quantity' of a narcotic drug for personal consumption may be entitled to:
(A) A mandatory death sentence.
(B) A guaranteed government job.
(C) Immunity from prosecution if they volunteer for de-addiction.
(D) A reward for surrendering the drug.

164. In which of the following scenarios is the right of private defence NOT available?
(A) Against a person of unsound mind.
(B) Against an act by a public servant causing apprehension of death.
(C) To defend the property of a stranger against robbery.
(D) When there is sufficient time to have recourse to public authorities.

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165. Chronologically arrange the steps involved in a 'house-breaking' as an offence:
(1) Committing criminal trespass.
(2) Effecting entry into a house used as a human dwelling.
(3) Using one of the six ways of entry defined in Section 445 IPC.
(4) Having the intent to commit an offence.
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

166. A person is criminally liable for an omission only if:
(A) The omission causes great harm.
(B) There was a legal duty to act.
(C) There was a moral duty to act.
(D) The person had the physical ability to act.

167. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Mere preparation to wage war against the Government of India is not a punishable offence.
Statement II : Collecting arms or ammunition with the intention of waging war is punishable under the IPC.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

149. The illegal possession of counterfeit currency notes, knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them as genuine, is:
(A) Not an offence until they are used.
(B) A civil wrong only.
(C) A specific offence under the Indian Penal Code.
(D) An offence only if the notes are of high denomination.

150. A probationary approach to punishment is most closely aligned with which theory?
(A) Deterrent
(B) Reformative
(C) Retributive
(D) Preventive

151. Consider the following elements:
(1) There must be an unlawful assembly of five or more persons.
(2) They must have a common object.
(3) An offence must be committed by a member of that assembly.
(4) All members must have actively participated in the commission of the offence.
(5) The offence was committed in prosecution of the common object.
Which of the above elements are necessary for establishing constructive liability under Section 149 IPC?
(A) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
(B) (2), (3), (4) and (5)
(C) (1), (2), (3) and (5)
(D) (1), (3) and (5) only

152. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Criminal conspiracy to commit an offence is punishable even if no overt act is done in furtherance of the agreement.
Statement II : A conspiracy to do a legal act by illegal means requires an overt act to be punishable.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

153. A hangman who hangs a prisoner pursuant to the order of a court is exempt from criminal liability under the IPC. This is an example of:
(A) Necessity
(B) Judicial act
(C) An act done by a person justified by law
(D) An accident

154. Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of self-control by provocation, causes death. This is subject to provisos. Which of the following is NOT one of those provisos?
(A) That the provocation was verbal and not physical.
(B) That provocation is not sought by the offender.
(C) That provocation is not given by obedience to law.
(D) That provocation is not given by private defence.

155. The offence of 'sexual harassment' as defined under Section 354A of the IPC includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures.
(B) A demand or request for sexual favours.
(C) Showing pornography against the will of a woman.
(D) Following a woman and attempting to make contact.

156. The main objective of the provisions against drug trafficking is to:
(A) Punish the drug addicts.
(B) Disrupt the supply chain of illegal drugs.
(C) Generate revenue for the government from seizures.
(D) Regulate the prices of pharmaceutical drugs.

157. Which offence against public tranquility involves a fight between two or more persons in a public place that disturbs the public peace?
(A) Rioting
(B) Unlawful Assembly
(C) Affray
(D) Sedition

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177. Which statement about the punishments under the NDPS Act is incorrect?
(A) Punishments are graded based on the quantity of the drug involved.
(B) All offences under the NDPS Act are bailable.
(C) Repeat offences attract enhanced penalties.
(D) The death penalty is a possible punishment for certain aggravated offences.

178. To hold a person vicariously liable under criminal law, there must be a provision to that effect in the:
(A) Statute concerned.
(B) The Constitution of India.
(C) The Code of Criminal Procedure.
(D) The General Clauses Act.

179. A person who joins a criminal conspiracy after it has been formed is:
(A) Not liable for the conspiracy.
(B) Liable only for the acts done after he joined.
(C) Liable for all acts done, including those done before he joined.
(D) Liable only for abetment.

180. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Offence)
P. Dacoity
Q. Criminal Conspiracy
R. Rioting
S. Affray
List II : (Minimum number of persons required)
1. Two
2. Five
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-2, R-1, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-1, R-2, S-2

181. Under the Indian Penal Code, which of the following is NOT a general exception?
(A) Act of a child under seven years of age.
(B) Act done by a person of unsound mind.
(C) Act done under the influence of voluntary intoxication.
(D) Act done by consent in good faith for a person's benefit.

182. 'A' puts poison into food that is to be eaten by 'Z'. 'A' has not yet offered the food to 'Z'. At this stage, 'A' has committed:
(A) Preparation to commit murder.
(B) Attempt to murder.
(C) No offence.
(D) Abetment.

183. Consider the following statements regarding the general principles of criminal liability:
(1) An act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty.
(2) Strict liability offences require proof of both actus reus and mens rea.
(3) Vicarious liability is an exception to the rule that a person is liable for their own acts.
(4) Constructive liability fastens liability on a person for an act done by another in furtherance of a common design.
(5) Motive is a legally essential element for proving a crime.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (1), (3) and (4)
(B) (1), (2) and (5)
(C) (2), (3) and (4)
(D) (1), (4) and (5)

184. The distinction between culpable homicide and causing death by negligence lies in:
(A) The degree of knowledge or intention.
(B) The weapon used.
(C) The number of people killed.
(D) The place of the offence.

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185. The act of concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war against the Government of India is:
(A) Punishable as sedition.
(B) Not an offence.
(C) A specific offence under Section 123 of IPC.
(D) Punishable as abetment of waging war.

186. Which theory of punishment is often criticized for treating human beings as a means to an end rather than an end in themselves?
(A) Deterrent theory
(B) Reformative theory
(C) Retributive theory
(D) Expiatory theory

(5) Public flogging
Which of the above are correct?
(A) (1), (3) and (4)
(B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
(C) (1), (3), (4) and (5)
(D) All of the above

112. The offence of 'Affray' under Section 159 IPC requires:
(A) Five or more persons using force in a private place.
(B) Two or more persons fighting in a public place.
(C) Two or more persons verbally abusing each other.
(D) Five or more persons assembling with a common object.

113. An act done by a judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which in good faith he believes to be given to him by law is protected under:
(A) Section 76 (Mistake of fact)
(B) Section 77 (Act of Judge when acting judicially)
(C) Section 78 (Act done pursuant to a order of Court)
(D) Section 79 (Act done by a person justified by law)

114. 'A', a police officer, without warrant, apprehends 'Z', who has committed murder. 'A' is not guilty of the offence of wrongful confinement because:
(A) 'A' was justified by law in apprehending 'Z'.
(B) 'A' is a police officer and can arrest anyone.
(C) 'Z' did not resist the arrest.
(D) The arrest was made in public view.

115. Chronologically arrange the development of liability for an act done by a group:
(1) An offence is committed by one member of the group.
(2) Several persons form a common intention to commit a crime.
(3) All members are held liable for the criminal act.
(4) The act is done in furtherance of the common intention of all.
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

116. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The primary difference between kidnapping from India and from guardianship is the place taken from.
Statement II : The consent of a minor is a valid defence in a charge of kidnapping from guardianship.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

117. 'A' causes 'B' to go within a walled space, and locks 'B' in. 'A' has committed:
(A) Wrongful restraint
(B) Assault
(C) Wrongful confinement
(D) Criminal force

118. Which statement about culpable homicide not amounting to murder is the most accurate?
(A) It is an act done with the intention of causing only simple hurt.
(B) It is an act falling under one of the five exceptions to Sec. 300.
(C) It is an act done without any intention or knowledge of causing death.
(D) It is a synonym for causing death by negligence under Section 304A.

119. The concept of 'constructive possession' is relevant in which drug trafficking scenario?
(A) When a person is caught consuming illicit drugs.
(B) When a person is involved in financing illicit traffic.
(C) When a person is cultivating cannabis plants illegally.
(D) When a person has control over the drug without physical custody.

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purpose.
(C) The agreement may be to do a legal act by illegal means.
(D) All conspirators must know each other.

197. Which of the following is an example of 'individual liability'?
(A) A partner being held liable for fraud committed by another partner.
(B) A master being held liable for the act of his servant.
(C) 'A' single-handedly robs 'B' at gunpoint.
(D) All members of an assembly held liable for a murder by one member.

198. The offence of 'voyeurism' is an offence against:
(A) Property
(B) A person's privacy and modesty
(C) Public tranquility
(D) The State

199. When can a person's consent NOT be used as a valid defence?
(A) If the consent is given by a person under fear of injury.
(B) If the consent is given by a person of unsound mind.
(C) If the consent is given by a child under twelve years of age.
(D) All of the above.

200. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Offence)
P. Cheating
Q. Mischief
R. Criminal Trespass
S. Criminal Misappropriation
List II : (Key Element/Phrase)
1. Enticing a person to enter upon property
2. Conversion of property found
3. Deceitful inducement to deliver property
4. Causing wrongful loss or damage
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

201. Which statement best defines the 'actus reus' of a crime?
(A) The guilty intention behind the act.
(B) The motive for committing the crime.
(C) The physical act, omission, or state of affairs prohibited by law.
(D) The consequences of the criminal act.

202. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Inchoate crimes are crimes that are incomplete or have not been fully executed.
Statement II : Abetment and criminal conspiracy are examples of inchoate crimes.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

203. The 'doctrine of necessity' as a general exception is applicable when:
(A) The act is done to avoid a harm of any kind.
(B) The act is done under the orders of a superior authority.
(C) The act is done out of personal need, such as hunger or poverty.
(D) The act is done in good faith to prevent a greater harm.

204. What is the fundamental difference between assault and criminal force?
(A) Criminal force is a more serious offence than assault.
(B) Assault causes apprehension; force involves the actual application.
(C) Assault requires a weapon, while criminal force does not.
(D) Assault can only be committed against a woman.

205. The act of waging, attempting to wage, or abetting the waging of war against the Government of India is an offence against the State punishable with:
(A) Imprisonment up to ten years.
(B) Fine only.
(C) Death or imprisonment for life.
(D) Rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

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206. 'A' finds a valuable ring on the floor of a shop. He picks it up and immediately hands it over to the shop owner to find its rightful owner. 'A' has:
(A) Committed theft.
(B) Committed criminal misappropriation.
(C) Attempted to commit theft.
(D) Committed no offence.

207. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding offences against women?
(A) Dowry death applies if the death occurs within 10 years of marriage.
(B) Stalking can occur through electronic communication.
(C) Voyeurism involves capturing an image of a woman in a private act.
(D) Acid attack is a specific offence with severe punishment.

208. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act makes a distinction between possession for consumption and trafficking. This affects:
(A) The type of drug involved.
(B) The quantum of punishment.
(C) The jurisdiction of the court.
(D) The definition of the offence.

209. For an assembly to be designated as an 'unlawful assembly', its common object must be one of those specified in:
(A) Section 34 of the IPC.
(B) Section 141 of the IPC.
(C) Section 120A of the IPC.
(D) Section 159 of the IPC.

210. Which theory of punishment underlies the idea of victim-offender mediation and restorative justice?
(A) Reformative/Restorative Theory
(B) Retributive Theory
(C) Deterrent Theory
(D) Preventive Theory

211. Which of the following elements are NOT required to prove individual criminal liability for a completed crime?
(A) A voluntary act or omission (actus reus).
(B) The presence of a guilty mind (mens rea).
(C) The involvement of at least one other person.
(D) The concurrence of actus reus and mens rea.

212. A person who intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of a thing, is said to:
(A) Attempt the thing.
(B) Conspire to do the thing.
(C) Prepare to do the thing.
(D) Abet the thing.

213. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The defence of insanity under Section 84 of the IPC is concerned with legal insanity, not medical insanity.
Reason (R) : The law only provides an exception if the cognitive faculties of the accused were so impaired that he was incapable of knowing the nature or wrongfulness of his act.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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214. The key ingredient that elevates culpable homicide to murder under the first clause of Section 300 IPC is:
(A) Intention to cause bodily injury likely to cause death.
(B) Intention of causing death.
(C) Knowledge that the act is likely to cause death.
(D) Knowledge that the act is imminently dangerous.

215. Consider the following acts:
(1) Waging war against the Government of India.
(2) Rioting in a public place.
(3) Sedition.
(4) Assaulting a public servant to deter him from discharge of his duty.
Which of the above would fall under the category of offences against the State?
(A) (1) and (3) only
(B) (1), (3) and (4) only

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(C) (2) and (4) only
(D) (1) and (2) only

216. Which of the following is an example of 'Robbery' by causing fear of instant hurt?
(A) 'A' holds a pistol to 'B's head and demands his wallet.
(B) 'A' sends a letter to 'B' threatening harm if money isn't left.
(C) 'A' picks 'B's pocket in a crowd.
(D) 'A' takes money from an employer's box without permission.

217. The offence of 'stalking' under Section 354D of the IPC has an exception if the conduct was pursued for the purpose of:
(A) Fostering a personal relationship the accused believed was welcome.
(B) Expressing romantic interest in a socially acceptable manner.
(C) Preventing or detecting crime by an authorized person.
(D) Gathering information for a news report.

218. What is the primary purpose of classifying drugs into 'small' and 'commercial' quantities under the NDPS Act?
(A) To differentiate between a drug addict and a drug trafficker.
(B) To determine the price of the drug in the illicit market.
(C) To facilitate international reporting requirements.
(D) To decide which court will try the case.

219. When force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object, every member of such assembly is guilty of:
(A) Assault
(B) Affray
(C) Battery
(D) Rioting

220. The idea that punishment should be proportionate to the crime is a central tenet of which theory of punishment?
(A) Deterrent Theory
(B) Retributive Theory
(C) Reformative Theory
(D) Preventive Theory

221. Which of the following correctly pairs a concept with its legal meaning?
(A) Actus Reus - The motive of the crime.
(B) Mens Rea - The physical act of the crime.
(C) Constructive Liability - Liability for another's act due to common design.
(D) Inchoate Crime - A fully completed criminal act.

222. An 'attempt' to commit a crime begins where 'preparation' to commit it ends. This transition is determined by which of the following tests?
(A) The Proximity Test
(B) The Locus Poenitentiae Test
(C) The Equivocality Test
(D) All of the above

223. Which of the following is NOT a valid ground for exercising the right of private defence of the body extending to causing death?
(A) An assault causing apprehension of simple hurt by a slap.
(B) An assault causing apprehension of rape.
(C) An assault causing apprehension of grievous hurt.
(D) An assault causing apprehension of kidnapping.

224. Which of the following statements about Culpable Homicide and Murder is INCORRECT?
(A) All murders are culpable homicides.
(B) Culpable homicide is always committed with intent to cause death.
(C) The exceptions listed in Sec. 300 IPC reduce murder to homicide.
(D) Probability of death distinguishes between the two.

225. Chronologically arrange the escalation of trespass:
(1) Criminal Trespass
(2) House-breaking
(3) Lurking House-trespass
(4) Simple Trespass (civil)
Select the sequence from least to most aggravated criminal offence from the options below:
(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3

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(2) Abetment
(3) Criminal Conspiracy
(4) Culpable Homicide
(5) Riot
Which of the above are recognized 'inchoate crimes' under the IPC?
(A) (1), (2) and (3)
(B) (1), (4) and (5)
(C) (2), (3) and (4)
(D) All of the above

246. The defence of consent given by a child under 12 years of age is:
(A) A valid defence in all cases.
(B) Not a valid consent in law.
(C) A valid defence only for acts not causing grievous hurt.
(D) Valid if given in the presence of a guardian.

247. A key difference between kidnapping and abduction is that:
(A) Kidnapping is a continuing offence, while abduction is not.
(B) Kidnapping is always for ransom, while abduction is not.
(C) Abduction is only of minors, while kidnapping is of any person.
(D) Abduction is a continuing offence, from one place to another.

248. The essence of the offence of 'sedition' lies in:
(A) The intention to excite disaffection against the Government.
(B) The act of criticizing the Prime Minister.
(C) The act of protesting peacefully against a policy.
(D) The act of damaging public property.

249. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Section 34 IPC - Common Intention
(B) Section 149 IPC - Common Object
(C) Section 159 IPC - Rioting
(D) Section 120A IPC - Criminal Conspiracy

250. The modern approach to punishment, which is a blend of different theories, is often referred to as:
(A) The integrative or synthetic theory
(B) The theory of retribution
(C) The theory of deterrence
(D) The theory of prevention

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The bedrock of criminal liability rests on the confluence of two fundamental principles: a voluntary act, termed 'actus reus', and a blameworthy state of mind, known as 'mens rea'. The maxim 'actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea' encapsulates this doctrine, signifying that an act alone does not make a person guilty unless it is accompanied by a guilty mind. The 'actus reus' refers to the physical component of the crime—the commission of a forbidden act or the omission of a mandated duty. For liability to arise, this act must be voluntary. 'Mens rea', the mental element, encompasses a spectrum of states, including intention, knowledge, recklessness, and negligence. Intention signifies a conscious objective to cause a specific result, whereas knowledge implies an awareness of the consequences of an act. Recklessness involves foreseeing a potential risk and proceeding with the act, while negligence denotes a failure to exercise the standard of care a reasonable person would in a similar situation. While most serious crimes require the proof of both elements, certain statutory offenses, often termed strict liability offenses, may dispense with the 'mens rea' requirement, holding an individual liable based solely on the commission of the 'actus reus' for reasons of public welfare or safety.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what is the primary significance of the maxim 'actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea'?
(A) It establishes that only the physical act is necessary for criminal liability.
(B) It underscores the necessity of a guilty mind accompanying a wrongful act for criminality.
(C) It prioritizes the mental element over the physical act in all criminal cases.
(D) It introduces the concept of strict liability where the mental state is irrelevant.

252. Which of the following best differentiates 'intention' from 'knowledge' as forms of 'mens rea' described in the paragraph?
(A) Intention involves a desire for a result, while

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(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

235. The concept that a criminal act should be punished by the state to maintain social order represents the core of:
(A) Civil Law
(B) Tort Law
(C) Administrative Law
(D) Criminal Law

236. For a group to be held liable under 'common intention' (Sec 34 IPC), it is essential that:
(A) Each member of the group commits the same act.
(B) The criminal act is done by one member in furtherance of intention.
(C) The group consists of five or more people.
(D) The group has a common object to disturb public peace.

237. 'A' instigates a child 'B' (aged 6 years) to steal a mobile phone from 'C'. 'B', being legally incapable, takes the phone. What is 'A's liability?
(A) 'A' is not liable as the main act was not an offence.
(B) 'A' is liable for abetment of theft.
(C) 'A' is liable for theft as if he had committed it himself.
(D) 'A' is liable only for conspiracy.

238. Which general exception is based on the idea that the law does not compel a person to do what they cannot possibly perform?
(A) Mistake of fact
(B) Act of a child
(C) Impossibility
(D) Necessity

239. 'Permanent privation of the sight of either eye' is an example of what kind of injury under the IPC?
(A) Grievous Hurt
(B) Simple Hurt
(C) Assault
(D) Criminal Force

240. Which of the following acts would constitute 'Mischief' under the IPC?
(A) Taking someone's book without asking.
(B) Voluntarily burning a public bus.
(C) Threatening to damage someone's property.
(D) Deceiving someone into giving you money.

241. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Every culpable homicide is not murder.
Reason (R) : An act may amount to culpable homicide if it falls under any of the exceptions to murder provided in Section 300 of the IPC.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

242. The offence of counterfeiting Indian currency notes is an offence against:
(A) The State and public economy
(B) Property
(C) Public tranquility
(D) The human body

243. When a court imposes a sentence of fine, it may direct that in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment. This imprisonment shall be:
(A) Rigorous only.
(B) Simple only.
(C) Of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced.
(D) For a fixed term of six months, regardless of the offence.

244. The provision for compensation to victims under Section 357A CrPC is particularly aimed at victims who:
(A) Are wealthy and do not need financial assistance.
(B) Have successfully prosecuted the accused on their own.
(C) Have already received full compensation from the accused.
(D) Have suffered loss or injury and require rehabilitation.

245. Consider the following:
(1) Attempt

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be established by mere membership in an unlawful assembly.

(B) Common intention applies to five or more persons, whereas common object applies to two or more.

(C) Common intention relates to property offenses, while common object relates to offenses against the body.

(D) Common intention is a form of individual liability, whereas common object is a form of group liability.

259. As per the description of 'common object', what condition makes a member of an unlawful assembly liable for an offense committed by another member?

(A) The member must have personally aided the commission of the act.

(B) The offense must have been committed in prosecution of the assembly's common object.

(C) The member must have been aware of the specific act to be committed.

(D) The member must have joined the assembly after the crime was committed.

260. The paragraph implies that group and constructive liability are exceptions to which general rule of criminal law?

(A) The principle of individual liability, where a person is responsible only for their own acts.

(B) The rule that all crimes must have both actus reus and mens rea.

(C) The rule that punishments must be proportional to the crime.

(D) The principle that all accused persons are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The progression of a crime is typically understood through four stages: intention, preparation, attempt, and commission. While the mere intention to commit a crime is not punishable, the law intervenes at certain preliminary stages, classifying them as 'inchoate crimes'. These are offenses that are incomplete or have not reached their final intended outcome. The primary inchoate crimes are abetment, criminal conspiracy, and attempt. Abetment involves the instigation, conspiracy, or intentional aiding of the commission of an offense. The abettor is held liable even if the abetted act is not committed. Criminal conspiracy is defined by an agreement between two or more persons to do an illegal act, or a legal act by illegal means. The essence of conspiracy is the agreement itself, and in most cases, an overt act is not necessary to establish guilt, except for conspiracies to commit an offence. Attempt, the third stage, is the most direct step towards the commission of the crime. It is an act done with intent to commit a crime, forming part of a series of acts which would constitute its actual commission if not interrupted. It is often described as the 'penultimate act' and is punishable because it poses a direct threat and demonstrates a clear criminal intent to cause harm.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the source, at which of the four stages of a crime does criminal liability generally begin?

(A) At the stage of intention, as it is the origin of the crime.

(B) Only upon the final commission of the crime.

(C) At the stage of preparation, as it is the first physical manifestation.

(D) At the stages of preparation, attempt, or conspiracy, not mere intention.

262. What is described as the essential element of the offense of criminal conspiracy?

(A) The successful completion of the intended illegal act.

(B) The agreement between persons to commit an illegal act.

(C) The act of instigating another person to commit a crime.

(D) The interruption of the act before its final commission.

263. How does the paragraph define 'abetment'?

(A) An act done with the intent to commit a crime which is interrupted.

(B) An agreement between two or more people to do an illegal act.

(C) The instigation, conspiracy, or intentional aiding of an offense.

(D) The final and successful completion of a

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knowledge involves an awareness of its certainty.
(B) Intention relates to recklessness, while knowledge relates to negligence.
(C) Intention is the highest form of 'mens rea', while knowledge is not considered 'mens rea'.
(D) Intention and knowledge are synonymous terms for the mental element of a crime.

253. The source suggests that strict liability offenses are an exception to the general rule. What is the primary justification mentioned for such offenses?
(A) To simplify the process of prosecution for all crimes.
(B) To punish individuals for their thoughts alone.
(C) To protect public welfare or safety in specific statutory contexts.
(D) To ensure that every wrongful act results in imprisonment.

254. Based on the paragraph, which of the following scenarios would most likely not satisfy the 'actus reus' requirement for a crime?
(A) A person consciously driving a car over the speed limit.
(B) A lifeguard who deliberately refrains from saving a drowning person.
(C) A person who dishonestly takes another's property.
(D) A person who, during an epileptic seizure, strikes another person.

255. The paragraph describes 'mens rea' as encompassing a spectrum of mental states. Which state is characterized by foreseeing a potential risk but choosing to proceed anyway?
(A) Intention
(B) Knowledge
(C) Recklessness
(D) Negligence

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

While criminal liability is fundamentally individual, the principles of group and constructive liability extend culpability to persons for acts committed by others. This represents a significant departure from the basic tenet that a person is liable only for their own actions. Constructive liability is imposed when a criminal act is done by one person in furtherance of a common intention shared by several persons; in such cases, each person is deemed to have committed the act. The essence of this principle, often associated with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, is the presence of a pre-arranged plan and a prior meeting of minds. Another facet of group liability is encapsulated in the concept of common object, under Section 149 of the IPC. Here, if an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, every person who was a member of the same assembly at that time is guilty of that offence. The key distinction lies in the fact that 'common intention' requires a pre-arranged plan and active participation, whereas 'common object' does not require a prior meeting of minds and mere membership in the unlawful assembly at the time of the crime is sufficient to attract liability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the core principle underlying constructive liability as described in the source?
(A) An individual is held liable only for the criminal acts they personally perform.
(B) An individual can be held liable for the acts of another if a common intention is shared.
(C) A person's mere presence at a crime scene is sufficient for conviction.
(D) Liability is determined solely by the severity of the crime committed.

257. According to the paragraph, what is the crucial element required to establish liability for 'common intention'?
(A) Spontaneous participation in a criminal act.
(B) Membership in a large group of people.
(C) The commission of the offense by every member of the group.
(D) The presence of a pre-arranged plan among the participants.

258. The source highlights a key distinction between 'common intention' and 'common object'. Which statement accurately reflects this difference?
(A) Common intention requires active participation, while common object can

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(D) The court automatically applies all possible exceptions to a case.

270. A person acting under a 'mistake of fact' may be exonerated from criminal liability. How does the source qualify this exception?
(A) The mistake must be one of law, not fact.
(B) The mistake must be shared by at least one other person.
(C) The mistake must lead to a justifiable, not excusable, act.
(D) The mistake must be reasonable and relate to fact, not law.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Offences against the human body occupy a significant portion of the penal code, reflecting the law's primary concern with protecting personal safety and physical integrity. These offenses are structured hierarchically, with the severity determined by the degree of harm caused and the 'mens rea' of the offender. At the apex of this hierarchy are unlawful homicides: murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The distinction between these two is notoriously fine and hinges on the specific mental state of the accused. While both involve causing the death of a human being, murder requires a higher degree of 'mens rea', such as an intention to kill or an intention to cause bodily injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. Culpable homicide involves a lesser degree of 'mens rea', such as the knowledge that the act is likely to cause death. Below these fatal offenses lies a spectrum of non-fatal crimes, including causing death by negligence, which is distinct due to its emphasis on a rash or negligent act rather than intention or knowledge. Further down the scale are offenses like hurt, grievous hurt, wrongful restraint, and wrongful confinement, each defined by specific elements related to the nature of injury or the restriction of liberty, thus creating a comprehensive framework for penalizing acts that violate bodily autonomy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary factor that distinguishes 'murder' from 'culpable homicide not amounting to murder' according to the source?
(A) The type of weapon used to cause the death.
(B) The location where the death occurred.
(C) The degree and nature of the 'mens rea' of the accused.
(D) The social status of the victim and the accused.

272. Based on the paragraph, how is 'causing death by negligence' differentiated from culpable homicide?
(A) It results in more severe punishment than culpable homicide.
(B) It is characterized by a rash or negligent act rather than intention or knowledge.
(C) It applies only when the victim does not die.
(D) It is considered a non-fatal offense against the human body.

273. Which of the following is presented in the paragraph as being at the top of the hierarchy of offenses against the human body?
(A) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
(B) Hurt and grievous hurt.
(C) Causing death by negligence.
(D) Unlawful homicides, such as murder.

274. The source mentions a spectrum of non-fatal offenses. Which pair of offenses is related to the restriction of liberty rather than physical injury?
(A) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
(B) Hurt and grievous hurt.
(C) Murder and culpable homicide.
(D) Intention and knowledge.

275. An inference that can be drawn from the paragraph is that the legal system:
(A) treats all acts causing harm to the human body equally.
(B) is primarily concerned with punishing property crimes over personal crimes.
(C) uses a graded approach to penalize offenses based on intent and severity of harm.
(D) considers the mental state of the offender to be irrelevant in offenses against the body.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Offences against property are designed to protect an individual's rights concerning their possessions.

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criminal objective.

264. The source refers to 'attempt' as the 'penultimate act'. What does this imply?
(A) It is an act that is completely disconnected from the final crime.
(B) It is a stage of crime that is never punishable by law.
(C) It is synonymous with the preparation stage of a crime.
(D) It is the last act necessary for the commission of the crime before it is completed.

265. Based on the passage, why are inchoate crimes like attempt and conspiracy made punishable?
(A) Because they demonstrate a clear criminal intent and pose a direct threat.
(B) Because they always result in significant harm to society.
(C) Because they are easier to prove than completed offenses.
(D) Because the law aims to punish individuals for their thoughts and intentions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian Penal Code carves out a set of 'General Exceptions' which operate to absolve an individual from criminal liability even if they have committed an act that would otherwise constitute an offense. These exceptions are founded on the principle that while the 'actus reus' and 'mens rea' may be present, certain accompanying circumstances justify or excuse the act, rendering it non-criminal. These exceptions can be broadly categorized into two types: excusable and justifiable. Excusable exceptions arise when the accused lacks the requisite 'mens rea' due to a specific condition, such as mistake of fact (not law), accident, infancy (doli incapax), or insanity. In these cases, the person is not considered blameworthy. Justifiable exceptions, on the other hand, occur when the act is technically a crime but is sanctioned by law under the circumstances to prevent a greater harm. This category includes acts done by judicial officers in the discharge of their duties, acts of necessity, communication made in good faith, and acts done in the exercise of the right of private defense. A crucial procedural aspect is that the burden of proving that their case falls within one of these exceptions lies upon the accused.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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266. What is the fundamental function of the 'General Exceptions' as described in the paragraph?
(A) To increase the punishment for certain offenses.
(B) To provide circumstances under which an otherwise criminal act is not punishable.
(C) To define new categories of crimes against the state.
(D) To establish the procedural rules for a criminal trial.

267. According to the source, what is the primary distinction between excusable and justifiable exceptions?
(A) Excusable acts are committed by children, while justifiable acts are committed by adults.
(B) Excusable acts lack 'mens rea', while justifiable acts are sanctioned by law to prevent greater harm.
(C) Excusable acts relate to property, while justifiable acts relate to the person.
(D) Excusable acts carry a lesser punishment, while justifiable acts result in complete acquittal.

268. Which of the following would be classified as an 'excusable' exception based on the paragraph?
(A) An act committed by a person who is legally insane.
(B) An act done in the exercise of the right of private defense.
(C) An act done by a judge in their official capacity.
(D) An act committed out of necessity to avoid a more significant evil.

269. The paragraph states that the burden of proving that their case falls within one of these exceptions lies upon the accused. What does this procedural rule imply?
(A) The prosecution does not need to prove the guilt of the accused.
(B) The accused is presumed guilty until they prove their innocence.
(C) The accused must present evidence to support their claim for an exception.

226. What is the fundamental difference between 'theft' and 'cheating'?
(A) Theft: no consent; cheating: consent by deception.
(B) Theft relates to movable property; cheating relates to immovable.
(C) Theft requires force, while cheating does not.
(D) Theft is by a stranger; cheating is by a known person.

227. Under the POCSO Act, failure to report the commission of a sexual offence against a child is:
(A) Not an offence, as there is no duty to report.
(B) An offence only if the person is a guardian.
(C) A specific offence punishable under the Act.
(D) Considered an abetment of the main offence.

228. Consider the following statements about 'punishment':
(1) The deterrent theory aims to discourage potential criminals.
(2) The retributive theory is based on the principle of revenge.
(3) The preventive theory aims to disable the offender.
(4) The reformative theory aims to rehabilitate the offender.
(5) The Indian legal system exclusively follows the retributive theory.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
(B) (1), (3), (4) and (5)
(C) (2), (3) and (5) only
(D) (1) and (4) only

229. 'A', a public servant, is authorized to apprehend 'Z'. 'B', knowing 'A' is a public servant, obstructs 'A' from carrying out the arrest. 'B' has committed an offence against:
(A) Public tranquility
(B) The human body
(C) The lawful authority of public servants
(D) Property

230. A group of four friends conspire to rob a bank. This agreement in itself constitutes the offence of:
(A) Unlawful assembly
(B) Criminal conspiracy
(C) Preparation to commit dacoity
(D) Abetment by conspiracy

231. An act done by a person who, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing that he is doing what is wrong or contrary to law, is protected under:
(A) Section 82 IPC (Infancy)
(B) Section 85 IPC (Intoxication)
(C) Section 81 IPC (Necessity)
(D) Section 84 IPC (Insanity)

232. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : In 'robbery', the element of force or fear must be present.
Statement II : In 'extortion', the fear of harm is not necessarily instant.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

233. The offence of promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, etc., is punishable under:
(A) Section 124A IPC
(B) Section 295A IPC
(C) Section 153A IPC
(D) Section 505 IPC

234. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I : (Term)
P. Entrustment
Q. Taking out of possession
R. Inducement
S. Annoyance
List II : (Associated Offence)
1. Criminal Trespass
2. Cheating
3. Theft
4. Criminal Breach of Trust
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

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The penal code elaborately defines various forms of dishonest interference with property. 'Theft' is a primary offense, defined by the dishonest intention to take movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent. The key ingredients are dishonesty and the moving of the property. 'Extortion' is distinct from theft and occurs when a person intentionally puts another in fear of any injury and thereby dishonestly induces them to deliver any property or valuable security. Here, the element of fear and induced delivery, rather than simple taking, is central. These offenses can be aggravated based on circumstances. 'Robbery' is an aggravated form of either theft or extortion. It is considered robbery if, in committing theft, the offender voluntarily causes or attempts to cause death, hurt, or wrongful restraint. Similarly, extortion becomes robbery if the offender is in the presence of the victim and puts them in fear of instant harm. When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, the offense is elevated to 'dacoity'. This demonstrates a legislative scheme where the severity of the punishment increases with the level of force and the number of offenders involved.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What essential element distinguishes 'theft' as described in the paragraph?
(A) The dishonest moving of movable property without consent.
(B) The use of violence or fear to obtain the property.
(C) The property must be immovable, such as land or a building.
(D) The act must be committed by a group of five or more people.

277. According to the source, how is 'extortion' fundamentally different from 'theft'?
(A) Extortion involves movable property, whereas theft involves immovable property.
(B) Theft requires a dishonest intention, whereas extortion does not.
(C) Theft is an aggravated form of extortion.
(D) Extortion involves inducing delivery through fear, while theft involves taking without consent.

278. Under what circumstance does 'theft' become 'robbery' as explained in the passage?
(A) When the value of the stolen property is exceedingly high.
(B) When the offender uses or attempts to use force or cause fear of instant harm during the act.
(C) When the stolen property is later returned to the owner.
(D) When the act is committed without any dishonest intention.

279. The paragraph defines 'dacoity' as an aggravated form of which offense?
(A) Theft
(B) Extortion
(C) Robbery
(D) Mischief

280. What is the key numerical criterion that elevates robbery to the level of dacoity?
(A) The involvement of two or more persons.
(B) The involvement of three or more persons.
(C) The involvement of the victim and one offender.
(D) The conjoint commission by five or more persons.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The criminal justice system provides special protection to women and children, recognizing their potential vulnerability to certain forms of crime. The penal code contains specific offenses and has been amended over time to address violence and exploitation directed against them. For women, the law criminalizes a range of acts beyond general offenses. These include specific sexual offenses like rape, which has seen its definition broadened to be more victim-centric, as well as newly introduced crimes such as sexual harassment, stalking, and voyeurism, which target specific violations of privacy and dignity. Offenses related to marriage, such as cruelty by a husband or his relatives (Section 498A) and dowry death (Section 304B), address harms occurring within the domestic sphere. For children, the legal framework is designed to offer heightened protection. The law stringently punishes sexual offenses against minors and criminalizes acts like child trafficking, child labour, and abandonment.

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(A) They are primarily non-violent crimes with minor consequences.
(B) They are usually committed by single individuals without any support.
(C) They have a positive impact on the national economy by creating an informal market.
(D) They are often manifestations of larger, organized criminal networks.

294. The source describes counterfeiting as a direct assault on a nation's economy. Why is this the case?
(A) It encourages people to save more money.
(B) It undermines public trust in financial instruments like currency.
(C) It increases the government's tax revenue.
(D) It helps in regulating the flow of money in the market.

295. How does the paragraph characterize the scope of 'drug trafficking'?
(A) It is limited only to the sale of prohibited substances.
(B) It is limited only to the consumption of prohibited substances.
(C) It includes a wide range of activities from cultivation to distribution.
(D) It refers only to the trafficking of prescription drugs.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The culmination of the criminal justice process is the imposition of punishment, which serves multiple objectives as articulated through various penal theories. These theories provide the philosophical justification for sentencing offenders. The 'deterrent' theory posits that punishment prevents crime by instilling fear of consequences, both in the specific offender (specific deterrence) and the general public (general deterrence). The 'retributive' theory, rooted in the concept of 'just deserts', argues that punishment is a necessary and morally just response to a crime, proportional to the harm caused. In contrast, the 'preventive' theory aims to protect society by physically incapacitating the offender, typically through imprisonment, thus preventing them from committing further crimes. A more modern and rehabilitative approach is found in the 'reformative' theory, which seeks to transform the offender into a law-abiding citizen through education, treatment, and counseling. Alongside these punishment theories, contemporary criminal jurisprudence has increasingly emphasized the needs of crime victims. The principle of 'compensation to the victims of crime' is a manifestation of this shift. It is a form of restorative justice that aims to mitigate the financial and emotional harm suffered by the victim, holding the offender or the state responsible for providing restitution, thereby acknowledging the victim's place in the justice process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Which theory of punishment is based on the principle of 'just deserts' and proportionality?
(A) Deterrent theory
(B) Preventive theory
(C) Reformative theory
(D) Retributive theory

297. What is the primary goal of the 'reformative' theory of punishment?
(A) To transform the offender into a law-abiding citizen.
(B) To inflict maximum pain on the offender.
(C) To permanently remove the offender from society.
(D) To create fear of punishment in the general public.

298. The concept of 'general deterrence' aims to achieve which of the following outcomes?
(A) Preventing a specific offender from repeating a crime.
(B) Discouraging the general public from committing crimes.
(C) Compensating the victim for their loss.
(D) Rehabilitating the offender through counseling.

299. How does the paragraph characterize the principle of 'compensation to the victims of crime'?
(A) As a traditional form of punishment for the offender.
(B) As a form of restorative justice to mitigate the victim's harm.
(C) As an alternative to imprisoning the

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287. According to the paragraph, what is the core element of the offense of 'sedition'?
(A) The act of physically overthrowing the government.
(B) The act of providing state secrets to a foreign power.
(C) The act of inciting hatred or disaffection towards the government.
(D) The act of refusing to pay taxes to the government.

288. How does the source primarily define 'terrorism'?
(A) As any act of violence committed by a group of people.
(B) As the use of violence to intimidate civilians with a political or ideological motive.
(C) As a property crime aimed at causing economic loss to the state.
(D) As a non-violent protest against government policies.

289. What distinguishes terrorism from ordinary crimes, according to the passage?
(A) The use of a specific type of weapon.
(B) The fact that it is always committed by a single individual.
(C) The guarantee of a lesser punishment for the offender.
(D) Its larger objective of undermining state stability and creating fear.

290. The paragraph mentions 'waging war against the Government of India' as a very serious offense. What kind of acts does it primarily involve?
(A) Hostile acts of a military nature.
(B) Acts of peaceful civil disobedience.
(C) Acts of public criticism against the government.
(D) Acts of financial fraud against the state.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Among the sophisticated crimes that threaten economic stability and public health are drug trafficking and counterfeiting. Drug trafficking refers to the illegal trade, including the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of substances that are legally controlled or prohibited. This transnational crime poses a multifaceted threat, fostering addiction, fueling organized crime, and undermining public health systems. The legal framework governing it is typically stringent, focusing on disrupting the supply chain from producer to consumer and imposing severe penalties based on the quantity and type of narcotic substance involved. Parallelly, counterfeiting presents a direct assault on a nation's economy and the public's trust in its financial instruments. This offense primarily involves the creation and circulation of fake currency, but can also extend to other valuable documents. The crucial 'mens rea' for the crime of using counterfeit currency is the knowledge that the currency is fake and the fraudulent intent to pass it off as genuine, thereby causing wrongful loss to another person or the state. Both drug trafficking and counterfeiting are not merely individual transgressions but are often manifestations of larger criminal networks, requiring specialized enforcement and international cooperation to combat effectively, due to their profound impact on national security and economic integrity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary focus of the legal framework against drug trafficking as described in the source?
(A) Providing medical treatment to drug addicts.
(B) Regulating the sale of prescription medications.
(C) Disrupting the supply chain and imposing severe penalties.
(D) Legalizing the cultivation of all narcotic substances.

292. According to the paragraph, what is the essential 'mens rea' for the offense of using counterfeit currency?
(A) The knowledge of the currency's falsity and the intent to use it as genuine.
(B) The mere possession of a fake currency note.
(C) The act of accidentally receiving a fake note from someone.
(D) The intention to report the fake currency to the authorities.

293. Which of the following is highlighted as a common characteristic of both drug trafficking and counterfeiting?

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passed, the use of force is no longer justified, as the primary goal is prevention and not punishment.

36. (D) Sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the conduct.
Children between the ages of seven and twelve are subject to a rebuttable presumption regarding their criminal capacity. An act committed by such a child is not an offence if they have not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of their conduct. The court must evaluate whether the child understood that their actions were wrong at the time the act was committed.

37. (C) Degree of intention or knowledge involved.
The distinction between culpable homicide and murder is determined by the specific level of mental state associated with the act. While both involve the causing of death, murder requires a higher degree of probability that death will occur or a more direct intention to kill. Culpable homicide covers cases where the risk of death is likely, but the certainty or specific intent does not meet the criteria for murder.

38. (B) Mischief
Mischief is an offence committed when a person causes the destruction of property or any change in it that diminishes its value or utility. This must be done with the intention or knowledge that it will cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or any person. Spreading a disease among livestock to cause financial loss to the owner is a classic example of this criminal act against property.

39. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Culpable homicide is the broader category of offences involving the killing of a human being. Murder is a specific, more severe form of culpable homicide that meets higher standards of intent or risk. Therefore, while every instance of murder is legally classified as a culpable homicide, not every culpable homicide is considered murder. Some homicides may be reduced in severity due to specific exceptions defined in the law.

40. (B) (1), (2) and (3) only
Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code lists specific types of injuries that are legally classified as grievous hurt. These include permanent impairments such as emasculation, the dislocation of a tooth, and the fracture of a bone. Minor injuries, such as temporary redness from a slap, do not meet the criteria for this classification. Grievous hurt involves injuries that pose a more significant threat to the victim's physical integrity.

41. (C) Restraint blocks one direction; confinement blocks movement entirely.
Wrongful restraint occurs when a person is prevented from moving in a specific direction where they have a legal right to go. In contrast, wrongful confinement involves a total restraint of liberty, where the person is kept within certain circumscribed limits. While the former limits movement in one path, the latter restricts movement in every direction. This distinction is fundamental to determining the severity and nature of the criminal offence.

42. (A) In kidnapping, consent is immaterial; in abduction, it is relevant.
Kidnapping involves the removal of a person from legal guardianship or from the country, where the victim's consent is legally irrelevant. Abduction, however, involves taking a person away through force or deceit. In cases of abduction, the presence or absence of consent by the victim is a crucial factor in determining whether the offence has been committed. Furthermore, kidnapping is a substantive act while abduction is often a continuing process.

43. (D) Assault
Assault is an offence committed when a person makes a gesture or preparation that causes another to apprehend that criminal force is about to be used against them. Shaking a fist at someone with the intent to create a fear of an immediate strike is a clear example. It does not require actual physical contact, as the primary element is the creation of a reasonable belief of impending force.

44. (B) Exception 1
Exception 1 to Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code addresses cases where culpable homicide is not considered murder. This applies when the offender causes death while being deprived of the power of self-control due to grave and sudden

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offender.

(D) As a method to deter the general public from crime.

300. A judge sentences a serial offender to a long term of imprisonment, stating that the primary purpose is to protect society from their future actions. Which theory of punishment is the judge primarily applying?

(A) Preventive

(B) Retributive

(C) Reformative

(D) Compensatory

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Actus me invito factus, non est meus actus
This legal maxim translates to the principle that an act done by a person against their will is not actually their act. It underscores the necessity of a voluntary physical movement or omission for criminal liability to be established. In legal systems, this physical element is known as actus reus. Without a conscious exercise of will, a person cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a deed.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Criminal liability generally requires the concurrence of a physical act and a specific mental state. The mental element, characterized as a guilty mind or criminal intention, is referred to as mens rea. Simultaneously, the physical element or the prohibited act itself is known as actus reus. Both components must coexist to satisfy the fundamental requirements for establishing most crimes under the legal framework of modern criminal justice systems.

3. (C) Liability for another's act based on a plan or common object.
Constructive liability occurs when a person is held responsible for a criminal act committed by someone else. This legal principle applies when the crime is performed in prosecution of a common object or in furtherance of a shared plan. It extends accountability beyond the individual perpetrator to all participants involved in the collective endeavor. Such liability ensures that all contributors to a criminal enterprise face equal legal consequences.

4. (D) Common intention
Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code establishes the principle of joint liability among multiple participants. This provision is fundamentally based on a shared mental state known as common intention. It requires a prior meeting of minds and a pre-arranged plan before the criminal act is executed. Under this doctrine, every person involved is held equally responsible for the final outcome as if they committed it alone.

5. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Criminal law concepts are categorized based on physical acts and mental states. Actus reus represents the guilty act while mens rea signifies the guilty mind. Constructive liability involves being held accountable for the actions of another person based on a shared purpose. Conversely, individual liability focuses on accountability for one's own direct deeds. These principles form the foundational structure for determining various forms of criminal responsibility in jurisprudence.

6. (B) 'A' is liable for murder in furtherance of common intent.
When several persons engage in a criminal act with a shared purpose, the principle of joint liability applies. Even if one participant only provides support or guards the exterior, they are responsible for the acts committed by others in furtherance of that shared goal. If a killing occurs during the execution of the planned crime, all participants are held liable for the resulting murder under Section 34.

7. (D) A pre-arranged plan or meeting of minds before the incident.
Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code establishes constructive liability for members of an unlawful assembly consisting of five or more persons. Key elements include the commission of an offence by a member in prosecution of the assembly's common object. Unlike common intention, this provision does not require a prior meeting of minds or a pre-arranged plan, as the shared object can develop at the scene of the incident.

8. (A) The burden of proving mens rea always lies on the accused.
In criminal prosecutions, the prosecution generally bears the burden of proving all essential elements of a crime, including the mental state of the accused. Mens rea constitutes intention, knowledge, or recklessness and is required for most offences. While certain exceptions like strict liability exist where the mental state is not considered, the responsibility for establishing the

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existence of a guilty mind remains with the state throughout the trial.

9. (C) It establishes that a guilty act and mind must concur for a crime.
The legal maxim actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea signifies that an act does not make a person guilty unless their mind is also guilty. This principle underscores the requirement for the physical act and the criminal intent to occur simultaneously. Criminal liability is generally not imposed if either the prohibited act or the corresponding mental state is absent during the commission of the alleged offence.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Strict liability offences represent an exception to the general rule requiring a guilty mind for criminal responsibility. These offences typically involve matters of public welfare, health, or safety where the primary goal is to enforce regulatory standards. In such instances, the act itself is prohibited regardless of the actor's intention or knowledge. Therefore, proof of the prohibited act is sufficient to establish legal liability for the defendant.

11. (D) Preparation
The commission of a crime typically progresses through four distinct stages. It begins with the formation of a criminal intention, followed by the stage of preparation where the offender arranges the necessary means. After preparation, the offender makes a direct movement towards the crime, known as an attempt. The final stage is the actual accomplishment or completion of the illegal act as originally planned by the individual perpetrator.

12. (B) A crime that has been attempted but not completed.
An inchoate crime refers to an offence that is unfinished or merely initiated. These crimes involve conduct that constitutes steps toward the commission of another crime, such as an attempt, conspiracy, or abetment. Even though the ultimate intended harm has not been fully realized, the law punishes these actions because they demonstrate criminal intent and pose a significant danger to society and maintaining public order.

13. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Abetment occurs when a person instigates, conspires, or intentionally aids another in the commission of a crime. Under the legal framework of the Indian Penal Code, the offence of abetment is substantive and independent. This means that a person can be held liable for abetting a crime even if the act abetted is never actually carried out by the person who was being encouraged or assisted.

14. (D) Attempt
The proximity rule is a judicial test applied to distinguish between the preparation for a crime and a criminal attempt. It evaluates how close the accused came to completing the offence. If the act is sufficiently near to the final accomplishment of the intended crime, it is legally classified as an attempt. This distinction is vital because preparation is generally not punishable, whereas a criminal attempt is.

15. (B) (1), (2) and (4) only
Criminal conspiracy involves an agreement between two or more persons to perform an illegal act or a legal act by illegal means. For conspiracies specifically intended to commit an offence, the agreement itself constitutes the crime without requiring an overt act. Furthermore, a person can be convicted even if the identities of the other conspirators remain unknown, provided the existence of a criminal agreement is established.

16. (B) Abetment by Conspiracy - A and B agree to poison C, and A procures it.
Abetment by conspiracy requires a shared agreement between individuals to commit an illegal act, followed by an overt act performed in pursuance of that agreement. In this scenario, the mutual agreement to poison someone, combined with the act of procuring the poison, satisfies the legal requirements for this offence. Other forms of abetment involve different elements, such as active instigation or providing intentional assistance.

17. (B) Preparation
Preparation involves the arrangement of measures or tools necessary for committing a crime. At this stage, the individual has not yet made a direct movement toward the actual

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The overarching legislative intent is to create a deterrent effect and provide a robust legal recourse against the exploitation and abuse of these groups. This specialized focus acknowledges that generic provisions may be insufficient to combat the unique social and physical threats faced by women and children, thereby reinforcing the state's commitment to their safety and well-being.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the underlying rationale for creating special legal provisions for women and children, as suggested by the source?
(A) To acknowledge and address their specific vulnerabilities to certain types of crime.
(B) To provide them with privileges not available to other citizens.
(C) To simplify the criminal code by creating separate categories.
(D) To ensure that they are punished more leniently for any offenses they commit.

282. According to the paragraph, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a specific offense against women?
(A) Dowry death
(B) Common assault
(C) Stalking
(D) Voyeurism

283. The source indicates that the definition of rape has been broadened. What is the stated purpose of this change?
(A) To make the definition more complex and harder to prove.
(B) To make the law more victim-centric.
(C) To make the definition more focused on the offender's intent.
(D) To reduce the number of reported cases.

284. Which offenses mentioned in the paragraph specifically address harm occurring within a domestic or marital context?
(A) Cruelty by a husband and dowry death.
(B) Stalking and voyeurism.
(C) Child trafficking and child labour.
(D) Sexual harassment and rape.

285. What is the overarching legislative intent behind the specialized laws for women and children?
(A) To generate more revenue through fines.
(B) To test new legal theories and concepts.
(C) To deter exploitation and provide robust legal recourse.
(D) To replace all general provisions of the penal code.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Offences against the state are considered particularly grave as they directly challenge the authority, sovereignty, and security of the nation. These crimes are not aimed at an individual but at the state as a whole, seeking to destabilize its government and disrupt public order. The most serious among these is 'waging war against the Government of India', which involves hostile acts of a military nature. Another significant offense is sedition, which penalizes acts, words, or representations that bring or attempt to bring hatred or contempt, or excite disaffection towards the government established by law. The core of these offenses lies in the intention to subvert the state's existence. In a similar vein, 'terrorism' constitutes a grave threat to national security. While often having its own specialized legislation, the concept of terrorism involves the use of violence and intimidation, particularly against civilians, with the intent to strike terror in the populace or a section thereof. The primary motive is often political, religious, or ideological, aimed at coercing the government or intimidating the public. These acts are differentiated from ordinary crimes by their larger objective of undermining the state's stability and creating a climate of fear, thereby justifying the stringent penal measures prescribed for them.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Why are offences against the state considered particularly grave?
(A) Because they always involve financial loss to the government.
(B) Because they are committed by foreign nationals exclusively.
(C) Because they only target high-ranking government officials.
(D) Because they directly threaten the authority and security of the nation.

render the individual incapable of understanding the nature or the wrongfulness of their conduct.

27. (D) Administered against his will or without knowledge.
Section 85 of the Indian Penal Code provides a defence for acts committed while the person was in a state of intoxication. However, this protection is strictly limited to cases of involuntary intoxication. The individual must prove that the intoxicating substance was administered without their knowledge or against their will. Furthermore, the intoxication must have rendered them incapable of knowing the nature or wrongfulness of the act.

28. (B) Harm in private defence must always be less than the harm averted.
The right of private defence allows individuals to protect their own body or property, as well as those of others. While the law requires that no more harm should be inflicted than is necessary for the purpose of defence, there is no absolute requirement that the harm caused must be less than the harm averted. However, the right is unavailable if public authorities could be contacted.

29. (C) Act done by a person bound by law (Section 76)
Section 76 of the Indian Penal Code protects individuals who commit an act because they are bound by law to do so, or because they believe themselves to be bound by law due to a mistake of fact. A soldier acting under the lawful commands of a superior officer in conformity with the law is shielded from criminal liability. This ensures that persons fulfilling legal duties are protected.

30. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Legal maxims define various capacities and defences within criminal law. Doli incapax refers to the inability to form criminal intent, while doli capax denotes the capacity to do so. De minimis non curat lex signifies that the law ignores trivial matters. Volenti non fit injuria states that a person who consents to a risk cannot claim injury. These principles provide the foundational framework for legal adjudication.

31. (A) Section 79 (Act done by a person believing himself justified by law)
Section 79 of the Indian Penal Code provides a defence for a person who does an act which they believe, in good faith and by reason of a mistake of fact, to be justified by law. When a person acts in self-defence based on a mistaken but reasonable belief of the circumstances, they are protected. This ensures that individuals acting under genuine misconceptions of fact are not unjustly punished.

32. (B) Causing death or grievous hurt.
The defence of consent is subject to significant legal limitations, particularly regarding the severity of the harm inflicted. Generally, a person cannot legally consent to suffer death or grievous hurt. This restriction ensures that individuals cannot bypass criminal laws intended to protect human life and bodily integrity. While consent is valid for minor injuries in sports or medical procedures, it is invalid for serious physical harm.

33. (B) Mistake of Fact
A mistake of fact occurs when a person acts under a genuine and reasonable misconception of the existing circumstances. If an individual intervenes in what appears to be a crime, believing their actions are justified by law, they may claim protection under the general exceptions. This defence is available if the mistake was made in good faith, ensuring that well-intentioned citizens are not penalized for errors in factual perception.

34. (A) Simple theft
The right of private defence of property allows for the use of force, including causing death, only in specific aggravated circumstances. These include robbery, house-breaking by night, and mischief by fire on a dwelling. Simple theft does not fall into this category because the threat to safety is considered less severe. In such cases, the use of lethal force is not legally justified under the established criminal statutes.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The right of private defence is a protective measure intended to prevent harm rather than a tool for seeking retribution. It begins immediately when there is a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body or property. The right continues only as long as this threat persists. Once the danger has

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execution of the offence. Procuring a ladder and walking toward the target location indicates that the person is still in the process of organizing the means. Therefore, the conduct has not yet crossed the legal threshold into an attempt.

18. (A) Rioting
Inchoate crimes are those that are incomplete or preparatory in nature, such as attempt, abetment, and criminal conspiracy. These offences are punishable even if the ultimate criminal objective is not achieved. Rioting, however, is a substantive offence that requires the actual use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly. It represents a completed criminal act against public tranquility rather than a preliminary stage.

19. (C) Every preparation to commit a crime is punishable by law.
Preparation generally involves arranging the means for a crime and is typically not punishable because the individual still has the opportunity to abandon the plan. This period of potential withdrawal is known as locus poenitentiae. While specific preparations, such as those for waging war or dacoity, are criminalized, most preparatory acts do not incur liability until they progress into the stage of a criminal attempt.

20. (A) (1), (2) and (5)
The essence of criminal conspiracy is the agreement to commit an illegal act. It is not mandatory for every conspirator to be aware of the detailed identity of all other members. While a mere agreement is sufficient when the goal is the commission of an offence, other types of illegal objectives require an overt act to establish liability. These principles ensure that collective criminal planning is adequately addressed.

21. (C) Ignorantia facti excusat
The legal maxim ignorantia facti excusat signifies that ignorance or mistake of fact may serve as a valid excuse for a criminal act. This principle is incorporated into the Indian Penal Code, allowing individuals to avoid liability if they committed the act under a genuine and reasonable misconception of the facts. It contrasts with the rule that ignorance of the law does not provide a valid defence.

22. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Under criminal law, a distinction is made between mistakes regarding facts and mistakes regarding the law. A mistake of fact is considered a valid defence if the act was performed in good faith and with a reasonable belief in the circumstances. However, a mistake of law generally does not excuse a person from criminal liability, as individuals are presumed to know and understand the legal statutes.

23. (D) A ship captain jettisoning cargo to save the sinking vessel.
The defence of necessity applies when an individual performs an act to prevent a greater harm or danger, even if that act would otherwise be a crime. A classic illustration involves a ship captain who decides to throw cargo overboard to lighten the vessel and prevent it from sinking. Such an action is justified because the loss of property is less significant than the potential lives saved.

24. (A) Under seven years of age
The Indian Penal Code recognizes the doctrine of doli incapax, which presumes that very young children lack the mental capacity to form criminal intent. Specifically, a child under the age of seven years is conclusively presumed to be incapable of committing any offence. This absolute immunity from criminal liability reflects the legal understanding that children at this developmental stage cannot distinguish between right and wrong.

25. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The commission of a crime follows a logical progression of stages. The process begins with the formation of a criminal intention in the offender's mind. This is followed by the preparation stage, where the individual gathers tools or makes arrangements. Next is the attempt, which is a direct act toward the crime. Finally, the sequence concludes with the successful commission or completion of the criminal act.

26. (A) Insanity
The M'Naghten rules provide the standard legal test for determining the defence of insanity in criminal cases. These rules establish that a person is not criminally responsible if, at the time of the act, they suffered from a defect of reason caused by a disease of the mind. This impairment must

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provocation. To qualify, the provocation must not have been sought by the offender or given by anything done in obedience to the law or in the exercise of private defence.

45. (A) (1), (2), (3) and (5)
The Indian Penal Code categorizes offences based on the nature of the harm inflicted. Offences against the human body include acts that directly impact physical safety and personal liberty, such as culpable homicide, causing miscarriage, wrongful confinement, and kidnapping. These differ from offences against property, such as criminal breach of trust, which focus on financial or material loss rather than direct physical harm to an individual.

46. (D) Section 88 (Act done by consent in good faith for person's benefit)
Section 88 protects individuals who perform an act in good faith and for the benefit of another person with their consent. This exception is particularly relevant for medical professionals performing surgeries. If a surgeon exercises proper care and skill, they are not criminally liable if a patient dies during the procedure. This ensures that essential services can be provided without the constant fear of criminal prosecution for accidents.

47. (A) Incapable of knowing the nature or wrongfulness of the act.
Legal insanity requires proof that the accused suffered from a mental impairment at the exact time the act was committed. This impairment must be so severe that it rendered the person incapable of understanding what they were doing or that their actions were contrary to the law. Medical insanity or a general diagnosis of mental illness is not sufficient on its own to excuse an individual from criminal liability.

48. (B) Excite disaffection towards the Government.
Sedition is an offence that targets acts bringing or attempting to bring hatred, contempt, or disaffection toward the government established by law. This can be achieved through words, signs, or visible representations. The law distinguishes between inciting rebellion and legitimate criticism of government measures. The primary concern is the potential for public disorder and the preservation of state stability against acts that encourage or promote internal hostility.

49. (B) Any criminal act done with the intent to strike terror.
Modern anti-terrorism laws define a terrorist act based on the underlying intent rather than just the nature of the physical deed. A terrorist act is any criminal activity performed with the specific goal of striking terror in the people or threatening the unity and integrity of the nation. This encompasses a wide range of violent actions designed to destabilize society or coerce the government through fear and intimidation.

50. (A) Section 121
Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code addresses the most serious offences against the State. It punishes any person who wages war against the Government of India, attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of war. These acts are considered fundamental threats to national security and sovereignty. Due to the gravity of these offences, the law provides for the highest penalties, including death or life imprisonment.

51. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Sedition is legally classified as an offence against the State rather than a personal grievance against an official. It focuses on acts that incite hatred or disaffection towards the government. Crucially, the law protects the right to criticize government policies or measures, provided such expressions do not encourage violence or public disorder. This distinction ensures that political discourse is maintained while safeguarding the state from subversive actions.

52. (D) A dishonest intention to take property.
The offence of theft is primarily defined by the presence of a dishonest intention at the time of taking the property. This mental state involves the intent to cause wrongful gain to oneself or wrongful loss to another. The act must involve moving movable property out of the possession of another person without their consent. Without this specific fraudulent motive, the physical act does not constitute theft under the criminal law.

53. (C) The property must be taken without the owner's consent.

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influencing the actions of the primary perpetrator of the offence.

103. (D) Attempt to commit theft.
An attempt occurs when a person does an act toward the commission of a crime with the intent to commit it, even if the completion is impossible. Reaching into a pocket to steal constitutes a direct movement toward theft. The fact that the pocket was empty does not absolve the person of liability for the attempt. The law punishes such acts because they demonstrate clear criminal intent and represent the execution of a prohibited plan.

104. (A) The state cannot protect everyone at all times.
The right of private defence is based on the practical reality that the state cannot provide immediate protection to every citizen in every situation. Therefore, individuals are granted the legal right to use necessary force to protect their own bodies and property, as well as those of others. This right is intended as a preventive measure for self-preservation and is only available when there is no immediate opportunity to seek help from public authorities.

105. (D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
Offences against property in the Indian Penal Code are defined by specific characteristics such as the nature of the property and the method of taking it. Theft involves movable property taken without consent, while extortion relies on the delivery of property through fear. Robbery is an aggravated version of either of these acts involving violence. Criminal breach of trust is unique because it requires an initial relationship where the property was entrusted to the offender.

106. (C) Wrongful Restraint - Confining within limits.
Wrongful restraint is an offence that involves obstructing a person so as to prevent them from proceeding in any direction in which they have a legal right to go. It does not necessarily involve keeping a person within certain limits; that is the defining characteristic of wrongful confinement. The distinction is between blocking a single path and restricting all movement. Understanding these differences is essential for the correct classification of offences against personal liberty.

107. (D) The Central Government through official notification.
The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act empowers the Central Government to specify the exact weights that constitute small and commercial quantities for various drugs. These quantities are published through official notifications and are subject to periodic updates based on drug trends. This system ensures uniformity in the application of the law across the country and allows the judiciary to apply the appropriate graded penalties based on the specific amount of the substance.

108. (B) Committed in prosecution of the common object.
A member of an unlawful assembly is held liable for a crime committed by another member if the act was performed in prosecution of the shared common object. Alternatively, liability exists if the members knew that such an offence was likely to be committed in the pursuit of that object. This principle of constructive liability ensures that all participants in an illegal gathering are accountable for the foreseeable consequences of their collective actions.

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109. (C) A pre-arranged plan and participation in furtherance.
Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code applies when a criminal act is performed by several persons in furtherance of their common intention. The essential requirement is a prior meeting of minds and a shared plan among the participants. Every person who contributes to the execution of the crime, even if their specific act is minor, is held equally responsible for the final result as if they had committed the act alone.

110. (D) An assault causing apprehension of simple hurt.
The right of private defence of the body extends to causing death only in situations involving severe threats. These include assaults that create a reasonable apprehension of death, grievous hurt, rape, kidnapping, or unnatural lust. Simple hurt, such as a minor blow or threat, does not justify the use of lethal force. The law requires that the defensive action must be proportionate to the threat faced to prevent the misuse of this right.

111. (A) (1), (3) and (4)

lurking trespass because of the calculated and forced nature of the intrusion into the victim's home.

62. (D) Seven years
Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code creates a legal presumption regarding the death of a woman under suspicious circumstances. If a woman dies due to burns or bodily injury within seven years of her marriage, it may be treated as a dowry death. This timeframe is critical for invoking the legal provisions that shift the focus toward whether the deceased was subjected to cruelty for dowry demands.

63. (A) It must be shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty in connection with any dowry demand.
For a conviction of dowry death, the prosecution must establish a direct link between the death and previous harassment. It must be demonstrated that the woman was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or relatives in connection with demands for dowry. Crucially, this treatment must have occurred soon before her death. These elements are essential to satisfy the statutory requirements under Section 304B of the IPC.

64. (B) Watching or capturing the image of a woman engaging in a private act.
Voyeurism is a criminal offence that targets the violation of a woman's privacy. It involves the act of watching or capturing images of a woman while she is engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually expect privacy. The law also covers the dissemination of such images. This offence was introduced to address intrusive and non-consensual surveillance, emphasizing the protection of individual dignity and personal boundaries.

65. (B) (1) and (2) only
Stalking involves a pattern of behavior where a person repeatedly follows or contacts another person against their wishes. Under the Indian Penal Code, this includes following a woman and attempting to foster personal contact despite a clear indication of disinterest. Additionally, monitoring a woman's use of electronic communications like email or the internet also constitutes stalking. This law aims to protect individuals from persistent harassment and unwanted surveillance in daily life.

66. (A) 18 years
The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act is a specialized legislation designed to protect minors from various forms of sexual exploitation. For the purposes of this Act, a child is defined as any person who has not attained the age of eighteen years. This definition is consistent with international standards and ensures that all individuals under this age receive the legal protections and specialized procedures provided by the statute.

67. (C) Penetration of any object into specified orifices without consent is included.
Recent amendments have significantly expanded the legal definition of rape under the Indian Penal Code. The scope now includes the non-consensual penetration of the vagina, mouth, urethra, or anus by any part of the body or by an object. This change moves away from the older, more restrictive definitions that focused solely on penile penetration. These updates reflect a modern understanding of sexual violence and provide broader protection for victims.

68. (D) Section 326A
Section 326A was introduced into the Indian Penal Code to specifically address the gravity of acid attacks. This provision punishes the act of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by the use of acid or other corrosive substances. The law recognizes the permanent physical and psychological damage caused by such acts. Consequently, it carries severe penalties, including a minimum term of imprisonment and mandatory fines to be paid directly to the victim.

69. (C) The statement should be recorded at a place of the child's choice.
The POCSO Act includes several child-friendly provisions to minimize the trauma experienced by victims during the legal process. One significant feature is that the child's statement should be recorded at a place of their choice, such as their residence. This is intended to provide a comfortable environment for the child. Furthermore, the recording should be done by a female police officer who is not wearing a police uniform.

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Extortion involves the delivery of property by a person who has been put in fear of injury. Unlike theft, where the property is taken without consent, extortion involves obtaining the victim's consent through inducement and intimidation. The offender intentionally places the victim in fear to force them to hand over valuable security or property. Therefore, the transfer of property is a result of coerced and involuntary consent.

54. (B) The point at which theft becomes robbery.
Robbery is an aggravated form of theft or extortion. Theft becomes robbery if the offender voluntarily causes or attempts to cause death, hurt, or wrongful restraint during the commission of the act or while carrying away the stolen property. This escalation occurs when the offender uses violence or immediate threats to facilitate the crime. The presence of these specific factors transforms a simple property offence into robbery.

55. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Property offences are distinguished by their specific elements and the number of participants involved. Theft involves the moving of movable property without consent. Extortion requires the delivery of property through the inducement of fear. Robbery is characterized by the use of instant violence or threats during the act. Dacoity is a specialized form of robbery that must be committed by five or more persons acting together.

56. (A) Criminal Misappropriation of Property
Criminal misappropriation occurs when a person dishonestly takes or converts property for their own use. This often happens when an individual finds property and keeps it despite knowing the owner or failing to take reasonable steps to find them. Unlike theft, the initial possession of the property is not necessarily wrongful, but the subsequent decision to retain and use the property dishonestly constitutes the criminal offence against the owner.

57. (C) The presence of a trust or entrustment relationship.
The primary distinction between criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust lies in the relationship between the parties. Criminal breach of trust requires that the offender was initially entrusted with the property or had dominion over it. In criminal misappropriation, there is no such prior trust or agreement; the property often comes into the offender's possession by chance or without a specific transfer of responsibility.

58. (A) 'A' dishonestly induces 'B' to lend him money, having no intention of repaying it.
Cheating involves the fraudulent or dishonest inducement of a person to deliver property or perform an act they would not otherwise do. The essence of the offence is the deception practiced by the offender. If a person obtains a loan by falsely promising repayment while harboring no such intention, they have committed cheating. This differentiates it from other property crimes that rely on theft, force, or the abuse of trust.

59. (D) Commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person.
Criminal trespass is defined by the unlawful entry onto property in another's possession with a specific criminal intent. The offender must intend to commit a crime or to intimidate, insult, or annoy the person in possession. Mere unauthorized entry without such intent may be a civil wrong but does not constitute the criminal offence. The presence of the forbidden motive is what transforms the act into a punishable crime.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dacoity is legally defined as a robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons acting conjointly. It is considered an aggravated form of robbery due to the collective nature of the act, which poses a greater threat to public safety and order. Every member of the group, including those present and aiding, is held liable for the offence. The minimum number of participants is the defining characteristic of dacoity.

61. (C) Lurking house-trespass
House-breaking is an aggravated form of lurking house-trespass where the offender effects entry or exit through specific unauthorized methods. These methods include using openings not intended for human entrance, using force, or employing threats. While all house-breaking involves criminal trespass into a human dwelling, the law treats it as more serious than simple

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78. (D) To hold a peaceful protest against a government policy.
Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code lists specific illegal objectives that make an assembly unlawful. These include using force to overawe the government, resisting the law, or committing offences like mischief or trespass. However, holding a peaceful protest is a fundamental right and does not constitute an unlawful common object. An assembly only becomes unlawful when its members collectively intend to perform one of the prohibited acts specified in the statute.

79. (A) Affray
An affray is committed when two or more persons engage in a fight in a public place, resulting in the disturbance of the public peace. The key elements are the public nature of the location and the actual occurrence of a fight that affects the tranquility of the surrounding area. Unlike rioting, which requires five or more participants, an affray can involve as few as two individuals and specifically targets localized public disorder.

80. (B) The use of force or violence in prosecution of the common object.
The defining factor that elevates an unlawful assembly to rioting is the actual application of force or violence. An unlawful assembly consists of individuals sharing a prohibited common object. When any member of that assembly uses physical force to achieve that objective, every member becomes liable for rioting. This transition marks a shift from a mere gathering with illegal intent to the active execution of violence, necessitating harsher legal penalties for the group.

81. (B) Preventive theory
The preventive theory of punishment focuses on disabling the offender to ensure they cannot commit further crimes. This is achieved through methods like long-term imprisonment, forfeiture of the means to commit crime, or, in extreme cases, the death penalty. The primary goal is the protection of society by physically removing the threat posed by the offender. This theory prioritizes the safety of the collective over the individual rehabilitation of the perpetrator.

82. (A) Retributive theory
The retributive theory is based on the concept of justice as a form of moral payback. It holds that the punishment should be equivalent to the harm caused by the crime, reflecting the ancient principle of an eye for an eye. The focus is on the moral culpability of the offender rather than the future prevention of crime. This theory suggests that the offender deserves to suffer in proportion to the wrong they have committed.

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83. (C) Rehabilitating the offender into a law-abiding citizen.
The reformative theory of punishment views crime as a social disease and the offender as a person in need of treatment. It focuses on changing the character and behavior of the criminal through education, training, and psychological support. The goal is to return the offender to society as a productive and law-abiding citizen. This approach prioritizes rehabilitation over retribution or deterrence, seeking to address the root causes of criminal conduct.

84. (D) Transportation for life
Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code lists the specific types of punishments that can be imposed on offenders. These currently include death, imprisonment for life, rigorous or simple imprisonment, forfeiture of property, and fines. Transportation for life was a historical form of punishment that involved sending convicts to overseas penal colonies. It has been abolished and replaced by life imprisonment in the modern Indian legal system, reflecting changes in penal philosophy.

85. (C) Compensation to the victim of crime.
Compensation involves an order for the offender to pay a sum of money to the victim to cover losses or injuries resulting from the crime. This is distinct from a fine, which is paid to the state as punishment. The objective of compensation is to provide some form of relief or restoration to the person who suffered. It reflects a growing emphasis within the criminal justice system on addressing the needs and rights of victims.

86. (B) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
The Code of Criminal Procedure provides the statutory framework for the implementation of victim compensation schemes in India. Specifically, Section 357A requires every state

government to coordinate with the central government to prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to victims. This ensures that victims of crime receive financial assistance for their rehabilitation and medical expenses, especially in cases where the offender cannot be identified or prosecuted.

87. (D) Deterrent theory
The deterrent theory of punishment aims to prevent future crimes by creating fear in the minds of both the offender and the general public. It suggests that if the punishment is sufficiently severe and certain, it will discourage others from committing similar acts. This theory uses the offender as an example to demonstrate the negative consequences of criminal behavior. The focus is on the utility of punishment in maintaining social order through intimidation.

88. (A) Rigorous Imprisonment
Solitary confinement is a severe form of punishment that involves the total isolation of a prisoner from other inmates. Under the Indian Penal Code, it can only be awarded as part of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment. The law imposes strict limits on the duration and frequency of solitary confinement to prevent excessive psychological harm. It is intended to be a more intensive form of punishment for those convicted of serious offences.

89. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The death penalty represents the ultimate application of the preventive theory by permanently ensuring the offender cannot commit another crime. In contrast, the retributive theory is backward-looking, as it focuses on providing a just punishment for past deeds rather than influencing future behavior. These theories represent different philosophical foundations for the justification of punishment, with prevention focusing on social safety and retribution focusing on moral desert for the committed act.

90. (A) When passing a judgment of conviction, irrespective of a fine.
Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure empowers courts to order the payment of compensation to victims during the passing of a judgment. This can be done even if no fine is imposed as part of the sentence. The court considers the nature of the loss or injury suffered by the victim when determining the amount. This provision ensures that the welfare of the victim is considered as part of the final judicial outcome.

91. (D) 'Common intention' requires a prior meeting of minds.
A fundamental distinction between common intention and common object lies in the requirement for prior planning. Common intention, under Section 34 of the IPC, necessitates a pre-arranged plan and a meeting of minds before the act is committed. In contrast, a common object under Section 149 does not require such prior agreement and can be formed at the moment of the incident. This difference impacts how group liability is established and proven.

92. (B) 'A' is liable for abetment to commit murder.
Abetment is a substantive and independent offence that is completed once the instigation, conspiracy, or aid occurs. The liability of the abettor does not depend on whether the person abetted actually commits the intended crime. If someone encourages another to commit murder, they are guilty of abetment even if the other person refuses to carry out the act. This ensures that those who promote criminal activity are held legally accountable for their influence.

93. (C) Locus Poenitentiae Test
The locus poenitentiae test is used to determine the exact point where a preparatory act becomes a criminal attempt. It focuses on whether the accused has reached a stage where they can no longer withdraw from the crime. If the individual still has the opportunity to change their mind and abandon the act, they remain in the preparation stage. Once they cross this threshold, the act is legally classified as a punishable attempt.

94. (D) 'A' is chopping wood with a proper axe, and the head flies off.
Section 80 of the Indian Penal Code provides a defence for acts committed by accident or misfortune. To qualify, the act must be performed without criminal intention, in a lawful manner, by lawful means, and with proper care and caution. If a person using a proper tool with due care causes an injury because of a mechanical

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failure, it is considered a non-punishable accident. This protects individuals from liability for truly unforeseen and unavoidable events.

95. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The Indian Penal Code categorizes various crimes and their corresponding sections to define specific offences. Culpable homicide is defined in Section 299, while kidnapping from lawful guardianship is covered under Section 361. Dowry death is a specialized offence found in Section 304B, and sedition is addressed in Section 124A. Understanding these mappings is essential for the correct application of criminal law to different types of illegal conduct and their respective legal consequences.

96. (B) No offence.
Section 93 of the Indian Penal Code protects communications made in good faith for the benefit of the person to whom they are made. If a doctor informs a patient of their condition in a professional and honest manner, they are not liable for any harm that results from the news, such as shock. This exception ensures that professionals can fulfill their duties without being prosecuted for the unintended negative emotional or physical reactions of others.

97. (B) Threatening to hit a person from a distance.
Criminal force involves the intentional use of physical motion or substances to cause injury, fear, or annoyance to another person. This requires an actual application of force, such as pushing or setting an animal to attack. Threatening someone from a distance without any physical contact or immediate ability to apply force is classified as an assault rather than criminal force. The distinction depends on whether the force was actually exerted or merely threatened.

98. (A) The intent to threaten the unity or strike terror.
Terrorism is treated as a distinct and severe offence because of the specific motivation behind the act. Unlike regular crimes, terrorist acts are performed with the intent to threaten the sovereignty, unity, or integrity of the nation, or to strike terror in the general public. This underlying goal of destabilizing society or the state necessitates specialized legal provisions and harsher penalties to address the unique threat posed by such calculated acts of violence.

99. (C) Using as genuine a forged document (Section 471)
Under Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code, a person who dishonestly uses a document they know to be forged is punished in the same manner as if they had forged the document themselves. This offence is distinct from the act of forgery itself, as it focuses on the fraudulent use of the false record. It ensures that those who circulate or benefit from forged documents are held equally accountable for the deception practiced on others.

100. (D) Liable for the hurt caused by 'A' under constructive liability.
Constructive liability under Section 149 of the IPC holds all members of an unlawful assembly responsible for an offence committed by any member in prosecution of their common object. If the group's goal was to dispossess someone, and a member causes injury during the act, every member is considered guilty of causing that injury. This principle ensures that the entire group is held accountable for violent acts occurring during their collective illegal activities.

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101. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The reformative theory of punishment has gained significant prominence in contemporary legal systems, particularly within the realm of juvenile justice. This philosophy shifts the focus from retribution to the rehabilitation of the offender. By addressing the underlying causes of criminal behavior, the theory aims to transform individuals into law-abiding members of society. Consequently, the primary objective is to facilitate the successful reintegration of the offender into the community as a productive citizen.

102. (B) Abetment by silent approval
Abetment is defined under Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code and consists of three specific forms: instigation, engaging in a conspiracy, or intentional aid. Mere silent approval or the failure to prevent a crime does not constitute abetment unless there is a specific legal duty to act. The law requires a more active form of participation or encouragement to establish criminal liability for

70. (C) (1), (2), (3) and (5)
The Criminal Law Amendment Act of 2013 introduced several new offences and redefined existing ones to strengthen the protection of women. These changes included the specific criminalization of acid attacks, voyeurism, and stalking. Additionally, the definition of sexual harassment was clarified and expanded. These legislative updates were a response to public demands for more effective legal mechanisms to address sexual violence and harassment against women in various settings.

71. (D) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985
The NDPS Act is the primary statutory framework in India for controlling drug abuse and trafficking. It prohibits the cultivation, production, possession, and sale of various narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances except for medical or scientific purposes. The Act provides a comprehensive mechanism for enforcement, search, and seizure. It also establishes specialized courts and provides for severe penalties to deter the illicit drug trade and protect public health.

72. (A) The quantity of the substance (small, commercial, or intermediate).
Under the NDPS Act, the severity of the penalty is directly linked to the amount of the illicit substance involved. The law distinguishes between small quantities intended for personal use, commercial quantities associated with trafficking, and intermediate quantities. Commercial quantities attract much harsher punishments, including mandatory minimum sentences. This classification allows the legal system to differentiate between casual users and large-scale traffickers when determining the appropriate criminal consequences.

73. (C) Indian coin and currency-notes or bank-notes.
Counterfeiting in the context of the Indian Penal Code refers to the fraudulent imitation of official currency or coins. This offence includes the making of false currency or knowingly possessing and using it as genuine. Such acts are treated with extreme gravity because they undermine the economic stability of the nation and the integrity of the monetary system. The law provides for severe penalties to deter the production and distribution of fake money.

74. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The NDPS Act provides a rigorous legal framework to combat the drug trade through both prohibition and financial deterrents. It strictly bans the unauthorized handling of narcotic substances while allowing for legitimate medical use. Furthermore, the Act empowers authorities to freeze and forfeit any property acquired through the proceeds of drug trafficking. These measures aim to disrupt the financial incentives of the illegal drug market and prevent the reinvestment of illicit funds.

75. (B) 1, 4, 2
The escalation toward rioting begins with the formation of an unlawful assembly of five or more persons sharing a common object. Once the assembly is established, the next stage occurs when the assembly, or any member within it, uses force or violence in prosecution of that shared goal. The actual use of such force transforms the unlawful assembly into the offence of rioting, which carries more severe legal consequences for all members involved.

76. (B) Five
An unlawful assembly is legally defined as a gathering of five or more persons who share a common object as specified by the law. If the group has fewer than five members, it cannot be classified as an unlawful assembly under Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code. This minimum threshold is a fundamental requirement for invoking various provisions related to offences against public tranquility and the principle of constructive group liability.

77. (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
Rioting and affray differ significantly in terms of the number of participants and the location of the act. Rioting requires at least five persons and can take place in either public or private settings. In contrast, an affray involves two or more persons and must occur in a public place where it disturbs the peace. These distinctions ensure that the law addresses various scales and contexts of public disorder with appropriate severity.

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Section 53 of the Indian Penal Code explicitly defines the various types of punishments that can be legally imposed on offenders. These currently include the death penalty, imprisonment for life, simple or rigorous imprisonment, forfeiture of property, and fines. Other forms of punishment, such as banishment or public flogging, are not recognized under modern Indian law. This ensures that the penal system remains consistent with contemporary human rights standards and the principles of justice.

112. (B) Two or more persons fighting in a public place.
The offence of affray is defined by three essential elements: a fight between two or more persons, the public nature of the location, and the resulting disturbance of public peace. It is distinct from other offences because it focuses on the localized disruption caused by interpersonal violence in a shared space. While it involves fewer people than rioting, it is criminalized to protect the general public's sense of security and tranquility in public areas.

113. (B) Section 77 (Act of Judge when acting judicially)
Section 77 of the Indian Penal Code provides absolute immunity to judges for acts performed while they are acting judicially. This protection applies to any power that the judge, in good faith, believes they possess under the law. This general exception is vital for maintaining the independence of the judiciary, as it allows judges to make decisions and carry out their duties without the threat of personal criminal liability for their official actions.

114. (A) 'A' was justified by law in apprehending 'Z'.
Section 76 of the Indian Penal Code provides a defence for acts committed by persons who are either bound by law or who believe themselves to be bound by law due to a mistake of fact. A police officer who arrests a person they reasonably believe has committed a murder is fulfilling a legal duty. Such an act is justified by law and does not constitute wrongful confinement, ensuring that officials can perform their roles in law enforcement effectively.

115. (C) 2, 4, 1, 3
The development of joint liability under Section 34 follows a specific chronological order of events. First, multiple persons form a shared common intention to commit a crime. Next, this shared plan is put into action, and the criminal act is performed in furtherance of that intention. Even if only one member completes the physical deed, the final stage is that all members of the group are held equally liable for the resulting offence.

116. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Kidnapping from India involves moving a person across national borders, while kidnapping from guardianship involves taking a minor or person of unsound mind away from their legal protector. A critical legal principle is that the consent of a minor is irrelevant in cases of kidnapping from guardianship. The law focuses on the protection of the guardian's rights and the safety of the ward, meaning any removal without the guardian's consent is an offence.

117. (C) Wrongful confinement
Wrongful confinement is an aggravated form of wrongful restraint where a person is kept within certain circumscribed limits. Locking someone inside a walled space or a room so they cannot exit in any direction constitutes this offence. Unlike simple restraint, which blocks only one path, confinement involves a total loss of physical liberty. The law punishes this act more severely because it represents a more complete violation of an individual's freedom of movement.

118. (B) It is an act falling under one of the five exceptions to Sec. 300.
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder refers to killings where the specific conditions for murder are not met, or where the act falls under one of the five legal exceptions. These exceptions include acts committed under grave and sudden provocation, in the exercise of private defence, by a public servant, during a sudden fight, or with the consent of the victim. These circumstances reduce the moral culpability and the resulting legal penalty for the killing.

119. (D) When a person has control over the drug without physical custody.

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Constructive possession is a legal concept used in drug trafficking cases where the individual does not have the prohibited substance on their person. Instead, they are considered to be in possession if they have knowledge of the drug's location and the power or intent to control it. This allows authorities to prosecute those who manage or hide illicit drugs through third parties or in remote locations, effectively addressing higher levels of the drug trade.

120. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The different theories of punishment focus on varied goals for the justice system. The deterrent theory aims to set an example to discourage others, while the retributive theory centers on the idea that offenders deserve to suffer for their crimes. The preventive theory focuses on disabling the offender to protect society, and the reformative theory emphasizes rehabilitation. Together, these philosophies guide how societies decide on and justify the application of criminal penalties.

121. (C) An illegal act, or a legal act by illegal means.
Section 120A of the Indian Penal Code defines criminal conspiracy as an agreement between two or more persons to achieve a specific outcome. The object of the agreement must be to perform an illegal act or to perform a legal act through illegal methods. For most criminal objectives, the mere agreement is sufficient to establish the offence. This law allows the state to intervene and punish the planning of criminal activities before they are fully realized.

122. (A) De minimis non curat lex
The doctrine of de minimis non curat lex, incorporated in Section 95 of the IPC, states that the law does not concern itself with trifles. This principle provides that an act is not an offence if the harm caused is so slight that a person of ordinary sense and temper would not complain. This prevents the legal system from being overwhelmed by insignificant grievances and ensures that criminal liability is reserved for more substantial harms.

123. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Section 99 of the Indian Penal Code limits the right of private defence against public servants. If an official acts in good faith under the colour of their office, a citizen generally does not have the right to resist, provided the act does not cause an apprehension of death or grievous hurt. The rationale is that public servants are presumed to act lawfully, and legal remedies exist to challenge their actions through proper administrative or judicial channels.

124. (B) Intention or knowledge that the act will cause wrongful loss.
Mischief is distinguished from other property offences by its focus on the destruction or damage of property rather than its acquisition. The essential element is the mental state of the offender, who must intend to cause, or know they are likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage. This can involve breaking, burning, or otherwise altering property to diminish its utility. Unlike theft, there is no requirement to take or move the property from the owner.

125. (C) Making sexually coloured remarks.
The expanded definition of rape under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code focuses on various forms of non-consensual physical penetration. This includes the use of body parts or objects on specified orifices. While making sexually coloured remarks is a serious offence, it is legally classified as sexual harassment under Section 354A rather than rape. The distinction rests on the physical nature of the act, with rape requiring some form of penetration as defined by the statute.

126. (D) Preparation
Counterfeiting involves several stages, and the law criminalizes many of the preliminary steps. Making or repairing tools and instruments specifically designed for creating fake currency is considered a stage of preparation. While preparation is generally not punishable for most crimes, the Indian Penal Code makes it an offence for serious crimes against the state and economy, such as counterfeiting. This allows authorities to stop the production process before the counterfeit money enters circulation.

127. (A) Being a member of an unlawful assembly.
An assembly becomes unlawful if it consists of five or more people with a prohibited common object. If such an assembly is ordered to disperse by a lawful command from a public servant and

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refuses to do so, the members are guilty of an offence. This is covered under Section 145 of the IPC, which specifically punishes joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly knowing it has been commanded to disperse. It ensures public order can be maintained.

128. (B) Each State Government in coordination with the Centre.
Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure mandates that every state government must prepare a victim compensation scheme. This is done in coordination with the central government to ensure adequate funding and standardized procedures. The scheme provides financial assistance to victims or their dependents who have suffered loss or injury and require rehabilitation. This statutory requirement reflects a commitment to supporting those harmed by criminal acts through specialized state-level programs.

129. (B) (2) and (3) only
Section 34 and Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code represent different forms of group liability. Section 149 creates a specific substantive offence for being a member of an unlawful assembly, whereas Section 34 is a rule of evidence regarding joint liability. Common intention requires a pre-arranged plan and a meeting of minds. In contrast, a common object can be shared by members of an assembly without a prior plan and can emerge during the commission of the act.

130. (A) The abettor is only liable for the offence he intended to abet.
The liability of an abettor is generally determined by their own mental state at the time of the abetment. If the person being abetted commits the crime but does so with a different intention from that of the abettor, the abettor is only responsible for the act as if they had abetted it with their original intention. This ensures that the abettor is not held liable for specific mental states of the principal offender that they did not share.

131. (C) Offences independently of any harm which they may cause.
The exception of consent under Section 87 and related sections of the IPC does not apply to acts that are illegal regardless of the harm caused. For example, public nuisances or certain regulatory offences are punishable even if the involved parties agree to the conduct. Consent is only a valid defence for acts that are otherwise criminal solely because of the harm they inflict on the individual. This limitation ensures that general public laws cannot be bypassed by private agreements.

132. (D) It must be committed after sunset and before sunrise.
House-breaking by night is an aggravated form of house-trespass that carries more severe penalties than the same act committed during the day. The defining characteristic is the timing of the offence, which must occur between sunset and sunrise. The law recognizes that crimes committed under the cover of darkness pose a greater threat to the security and peace of residents in their homes, justifying harsher legal consequences for the offender.

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133. (C) Forgery - Offence against the human body.
The Indian Penal Code categorizes offences based on the primary nature of the harm. Sedition is an offence against the State, and dacoity is an offence against property. Affray is classified as an offence against public tranquility. Forgery, which involves the creation of false documents or records, is legally classified as an offence relating to documents and property marks. It is not an offence against the human body, as it does not involve direct physical harm.

134. (B) A specific aggravated form of wrongful confinement
When a public servant who has the legal duty to confine a person acts maliciously or corruptly to keep them in confinement, they commit a specific aggravated offence. This is handled under Section 220 of the IPC, which targets the abuse of official power. While it is a form of wrongful confinement, the law treats it more severely because it involves a breach of public trust and the misuse of the state's authority against an individual.

135. (D) Enhanced (aggravated)
The POCSO Act provides for more severe penalties, known as aggravated sexual assault, when the offender is in a position of authority or trust over the child. This includes teachers,

151. (C) (1), (2), (3) and (5)
Constructive liability under Section 149 requires an unlawful assembly of five or more persons with a common object. An offence must be committed by a member of that assembly in prosecution of the shared goal. Unlike joint liability under Section 34, it is not necessary for every member to actively participate in the physical act. Liability is established if the member was part of the assembly when the crime occurred and it related to their collective purpose.

152. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Criminal conspiracy is defined by the agreement between parties. If the agreement is to commit a crime, the offence is complete as soon as the agreement is made, with no further act required. However, if the conspiracy is to perform an act that is not an offence, but to do so through illegal means, the law requires that at least one overt act must be performed to establish criminal liability. This ensures that the state intervenes at appropriate stages.

153. (C) An act done by a person justified by law
Section 78 of the Indian Penal Code protects individuals who carry out acts in pursuance of a court's order or judgment. A hangman who executes a prisoner according to a legal death warrant is performing a duty imposed by the state. Such an act is justified by law and is therefore exempt from criminal prosecution. This general exception ensures that individuals who fulfill necessary judicial functions are shielded from liability while acting within their official capacity.

154. (A) That the provocation was verbal and not physical.
Exception 1 of Section 300 reduces murder to culpable homicide if death is caused under grave and sudden provocation. However, this is subject to specific provisos. Provocation cannot be sought by the offender as an excuse, nor can it be given by anything done in obedience to the law or in the exercise of private defence. Notably, the law does not strictly distinguish between verbal and physical provocation; both can be considered if they satisfy the gravity and suddenness required.

155. (D) Following a woman and attempting to make contact.
Section 354A defines sexual harassment as including unwelcome physical contact, demands for sexual favours, or showing pornography. These acts are distinct from the offence of stalking, which is covered under Section 354D. Stalking specifically involves following a woman and attempting to contact her despite a clear indication of disinterest. While both are offences against women's dignity and safety, the law separates them based on the nature of the conduct, with harassment focusing on explicit sexual overtures.

156. (B) Disrupt the supply chain of illegal drugs.
The provisions against drug trafficking in the NDPS Act primarily aim to dismantle the illegal trade and distribution networks. By targeting manufacturers, sellers, and transporters with severe penalties, the law seeks to reduce the availability of prohibited substances. While the Act also addresses consumption, its most rigorous measures are directed at disrupting the commercial supply chain. This comprehensive strategy is intended to protect public health and safety from the significant societal harms caused by illegal narcotics.

157. (C) Affray
Affray is an offence against public tranquility that occurs when two or more persons engage in a fight in a public place. This act must result in a disturbance of the public peace, causing alarm or inconvenience to the general community. It is a localized form of disorder that differs from larger-scale offences like rioting. The law criminalizes this behavior to maintain an environment where citizens can use public spaces without fear of being caught in interpersonal violence.

158. (D) Life and personal liberty under Article 21.
The judiciary in India has interpreted the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 to include the right of victims to receive compensation. This ensures that the state's responsibility extends beyond punishing the offender to providing for the rehabilitation and welfare of the victim. Compensation is seen as an essential component of justice, recognizing the dignity of the person harmed and providing necessary financial support for their recovery and reintegration into society.

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Constructive liability is a legal doctrine that allows individuals to be held responsible for a crime committed by another person. This occurs when the participants are part of a group, such as an unlawful assembly, with a shared common object. Even if a specific member did not perform the physical act, they are liable because the offence was a foreseeable consequence of their collective illegal activity. This principle ensures that all members of a criminal group share the accountability.

144. (B) Abetment of suicide
Abetment of suicide is a specific offence under Section 306 of the Indian Penal Code. It applies when a person instigates or intentionally aids another to take their own life. While the person who commits suicide is not around to be punished, the individual who encouraged or assisted the act is held criminally liable. This law recognizes the value of human life and seeks to deter others from providing the means or motivation for self-destruction.

145. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Criminal liability involves various preparatory and participatory stages. Abetment by instigation involves goading someone to act, while abetment by conspiracy involves a shared agreement to perform an illegal deed. The stage of attempt is marked by a direct movement toward the commission of the crime. Preparation involves the earlier process of arranging the necessary means. Understanding these categories is essential for determining the specific nature of an individual's involvement in criminal activity and their punishment.

146. (A) Necessity (Section 81)
Section 81 of the Indian Penal Code provides a defence for acts that are committed to prevent a greater harm. This doctrine of necessity applies when a person performs an act that they know is likely to cause harm, but they do so without criminal intention and to avoid a more significant injury. The court evaluates whether the harm avoided was so imminent and serious that it justified the commission of the otherwise prohibited act in good faith.

147. (C) A blow that ruptures the eardrum, causing deafness.
Grievous hurt is a specific classification for injuries that cause significant and lasting physical damage. Under the Indian Penal Code, the permanent privation of the hearing of either ear is listed as an example of this offence. A blow that leads to deafness by rupturing the eardrum meets this criteria. Minor or temporary impacts that do not lead to a lasting loss of function do not qualify for this more severe criminal charge and are treated as simple hurt.

148. (D) Public disorder or incitement to violence.
The essence of the offence of sedition lies in the potential for public disorder. While the law targets acts that excite disaffection toward the government, modern judicial interpretations emphasize that such acts must involve an incitement to violence or the tendency to create public disturbance. Peaceful protest or mere criticism of government policies, without the intent to cause disorder, does not fall under this category. This ensures a balance between national security and the fundamental right to freedom of expression.

149. (C) A specific offence under the Indian Penal Code.
The Indian Penal Code contains specific provisions against the possession of counterfeit currency. Section 489C punishes anyone who has in their possession forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes, knowing them to be forged and intending to use them as genuine. This is a serious offence intended to protect the integrity of the financial system. Possession with fraudulent intent is sufficient for criminal liability, even before the fake notes are actually used in a transaction.

150. (B) Reformative
A probationary approach is a key element of the reformative theory of punishment. It allows offenders, particularly those committed for the first time or for less serious crimes, to remain in society under specific conditions. The focus is on rehabilitating the individual through supervision and support rather than isolation in prison. By providing an opportunity for behavioral change, this approach aims to reduce recidivism and help the offender become a productive member of the community.

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167. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The Indian Penal Code treats offences against the State with extreme seriousness, criminalizing even the preliminary stages of waging war. Section 122 specifically punishes the collection of men, arms, or ammunition with the intent to wage war against the Government of India. This means that preparation is indeed a punishable offence in this context. The law aims to prevent such acts of rebellion at their earliest stages to ensure national security and the stability of the established government.

168. (A) The manner in which possession of the property is initially obtained.
Theft and criminal misappropriation are distinguished by how the offender first comes into possession of the property. Theft involves a dishonest taking of property out of another's possession without their consent. In criminal misappropriation, the property may come into the offender's possession innocently or by chance, such as finding a lost item. The crime occurs only when the person subsequently decides to retain or use the property dishonestly, knowing they are not the rightful owner.

169. (C) Twenty years
Gang rape is treated as an extremely grave offence under Section 376D of the Indian Penal Code. The law provides for a mandatory minimum sentence of twenty years of rigorous imprisonment, which may extend to life imprisonment. This severe penalty reflects the heinous nature of the collective act and is intended to provide a strong deterrent against such violence. These provisions were strengthened through legislative amendments to ensure that perpetrators of group sexual assault face appropriate and rigorous legal consequences.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dacoity is legally defined as a robbery committed by five or more persons, making it a serious threat to both property and public tranquility. The collective nature of the act increases the level of violence and intimidation, often targeting rural or vulnerable areas. Because it involves organized group activity, the law treats every member of the group as equally responsible. The severe penalties reflect the state's intent to suppress such collective criminal enterprises and protect social security.

171. (D) Negligence in a case under Section 304A IPC.
The doctrine of res ipsa loquitur, meaning the thing speaks for itself, is a rule of evidence sometimes applied in cases of criminal negligence. It allows for an inference of negligence when an accident occurs that would not typically happen without a lack of proper care. While primarily a civil concept, it is used in criminal trials under Section 304A to establish that the accused's conduct was so reckless or negligent that it resulted in the unintended death of another person.

172. (B) Only when the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment.
Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code specifies that an abettor is punished with the same penalty as the principal offender if the act abetted is actually committed. This applies when there is no specific punishment otherwise provided for the abetment. The law recognizes that the person who instigates or assists the crime bears equal moral and legal responsibility for the final outcome. However, if the act is not committed, the abettor may face a different, often lesser, penalty.

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173. (C) All of the above.
The right of private defence of property against theft is not momentary; it continues through several stages of the offence. It persists as long as the offender is in possession of the property or is retreating. The right also remains available until the property has been recovered or the assistance of public authorities has been successfully obtained. This ensures that the owner has the legal authority to act throughout the process of attempting to protect or retrieve their belongings.

174. (D) Internt to threaten or strike terror.
Under legislation like the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, the defining feature of terrorism is the underlying criminal intent. A terrorist act is characterized by the goal of threatening the unity, integrity, or security of the nation, or striking terror in the hearts of the people. This focus on intent allows the law to encompass various violent acts, regardless of the specific weapons

159. (A) If A intends to harm B, but harms C instead, A's malice towards B is transferred to C.
The doctrine of transferred malice ensures that an offender cannot escape liability by claiming they did not intend to harm the actual victim. If a person performs an act with criminal intent directed at one individual but ends up harming another, the law transfers that intent to the resulting harm. This principle, found in Section 301 of the IPC, holds the perpetrator responsible for the act as if it had been directed at the person who was harmed.

160. (B) The use of force or deceitful means in abduction.
Abduction is distinguished from kidnapping by the methods used to remove the person and the nature of the offence. While kidnapping often focuses on the age of the victim or removal from a specific place, abduction involves taking a person away through the use of force, compulsion, or deceitful means. Furthermore, abduction is considered a continuing offence that persists as long as the person is being moved, whereas kidnapping is complete once the removal occurs.

161. (B) Murder (under clause 4 of Section 300)
Clause 4 of Section 300 defines murder as an act performed with the knowledge that it is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause death. Releasing a ferocious animal like a tiger with the intent to cause death falls into this category. The offender acts with such a high degree of risk to human life that the resulting death is legally classified as murder, reflecting the extreme recklessness and dangerous nature of the act.

162. (A) All of the above.
Forgery involves the creation of a false document or electronic record with various fraudulent intentions. These include causing damage or injury to the public or any specific person, supporting a false claim or title, or inducing someone to part with property. The law also covers the intent to enter into a contract through deception. Because forgery can facilitate a wide range of illegal activities, the Indian Penal Code provides comprehensive definitions and penalties to protect the integrity of records.

163. (C) Immunity from prosecution if they volunteer for de-addiction.
The NDPS Act includes a rehabilitative provision for drug users caught with small quantities for personal consumption. Under Section 64A, an addict can receive immunity from prosecution if they volunteer to undergo medical treatment for de-addiction and successfully complete it. This reflects a shift in policy from strictly punishing drug addiction to treating it as a health issue. By encouraging treatment, the law aims to reduce demand and help individuals overcome substance abuse issues.

164. (D) When there is sufficient time to have recourse to public authorities.
The right of private defence is intended as a last resort for self-protection when state assistance is unavailable. Consequently, the law does not permit the use of force if the individual has sufficient time to seek help from the police or other public authorities. This limitation ensures that private citizens do not take the law into their own hands unnecessarily. The right is only triggered by an immediate and unavoidable threat where delay would result in harm.

165. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
House-breaking follows a specific legal sequence of actions. It starts with the formation of an intent to commit an offence. The offender then commits criminal trespass by entering onto the property. The act escalates as the offender effects entry into a human dwelling. Finally, the crime is classified as house-breaking if the entry or exit is achieved through one of the six unauthorized ways defined in Section 445 of the IPC, such as using force or an unusual passage.

166. (B) There was a legal duty to act.
In criminal law, liability for an omission is only imposed when there is a clear legal duty to perform an act. A person cannot be punished for failing to intervene in a situation unless they have a specific statutory, contractual, or official obligation to do so. Moral duties, while important socially, do not create criminal responsibility. This ensures that the state only punishes failures to act when the individual was legally required to provide assistance or take specific actions.

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offence carries significant penalties to deter such violations of personal boundaries and to uphold the fundamental right to privacy for all individuals.

199. (D) All of the above.
For consent to be a valid defence in criminal law, it must be given freely and by a person capable of understanding the consequences. The law specifies that consent obtained through fear of injury or from a person of unsound mind is invalid. Similarly, a child under twelve years of age is legally deemed incapable of giving valid consent. These protections ensure that the defence of consent cannot be exploited to justify harm against vulnerable or coerced individuals.

200. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different property offences are defined by specific elements. Cheating involves the deceitful inducement of a person to deliver property. Mischief focuses on causing wrongful loss or damage through the destruction of property. Criminal trespass is characterized by the unlawful entry onto property to annoy or commit a crime. Criminal misappropriation involves the dishonest conversion of property that was found. Understanding these key elements is necessary for the correct legal classification of various types of prohibited conduct regarding property.

201. (C) The physical act, omission, or state of affairs prohibited by law.
Actus reus is the physical component of a crime, representing the actual conduct that the law prohibits. This can include a positive act, such as a physical strike, an omission when there is a legal duty to act, or a specific prohibited state of affairs. While the mental state or mens rea is equally important, actus reus focuses on the external manifestation of the individual's behavior that results in the harm or danger addressed by criminal statutes.

202. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Inchoate crimes are those that are considered incomplete because the ultimate intended harm has not been fully realized. Abetment, criminal conspiracy, and attempt are all examples of these preliminary offences. The law punishes these acts because they demonstrate a clear criminal intent and represent steps toward the commission of a more serious crime. Criminalizing inchoate acts allows the state to intervene and prevent the completion of harmful activities before they result in significant injury.

203. (D) The act is done in good faith to prevent a greater harm.
The doctrine of necessity allows for an act to be excused if it was performed to prevent a more significant harm or danger. This general exception applies when a person causes a lesser injury to avoid a much greater catastrophe, provided they acted in good faith and without any criminal intention. The court carefully balances the harm caused against the harm avoided to determine if the act was legally justified under the specific circumstances.

204. (B) Assault causes apprehension; force involves the actual application.
Assault and criminal force are related but distinct offences. Assault occurs when a person's gestures or preparations cause another to reasonably fear that physical force is about to be applied. Criminal force is the next stage, where that force is actually used against the person with the intent to cause injury, fear, or annoyance. The primary difference is the transition from the threat of violence to the actual physical application of force against the victim.

205. (C) Death or imprisonment for life.
Waging war against the Government of India is one of the most serious offences against the state. This crime, along with attempting or abetting it, carries the highest possible penalties under the Indian Penal Code, which are death or life imprisonment. Such severe punishments reflect the fundamental threat these acts pose to the security and sovereignty of the nation. The law aims to provide a strong deterrent against any attempts to destabilize the state through armed rebellion.

206. (D) Committed no offence.
An individual who finds property and takes immediate steps to return it to the rightful owner has not committed a crime. Theft and criminal misappropriation both require a dishonest intention to keep or use the property for oneself. By handing the ring to the shop owner to find the owner, the person is acting in good faith

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used or the identity of the victim, provided they are designed to destabilize society.

175. (A) 'A', a carrier, is entrusted with goods to deliver. 'A' sells them for his own profit.
Criminal breach of trust requires an initial relationship of entrustment where property or dominion over it is handed to the offender. If a person, such as a carrier or agent, who has been given responsibility for goods, dishonestly converts them for their own use, they have committed this offence. This is distinct from theft because the original possession was legal. The crime lies in the subsequent violation of the trust and the fraudulent conversion of the property.

176. (B) (1), (2) and (3) only
The Indian Penal Code protects the modesty of women through several provisions. Section 509 punishes the use of words, gestures, or acts intended to insult a woman's modesty. Furthermore, Section 354B specifically addresses acts aimed at disrobing a woman or compelling her to be naked. Polite or respectful comments do not constitute an offence. These laws are designed to safeguard women from harassment and intrusive behaviors that violate their dignity and personal sense of modesty in public or private.

177. (B) All offences under the NDPS Act are bailable.
Offences under the NDPS Act are generally non-bailable, particularly those involving commercial quantities of drugs. The law imposes strict conditions for the grant of bail, requiring the court to be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe the accused is not guilty. Furthermore, the Act provides for graded punishments based on drug quantity and enhanced penalties for repeat offenders. In certain extreme cases of drug trafficking, the death penalty is even a possible legal consequence for the convicted.

178. (A) Statute concerned.
Vicarious liability, where one person is held responsible for the acts of another, is an exception to the general rule of individual liability in criminal law. For such liability to exist, there must be an express provision in the specific statute governing the offence. Common examples include laws holding company directors or masters responsible for the acts of their subordinates. Without a clear legislative mandate, individuals can only be held liable for their own personal acts or omissions in criminal matters.

179. (C) Liable for all acts done, including those done before he joined.
In a criminal conspiracy, the agreement is considered a continuing offence. A person who joins an existing conspiracy with knowledge of its purpose becomes a party to the entire collective enterprise. Legally, they can be held responsible for all acts performed by the conspiracy, including those that took place before they officially joined. This reflects the principle that every member of a conspiracy is an agent for the others in the pursuit of their shared illegal objective.

180. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-2, S-1
Different crimes require a minimum number of participants to be legally established. Dacoity and rioting both require at least five persons acting together. In contrast, a criminal conspiracy and the offence of affray can be committed by as few as two people. Understanding these numerical requirements is essential for the correct classification of offences and for determining whether the specific legal criteria for a collective crime have been satisfied based on the number of individuals involved.

181. (C) Act done under the influence of voluntary intoxication.
The general exceptions in the Indian Penal Code provide relief from criminal liability under specific circumstances, such as infancy, insanity, or acts done by consent. However, voluntary intoxication is generally not a valid defence. The law presumes that a person who chooses to become intoxicated is responsible for the acts they perform in that state. Only involuntary intoxication, where the substance was administered without the person's knowledge or against their will, can serve as a legal excuse for criminal conduct.

182. (B) Attempt to murder.
An attempt to commit a crime occurs when the offender does an act that is a direct movement toward the commission of the offence. While merely buying poison might be considered preparation, placing that poison into food intended for a specific victim is often seen as

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a punishable attempt. The act has progressed beyond simple organization and represents a clear execution of the murderous intent. Such acts are criminalized to prevent the final harmful outcome from being achieved.

183. (A) (1), (3) and (4)
Criminal liability is built on several fundamental principles. The concept of mens rea requires a guilty mind, while constructive liability holds individuals responsible for acts done by others in furtherance of a shared design. Vicarious liability is a recognized exception where one person answers for another's actions. Notably, while intention is crucial, the underlying motive is generally not an essential legal element for proving a crime. Furthermore, strict liability offences dispense with the need to prove a mental state.

184. (A) The degree of knowledge or intention.
The distinction between culpable homicide and death by negligence lies in the offender's mental state. Culpable homicide involves an act performed with the intention of causing death or the knowledge that death is a likely result. In contrast, causing death by negligence under Section 304A involves a lack of proper care or a reckless act where there was no specific intent to kill. The level of awareness and purpose behind the act determines the legal classification and punishment.

185. (C) A specific offence under Section 123 of IPC.
Section 123 of the Indian Penal Code specifically addresses the concealment of a design to wage war against the state. It punishes anyone who, intending to facilitate such a war, conceals the existence of a plan through any act or illegal omission. This provision is intended to protect the security of the nation by compelling individuals to disclose information about internal threats. It highlights the state's proactive approach to preventing rebellion and maintaining the established governmental order.

186. (A) Deterrent theory
The deterrent theory is frequently criticized by philosophers for its utilitarian approach to justice. By making an example of an offender to discourage others, the system effectively treats the individual as a tool for social engineering. Critics argue that this violates the ethical principle that human beings should always be treated as ends in themselves and never merely as a means to an end. This debate highlights the tension between the goals of social order and individual human rights.

187. (D) This act is generally no longer punishable due to recent mental health legislation.
Traditionally, the attempt to commit suicide was a punishable offence under Section 309 of the IPC. However, the Mental Healthcare Act of 2017 has largely decriminalized this act. The law now presumes that any person who attempts suicide is suffering from severe stress and should not be punished. Instead, the government is mandated to provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation. This shift reflects a more compassionate and health-oriented understanding of suicidal behavior in modern Indian society.

188. (B) Criminal Trespass.
Criminal trespass is committed when a person enters onto another's property with the intent to commit an offence. Even if the broader goal, such as murder, has only reached the stage of preparation, the act of entering the field without permission already constitutes a completed offence of trespass. The law allows for prosecution for this immediate violation of property rights, even if the more serious intended crime is not yet legally classified as a criminal attempt.

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189. (C) 'A' in a crowded bus accidentally touches 'B's arm while moving.
Section 95 of the IPC protects individuals from prosecution for acts that cause very slight or trivial harm. In a crowded environment like a bus, accidental physical contact is a common and expected occurrence. A person of ordinary sense and temper would not complain about such a minor incident. This general exception ensures that the criminal justice system is not burdened by cases involving everyday inconveniences that do not rise to the level of a meaningful offence.

190. (D) Aggravated the offence.
When a public servant like a police officer uses their authority to commit a crime, such as torturing someone in custody, the law treats it as an aggravated offence. These acts represent a severe breach of official duty and public trust.

Specialized provisions in the IPC provide for enhanced penalties for public servants who misuse their power to inflict harm or extract confessions. This serves to deter the abuse of state power and protect the rights of individuals.

191. (B) (1), (3) and (4) only
Offences against public tranquility are those that disrupt the peace and order of society. These include rioting, where force is used by an assembly, and affray, which involves fighting in public. Additionally, promoting enmity between different religious or social groups under Section 153A is also categorized as an offence against public peace. While dacoity is a very serious crime, it is primarily classified as an offence against property rather than an offence against public tranquility.

192. (B) The principle of joint liability under Section 34 IPC.
Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code establishes the principle of joint liability for acts done by several persons in furtherance of a common intention. This rule of evidence ensures that every participant in a shared criminal plan is held equally responsible for the final result. If the act is done as part of their collective agreement, each person is liable as if they had performed the physical act alone. This prevents individuals from avoiding accountability based on their specific role.

193. (B) Consent.
The fundamental difference between theft and extortion lies in the element of consent. In theft, the property is taken dishonestly without the owner's consent. In contrast, extortion involves obtaining the property with the owner's consent, but that consent is obtained through the inducement of fear or injury. While both are property crimes, the method of acquisition—taking versus delivery through coercion—defines the legal distinction between these two serious offences under the Indian Penal Code.

194. (A) An ex post facto law.
An ex post facto law is a statute that retroactively changes the legal consequences of acts committed before the law was passed. In criminal law, this typically refers to a law that makes an act a crime when it was legal at the time it occurred, or one that increases the punishment for an existing crime. Modern constitutional principles generally prohibit such laws to protect individuals from arbitrary state power and to ensure fairness in the legal system.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The right of private defence is a defensive measure intended to protect individuals from imminent harm. It is not a tool for aggression, revenge, or punishment. Consequently, the law requires that the force used in self-defence must be reasonable and proportionate to the threat faced. If an individual uses excessive force beyond what is necessary to stop the danger, they lose the protection of this general exception and may be held liable for their actions.

196. (D) All conspirators must know each other.
Criminal conspiracy requires an agreement between two or more persons to commit an illegal act or use illegal means. A key feature of this offence is that it is not necessary for every member of the conspiracy to be aware of the identities of all other participants. Conspiracies can be organized in cells or chains where members only interact with a few others. The focus is on the existence of a shared illegal purpose and the collective agreement to achieve it.

197. (C) 'A' single-handedly robs 'B' at gunpoint.
Individual liability is the standard form of criminal responsibility where a person is held accountable solely for their own voluntary acts or omissions. When a person acts alone to commit a crime, such as a robbery, they are the only ones liable for the consequences. This differs from joint, vicarious, or constructive liability, where a person may be held responsible for the acts of others due to their relationship or involvement in a shared group activity.

198. (B) A person's privacy and modesty
Voyeurism is a criminal offence that involves the act of observing or capturing images of a person engaging in private acts without their consent. Under the legal framework, this is categorized as an offence against an individual's privacy and dignity. It specifically protects women from intrusive surveillance in circumstances where they would reasonably expect privacy. This

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doctors, and police officers. The rationale is that such persons have a heightened responsibility to protect children, and any violation of this trust is considered particularly heinous. Enhanced punishments serve to deter the abuse of power and provide greater protection for vulnerable minors in institutional settings.

136. (A) The individuals providing funds for drug operations.
Financing illicit drug trafficking is a specialized offence under the NDPS Act designed to target the economic foundations of the drug trade. This provision allows authorities to prosecute those who provide the capital or financial resources necessary for the production and distribution of drugs, even if they are not personally involved in the physical handling of the substances. By cutting off the financial supply, the law aims to disrupt large-scale criminal organizations and their operations.

137. (C) Unlawful assembly is the genus, and rioting is the species.
The relationship between unlawful assembly and rioting is one of progressive escalation. An unlawful assembly is the broader category consisting of five or more people with a prohibited common object. Rioting is a specific, more severe form of this assembly where force or violence is actually used. Therefore, every instance of rioting necessarily involves an unlawful assembly, but an assembly only becomes a riot when the members transition from gathering to active physical violence.

138. (A) Death Penalty
The rarest of rare doctrine is a legal principle established by the Supreme Court of India to guide the imposition of the death penalty. It mandates that capital punishment should only be awarded in cases where the crime is exceptionally heinous and shocks the collective conscience of society. Courts must consider both the aggravating circumstances of the crime and the mitigating circumstances of the offender. This doctrine ensures that the death penalty is reserved for the most extreme cases.

139. (D) No, because there was no present ability to apply force.
Assault requires the creation of a reasonable apprehension that criminal force is about to be used. A key element is that the offender must have the present ability to carry out the threat. If a gesture is made from such a great distance that the victim cannot possibly be hit, there is no immediate danger. In such cases, the legal requirements for assault are not met because the apprehension of impending physical force is not objectively reasonable.

140. (A) (1) and (2) only
The essential elements of criminal breach of trust are the entrustment of property and its subsequent dishonest misappropriation or conversion. While it can be committed by public servants, they are not the only ones liable; the offence applies to any person in a position of trust. Furthermore, the property involved can be either movable or immovable. The core of the crime is the violation of the trust relationship through a fraudulent act against the owner's interests.

141. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The defence of intoxication is strictly controlled under the law to prevent individuals from using self-induced states to escape criminal liability. For the defence to succeed, the intoxication must be involuntary, meaning it was administered without the person's knowledge or against their will. Furthermore, it must have been so severe that the person was incapable of understanding their actions. Because these conditions are difficult to prove, this defence is rarely successful in criminal trials.

142. (D) The society and the State.
In legal theory, a crime is viewed as a wrong committed against the entire community and the State, rather than just the individual victim. This is because criminal acts threaten public peace, safety, and the established social order. Consequently, the State takes the responsibility for prosecuting the offender through the public prosecutor. The goal of the criminal justice system is to uphold the law and protect the collective interests of society from harmful and prohibited conduct.

143. (A) Constructive Liability

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and fulfilling a social responsibility. Without a fraudulent motive, the physical act of picking up lost property is legally innocent.

207. (A) Dowry death applies if the death occurs within 10 years of marriage.
Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code specifies a strict timeframe for the presumption of dowry death. The woman's death must occur within seven years of her marriage to trigger the specialized legal provisions regarding dowry harassment. Other offences against women, such as stalking and voyeurism, have also been clearly defined or introduced through recent amendments. Acid attack is recognized as a specific, severe crime. Correctly identifying these statutory time limits is essential for the prosecution of dowry-related cases.

208. (B) The quantum of punishment.
The NDPS Act differentiates between simple possession for personal use and possession for the purpose of trafficking. This distinction significantly impacts the severity of the punishment. While possession of small quantities for consumption may lead to lesser penalties or even immunity through rehabilitation, trafficking in commercial quantities carries mandatory minimum sentences of rigorous imprisonment and high fines. This graded approach allows the legal system to focus its most severe resources on dismantling large-scale drug distribution networks.

209. (B) Section 141 of the IPC.
For an assembly of five or more persons to be classified as unlawful, it must share one of the five specific common objects listed in Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code. These objects include using criminal force to overawe the government, resisting the execution of any law, or committing crimes like mischief or trespass. If the assembly does not have one of these illegal purposes, it cannot be legally treated as an unlawful gathering under the statute.

210. (A) Reformative/Restorative Theory
Restorative justice is a philosophy that focuses on repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior through inclusive processes like victim-offender mediation. This approach is closely aligned with the reformative theory of punishment, which prioritizes the rehabilitation of the offender and their successful reintegration into society. By involving the victim in the process, restorative justice aims to provide closure for the person harmed while encouraging the offender to take responsibility and change their future behavior.

211. (C) The involvement of at least one other person.
Individual criminal liability for most completed crimes requires only the actions and mental state of a single person. This includes a voluntary act or omission known as actus reus, and a corresponding guilty mind called mens rea. These two elements must occur simultaneously to establish liability. While some offences like conspiracy or rioting require multiple participants, the majority of criminal acts can be committed by one individual acting alone with the necessary criminal intent.

212. (D) Abetment the thing.
Abetment occurs when a person encourages or assists in the commission of a crime. One of the ways this is established is through intentional aid, where the individual provides help through a specific act or an illegal omission that facilitates the offence. Abetment is a substantive crime on its own, and the abettor can be punished even if the person they assisted is not convicted. This principle ensures that those who contribute to criminal acts are held accountable.

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213. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code focuses on legal insanity, which is narrower than medical insanity. For the defence to succeed, it must be proven that at the time of the act, the accused's mental faculties were so impaired that they did not know the nature of their act or that it was wrong. A general medical diagnosis of mental illness is not enough to excuse criminal liability. The focus is on the individual's cognitive ability to perceive the legality of their conduct.

214. (B) Intention of causing death.
The most direct form of murder is defined under the first clause of Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. It requires a clear and specific intention to cause the death of another human being. This high level of purposeful conduct is what elevates a killing from culpable homicide to the more

262. (B) The agreement between persons to commit an illegal act.
The core requirement for establishing the offense of criminal conspiracy is an agreement between two or more individuals to commit an illegal act or use illegal means for a lawful act. Unlike many other crimes, the agreement itself constitutes the offense. For most conspiracies aimed at committing a crime, a physical overt act is not strictly necessary to prove criminal guilt.

263. (C) The instigation, conspiracy, or intentional aiding of an offense.
Abetment is a preliminary offense that involves the instigation, conspiracy, or intentional aiding of another person in the commission of a crime. An individual can be held liable as an abettor regardless of whether the planned criminal act is ultimately completed. This ensures that those who facilitate or encourage criminal activity are held accountable, even if they do not personally execute it.

264. (D) It is the last act necessary for the commission of the crime before it is completed.
Describing an attempt as the penultimate act signifies that it is the final step taken toward the commission of a crime before the offense is completed. It is part of a series of acts that would lead directly to the criminal result if not for an outside interruption. This stage is punishable because it demonstrates a direct threat and firm criminal intent.

265. (A) Because they demonstrate a clear criminal intent and pose a direct threat.
The law penalizes inchoate crimes like attempt and conspiracy because they provide evidence of a definite criminal intent and present a direct threat to public safety. Although the intended harm may not have been fully realized, these preliminary acts show that an individual has moved beyond mere thought. Punishing these stages allows the legal system to prevent crimes before completion.

266. (B) To provide circumstances under which an otherwise criminal act is not punishable.
General Exceptions serve as legal defenses that absolve individuals of criminal liability for acts typically considered offenses. These provisions recognize specific circumstances where the law chooses to excuse or justify an act. Even if criminal elements are present, these exceptions ensure that individuals are not punished when they lack blameworthiness or act under legal sanction.

267. (B) Excusable acts lack 'mens rea', while justifiable acts are sanctioned by law to prevent greater harm.
Excusable exceptions apply when an individual lacks a blameworthy mental state due to conditions like insanity or infancy, making the person not legally responsible for their actions. Justifiable exceptions occur when an act is technically criminal but is permitted by law because it serves a higher purpose, such as preventing a more significant harm or exercising the right of private defense.

268. (A) An act committed by a person who is legally insane.
An act committed by a person suffering from legal insanity is classified as an excusable exception. In this situation, the individual is deemed unable to form the necessary mental state for a crime, which negates their blameworthiness. This category focuses on the personal condition of the actor rather than the legal justification of the act itself, providing relief from criminal liability.

269. (C) The accused must present evidence to support their claim for an exception.
In criminal proceedings, while the state generally proves guilt, the responsibility for establishing that a case falls under a general exception rests with the accused individual. This means the defendant must present sufficient evidence to convince the court that their actions were excused or justified by law. It is a procedural requirement that ensures the accused actively demonstrates their legal defense.

270. (D) The mistake must be reasonable and relate to fact, not law.
Exoneration through a mistake of fact requires that the error be related to a factual circumstance rather than a misunderstanding of the law. Furthermore, the mistake must be reasonable under the situation and made in good faith. While the law does not excuse ignorance of legal statutes, it recognizes that honest mistakes

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the proximity test to measure closeness to the goal, the equivocality test to assess the clarity of intent through the act, and the locus poenitentiae test to see if withdrawal is still possible. Together, these standards provide a comprehensive framework for identifying when an individual's conduct has sufficiently progressed to warrant criminal liability as an attempt.

223. (A) An assault causing apprehension of simple hurt by a slap.
The right of private defence of the body allows for the use of lethal force only in situations involving severe threats, such as potential death, grievous hurt, rape, or kidnapping. Simple hurt, such as a minor physical strike or slap, does not justify causing death. The law requires that the defensive response must be proportionate to the danger apprehended. Using excessive force in response to a minor threat results in the loss of legal protection for the person acting.

224. (B) Culpable homicide is always committed with intent to cause death.
Culpable homicide is a broad category that includes killings committed with the intent to cause death, but it also encompasses acts done with the intent to cause bodily injury likely to cause death, or the knowledge that the act is likely to cause death. Therefore, an express intent to kill is not always required for a conviction of culpable homicide. The distinction between different levels of homicide depends on the specific degree of intention and the probability of the resulting harm.

225. (A) 4, 1, 3, 2
Criminal trespass involves several levels of severity based on the circumstances of the entry. Simple trespass is often a civil matter. Criminal trespass occurs when entry is made with a prohibited intent. The offence escalates to lurking house-trespass when the intruder attempts to hide their presence. House-breaking is the most aggravated form, involving forced entry through specific unauthorized means. This hierarchy of offences reflects the increasing level of danger and violation of privacy associated with each stage.

226. (A) Theft: no consent; cheating: consent by deception.
The primary difference between theft and cheating lies in the nature of the victim's involvement. In theft, the property is taken dishonestly without any form of consent from the owner. In cheating, the victim actually hands over the property, but they do so because they have been deceived or induced by the offender's fraudulent representations. While both are dishonest property crimes, the method—taking versus delivery through deception—defines the legal distinction between these two serious criminal offences.

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227. (C) A specific offence punishable under the Act.
The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act places a mandatory legal duty on individuals to report any known or suspected sexual crimes against a child. Failure to report such information to the appropriate authorities is itself a punishable offence under the Act. This provision is intended to break the silence surrounding child abuse and to ensure that all instances of sexual violence against minors are investigated and addressed through the specialized legal procedures provided by the statute.

228. (A) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
Punishments are justified by several different theories, including deterrence, retribution, prevention, and reformation. While the retributive theory focuses on moral payback, the deterrent and preventive theories aim to protect society through fear or incapacitation. The reformative theory seeks to rehabilitate the offender. The Indian legal system does not follow any single theory exclusively but instead uses a balanced approach that incorporates elements of all these philosophies to achieve justice while maintaining public order and safety.

229. (C) The lawful authority of public servants
Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code addresses the offence of voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of their official functions. This includes preventing an officer from making a lawful arrest. Such acts are categorized as offences against the lawful authority of public servants. The law criminalizes this behavior to ensure that government officials can carry out their legal duties effectively and without interference, which is essential for the proper functioning of the legal and administrative systems.

before the ultimate intended harm has been fully realized by the individual perpetrators involved.

246. (B) Not a valid consent in law.
The Indian Penal Code explicitly states that consent given by a child under the age of twelve is legally invalid. This absolute rule is based on the understanding that young children lack the maturity and judgment required to comprehend the consequences of the acts to which they are consenting. Consequently, an offender cannot use such consent as a defence to justify their actions. This protection is vital for safeguarding children from exploitation and harm, ensuring that their lack of understanding is not legally used against them.

247. (D) Abduction is a continuing offence, from one place to another.
A significant legal distinction between kidnapping and abduction is that abduction is a continuing offence. This means the crime persists as long as the victim is being moved from one place to another through force or deceit. In contrast, kidnapping is complete as soon as the person is removed from their legal guardian or across national borders. Understanding this difference is important for determining the jurisdiction and the duration of the criminal liability associated with these different offences against personal liberty.

248. (A) The intention to excite disaffection against the Government.
The offence of sedition is defined by the underlying mental state and its potential impact on public order. It focuses on the intention to bring hatred, contempt, or disaffection toward the government established by law. This can be manifested through speech, writing, or signs. While the state targets acts that incite rebellion, modern jurisprudence emphasizes that mere criticism without the intent to cause violence or public disorder is not sedition. The goal is to protect the stability of the state from truly subversive and dangerous incitement.

249. (C) Section 159 IPC - Rioting
The Indian Penal Code uses specific sections to define different types of group-related offences. Section 34 addresses common intention, while Section 149 covers common object within an unlawful assembly. Section 120A defines the crime of criminal conspiracy. Notably, Section 159 is the provision for the offence of affray, which involves a fight in a public place. Rioting is actually defined under Section 146. Correctly identifying these section numbers is fundamental for the precise application and study of the various laws concerning public order and joint liability.

250. (A) The integrative or synthetic theory
Modern criminal justice systems often adopt a multifaceted approach to sentencing by combining various objectives of punishment. This method, known as the integrative or synthetic theory, incorporates elements of deterrence, retribution, prevention, and reformation. Rather than relying on a single philosophy, it seeks to balance the need for social protection with the rehabilitation of the offender. This comprehensive strategy aims to achieve justice while maintaining public order, reflecting the complex goals and values of a contemporary legal system in a diverse society.

251. (B) It underscores the necessity of a guilty mind accompanying a wrongful act for criminality.
This legal principle establishes that criminal responsibility requires the coexistence of a prohibited physical act and a blameworthy mental state. It emphasizes that a person cannot be convicted solely for their actions; there must also be an accompanying intention, knowledge, or negligence that demonstrates moral culpability. This dual requirement ensures that only those with a guilty mind are punished.

252. (A) Intention involves a desire for a result, while knowledge involves an awareness of its certainty.
Intention represents a purposeful desire to achieve a specific criminal result, whereas knowledge involves an awareness that such results are likely to occur from one's actions. While both are forms of mental culpability, intention focuses on the objective behind the act, and knowledge focuses on the understanding of the circumstances or consequences. These distinctions are vital for determining the degree of criminal liability.

253. (C) To protect public welfare or safety in specific statutory contexts.
Strict liability offenses serve as exceptions to the requirement of a guilty mind, holding individuals

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The doctrine of necessity is based on the legal principle that the law does not compel a person to perform impossible tasks or to suffer unavoidable harm without recourse. This general exception, found in Section 81 of the IPC, allows for an otherwise criminal act to be excused if it was performed in good faith to prevent a much greater harm. It recognizes that in extreme and unforeseen situations, individuals must prioritize the prevention of significant catastrophe over strict compliance with minor laws.

239. (A) Grievous Hurt
Grievous hurt is a legal term for injuries that cause serious and permanent damage to the victim's body. The Indian Penal Code specifically includes the permanent privation of the sight of either eye as an example of this offence. Such injuries are considered much more severe than simple hurt because they involve the lasting loss of a vital sense or function. Consequently, those who cause such injuries face significantly harsher legal penalties reflecting the gravity of the physical harm inflicted.

240. (B) Voluntarily burning a public bus.
Mischief is an offence that involves the destruction or damage of property with the intention or knowledge of causing wrongful loss. Voluntarily burning a public bus is a classic example of this crime, as it results in significant damage and the loss of utility of the property. This differs from theft or cheating, which focus on acquisition. Mischief targets the act of causing harm to the property itself, and the law provides severe penalties for such destructive acts against public or private assets.

241. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Culpable homicide is the broader category for the illegal killing of a human being. While murder is a specific and severe form of homicide, the law provides for several exceptions that reduce a killing from murder to culpable homicide. These include cases involving grave and sudden provocation or the exercise of private defence. Therefore, an act that results in death may be classified as culpable homicide without meeting the higher criteria or specific intent required for a conviction of murder.

242. (A) The State and public economy
Counterfeiting currency is treated as an extremely serious offence because it threatens the economic stability and financial integrity of the nation. It is legally categorized as an offence against the State and the public economy. By producing or using fake money, an individual undermines the monetary system and public trust in the official currency. The law provides for rigorous penalties, including life imprisonment, to deter these acts and protect the country's economic security from fraudulent and subversive activities.

243. (C) Of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced.
When a court imposes a fine as a punishment, it often specifies a term of imprisonment that the offender must serve if the fine is not paid. According to the Indian Penal Code, this default imprisonment can be of any description—either simple or rigorous—that was applicable to the original offence. This ensures that the punishment for failing to pay a fine remains consistent with the nature and severity of the crime for which the individual was initially convicted by the court.

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244. (D) Have suffered loss or injury and require rehabilitation.
The victim compensation scheme under Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure is specifically designed to support individuals who have suffered significant harm. It focuses on victims or their dependents who require financial assistance for medical treatment and social rehabilitation following a crime. This provision is especially important in cases where the offender is not caught or does not have the means to pay compensation. It reflects a commitment to the welfare and recovery of those affected by criminal violence.

245. (A) (1), (2) and (3)
Inchoate crimes are those that are characterized as being preliminary or incomplete, such as attempt, abetment, and criminal conspiracy. These offences focus on the preparation or initiation of criminal activity rather than the final accomplishment of a harmful result. While substantive crimes like culpable homicide or rioting involve a completed act of violence, inchoate crimes allow the law to address and punish criminal intent and collective planning

280. (D) The conjoint commission by five or more persons.
The transition from robbery to dacoity is determined by a specific numerical threshold: the involvement of five or more persons in the commission or attempt of the crime. This conjoint action by a larger group is the identifying characteristic that justifies the higher classification. The law recognizes that such group-based crimes often involve greater intimidation and a higher risk of violence.

281. (A) To acknowledge and address their specific vulnerabilities to certain types of crime.
Special legal provisions for women and children are established to recognize and address their unique vulnerabilities to certain forms of violence and exploitation. These specialized laws acknowledge that generic penal provisions might not be sufficient to combat the specific social and physical threats these groups face. The objective is to ensure their safety and well-being through targeted legal protections and deterrence.

282. (B) Common assault
The passage details several specific crimes targeting women, including sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, and offenses related to marriage like dowry death and cruelty. While common assault is a general offense against the human body, it is not listed in the text as a specialized provision created particularly to protect women from their unique social and domestic vulnerabilities or privacy violations.

283. (B) To make the law more victim-centric.
The definition of rape has been expanded over time with the specific goal of making the law more victim-centric. This shift reflects an effort to provide better legal recourse and support for survivors by focusing on their experiences and rights. By modernizing these legal definitions, the state aims to create a more effective and empathetic framework for addressing sexual violence.

284. (A) Cruelty by a husband and dowry death.
Crimes such as cruelty by a husband or his relatives and dowry death are specifically designed to address harms that occur within domestic and marital settings. These legal provisions provide a mechanism for penalizing abuse and exploitation that might otherwise remain hidden within the private sphere. They reinforce the state's commitment to protecting the dignity and safety of women in their homes.

285. (C) To deter exploitation and provide robust legal recourse.
The over arching legislative intent behind specialized laws for women and children is to create a powerful deterrent against exploitation and abuse. These provisions aim to provide robust legal recourse that addresses the unique threats faced by these groups. By establishing specific offenses and harsher penalties, the legal framework seeks to promote a safer environment and ensure the protection of vulnerable populations.

286. (D) Because they directly threaten the authority and security of the nation.
Offences against the state are considered exceptionally grave because they directly challenge the authority, sovereignty, and security of the nation as a whole. Unlike crimes targeting individuals, these acts seek to destabilize the government and disrupt public order. Because the stability of the entire society is at risk, the law prescribes stringent measures to protect the foundational integrity of the state itself.

287. (C) The act of inciting hatred or disaffection towards the government.
The core of the offense of sedition involves acts, words, or representations that are intended to bring hatred or contempt toward the government established by law. It penalizes the incitement of disaffection, which is viewed as a threat to public order and the state's stability. The focus is on the subversive intent to undermine the legitimacy and authority of the government.

288. (B) As the use of violence to intimidate civilians with a political or ideological motive.
Terrorism is characterized by the use of violence and intimidation, particularly against civilians, with the specific intent to strike terror into the population. Often driven by political, religious, or ideological motives, these acts aim to coerce the government or influence public opinion through fear. This definition emphasizes the larger strategic goals and the indiscriminate nature of the violence used in such crimes.

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accountable based solely on the commission of a forbidden act. The primary rationale for these statutory crimes is the protection of public welfare and safety. In these instances, the importance of maintaining social order and preventing widespread harm outweighs the necessity of proving the offender's mental state.

254. (D) A person who, during an epileptic seizure, strikes another person.
For criminal liability to be established, the physical component of a crime must involve a voluntary act or a mandatory omission. An involuntary movement, such as one occurring during an epileptic seizure, fails to meet this requirement because the individual lacks control over their bodily actions. Without a conscious exercise of will, the physical element of the offense cannot be legally attributed.

255. (C) Recklessness
Recklessness is a specific state of mind where an individual identifies a potential risk but deliberately chooses to proceed with their actions regardless of the possible consequences. Unlike negligence, which involves a failure to exercise reasonable care, recklessness requires a conscious disregard of a known hazard. This mental element falls between the higher standard of intention and the lower standard of negligence.

256. (B) An individual can be held liable for the acts of another if a common intention is shared.
Constructive liability extends criminal culpability beyond an individual's own physical actions to include the acts of others within a group. This principle applies when a criminal act is performed in furtherance of a shared common intention. Consequently, every participant who shares that specific intent is legally deemed to have committed the act themselves, regardless of who performed the physical deed.

257. (D) The presence of a pre-arranged plan among the participants.
Establishing liability under the doctrine of common intention requires clear evidence of a pre-arranged plan and a prior meeting of minds among the participants. This means that the criminal act must be a result of a coordinated objective decided before the offense takes place. It emphasizes active participation and a shared mental goal, differentiating it from spontaneous or purely individual criminal actions.

258. (A) Common intention requires active participation, while common object can be established by mere membership in an unlawful assembly.
A fundamental difference between these two legal concepts involves the level of coordination and participation. Common intention necessitates a pre-existing plan and active involvement in the crime. In contrast, common object liability arises from mere membership in an unlawful assembly at the time an offense is committed in prosecution of the group's goal, without needing a prior meeting of the minds.

259. (B) The offense must have been committed in prosecution of the assembly's common object.
Under the principle of common object, a member of an unlawful assembly becomes liable for crimes committed by others if those acts occur in the prosecution of the group's shared goal. It is not necessary for the member to have personally aided the specific act. Liability is triggered simply by their presence and participation in the assembly during the criminal event.

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260. (A) The principle of individual liability, where a person is responsible only for their own acts.
The principles of group and constructive liability function as significant departures from the traditional doctrine of individual criminal responsibility. Generally, the law holds individuals accountable only for their own voluntary acts. However, these concepts allow the state to attribute the actions of one person to others based on a shared intention or a common object, ensuring collective accountability for group crimes.

261. (D) At the stages of preparation, attempt, or conspiracy, not mere intention.
Criminal liability does not generally attach to a person's thoughts or mere intention, as these have no physical manifestation. Instead, the legal system intervenes at preliminary stages such as preparation, attempt, or criminal conspiracy. These are classified as inchoate crimes because they demonstrate a clear movement toward a criminal objective, posing a sufficient threat to society to justify early legal intervention.

severe charge of murder. While other mental states like knowledge of risk are also addressed, the direct intent to kill represents the most serious form of criminal homicide.

215. (A) (1) and (3) only
Offences against the State are those that target the safety, security, and stability of the government and the nation. These include waging war against the Government of India and sedition. While acts like rioting and assaulting public servants are serious crimes, they are generally classified as offences against public tranquility or the lawful authority of public servants, respectively. The distinction depends on whether the act is directed at the collective security of the state or at more localized forms of order.

216. (A) 'A' holds a pistol to 'B's head and demands his wallet.
Theft becomes robbery when the offender uses or threatens immediate violence to facilitate the crime. Holding a weapon to a victim's head to demand property creates an apprehension of instant death or hurt. This presence of immediate personal danger distinguishes robbery from simple theft or extortion, where the threat may not be as direct or instant. Because of the heightened risk to human life, robbery carries more severe legal penalties under the Indian Penal Code.

217. (C) Preventing or detecting crime by an authorized person.
The offence of stalking involves a pattern of unwanted following or monitoring of another person. However, the law provides a specific exception for authorized personnel, such as police officers or investigators, who perform these acts for the legitimate purpose of preventing or detecting a crime. This ensures that law enforcement activities are not hindered by anti-stalking provisions, provided the surveillance is conducted within the scope of legal authority and in accordance with established procedures.

218. (A) To differentiate between a drug addict and a drug trafficker.
The classification of drugs into small and commercial quantities is a key feature of the NDPS Act. It allows the justice system to distinguish between individuals who possess drugs for personal use and those involved in large-scale trafficking. Small quantities attract lighter penalties, often focused on rehabilitation, while commercial quantities lead to much harsher punishments. This strategy aims to focus law enforcement efforts on dismantling major supply chains while providing a path for the recovery of drug addicts.

219. (D) Rioting
Rioting is defined as an unlawful assembly where force or violence is used by the group or any of its members to achieve their common object. Once physical force is applied, every member of the assembly becomes legally liable for rioting, regardless of whether they personally used force. This principle of collective responsibility ensures that the entire group is held accountable for violent acts occurring during their shared illegal activity, emphasizing the danger posed by organized public disorder.

220. (B) Retributive Theory
The retributive theory of punishment is centered on the principle of deserts, holding that the offender should suffer in a way that is equivalent to the harm they caused. A core tenet is that punishment must be proportionate to the severity of the crime. This backward-looking philosophy focuses on the moral culpability of the perpetrator rather than the future utility of the sentence. The goal is to achieve a form of balanced justice where the penalty matches the wrongful act.

221. (C) Constructive Liability - Liability for another's act due to common design.
Constructive liability is a fundamental concept in criminal law that allows for the attribution of a crime to multiple people based on their shared purpose. If a crime is committed in furtherance of a common intention or a common object, all participants are held responsible, even if they did not personally perform the physical act. This principle ensures that collective criminal activity is addressed as a whole, holding every contributor accountable for the foreseeable outcomes of their group design.

222. (D) All of the above
Determining the exact point where preparation transitions into a punishable attempt is a complex judicial task. Courts use several tests, including

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regarding physical facts can negate the required criminal intent.

271. (C) The degree and nature of the 'mens rea' of the accused.
The primary distinction between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder rests on the specific degree and nature of the offender's mental state. Murder involves a higher level of blameworthiness, such as a direct intention to cause death. In contrast, culpable homicide involves a lesser degree of intent or the mere knowledge that the act is likely to cause death.

272. (B) It is characterized by a rash or negligent act rather than intention or knowledge.
Causing death by negligence is distinguished from culpable homicide by the absence of criminal intention or knowledge. While culpable homicide requires a blameworthy mental state regarding the likelihood of death, death by negligence focuses on a rash or negligent act that fails to meet a reasonable standard of care. This distinction emphasizes the lack of foresight or direct purpose in the act.

273. (D) Unlawful homicides, such as murder.
Unlawful homicides, particularly murder, are situated at the apex of the legal hierarchy of offenses against the human body. This classification reflects the gravity with which the law views the loss of human life. The structure of these crimes is based on the severity of the harm caused and the depth of the offender's mental culpability, prioritizing personal safety and life.

274. (A) Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement are non-fatal offenses that specifically address the restriction of an individual's personal liberty and bodily autonomy. Unlike crimes like hurt or grievous hurt, which focus on physical injury, these offenses involve the unlawful prevention of movement or the limitation of freedom. They form part of the framework designed to protect an individual's right to move freely.

275. (C) uses a graded approach to penalize offenses based on intent and severity of harm.
The legal system employs a graded approach to penalize offenses, where punishments are determined by both the severity of the physical harm and the mental state of the offender. By distinguishing between different levels of intent and types of injury, the law ensures that sanctions are proportionate. This structured hierarchy reflects a comprehensive effort to protect personal integrity and social order.

276. (A) The dishonest moving of movable property without consent.
The primary elements of theft involve the dishonest intention to move movable property out of the possession of another person without their consent. The key requirements are the presence of dishonesty and the physical act of moving the item. Unlike more serious property crimes, theft does not require the use of force, violence, or the presence of the property owner.

277. (D) Extortion involves inducing delivery through fear, while theft involves taking without consent.
Extortion is fundamentally different from theft because it involves inducing a person to deliver property or valuable security by intentionally putting them in fear of injury. While theft relies on the secretive or non-consensual taking of property, extortion focuses on the element of fear and coerced delivery. This distinction changes the nature of the crime from simple taking to active intimidation.

278. (B) When the offender uses or attempts to use force or cause fear of instant harm during the act.
Theft is elevated to robbery when the offender voluntarily causes or attempts to cause death, physical hurt, or wrongful restraint while committing the act. This transformation occurs because of the use of force or the threat of immediate harm against the victim. The addition of violence significantly increases the severity of the offense and the corresponding punishment within the penal framework.

279. (C) Robbery
Dacoity is legally defined as an aggravated form of robbery, occurring when the crime is committed by a group of five or more individuals. The law treats this as a more serious offense due to the collective nature of the act and the increased threat posed by multiple offenders. It reflects a legislative intent to impose harsher penalties for gang-related crimes.

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230. (B) Criminal conspiracy
A criminal conspiracy is legally established as soon as two or more persons agree to perform an illegal act. When the agreement is to commit a serious offence like bank robbery, the mere act of agreeing constitutes the crime, even if no further steps are taken toward its execution. This allow the state to intervene at the earliest stage of criminal planning. It is a substantive offence that punishes the collective intent and agreement to engage in prohibited activities.

231. (D) Section 84 IPC (Insanity)
Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code provides a general exception for acts committed by persons of unsound mind. For this defence to be valid, the individual must prove that at the time of the act, they were suffering from a mental impairment that rendered them incapable of understanding the nature of their act or that it was wrong or illegal. This principle, based on the M'Naghten rules, ensures that individuals who lack the mental capacity for culpability are not punished.

232. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Robbery and extortion both involve the use of fear to obtain property, but they differ in the immediacy and nature of the threat. In robbery, the offender uses or threatens instant death, hurt, or wrongful restraint during the commission of the act. In extortion, the fear of injury is used to induce the delivery of property, but the threatened harm is not necessarily immediate. Both offences are treated as serious crimes against property involving the coercion of the victim.

233. (C) Section 153A IPC
Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code punishes acts that promote disharmony or enmity between different groups on the basis of religion, race, place of birth, or language. It also covers acts that are prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony. This law is an offence against public tranquility, aimed at preventing communal violence and protecting social cohesion. By criminalizing the incitement of group-based hatred, the state seeks to maintain a peaceful environment in a diverse and multicultural society.

234. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different crimes are identified by their core components and specific intentions. Entrustment is the defining element of criminal breach of trust, while theft involves the taking of property out of another's possession. Cheating relies on the inducement of a person through deception to deliver property. Criminal trespass involves an entry that results in the annoyance of the person in possession. Understanding these associations is essential for the accurate legal categorization of various forms of prohibited conduct in criminal law.

235. (D) Criminal Law
Criminal law is the branch of jurisprudence that deals with acts considered harmful to the whole community. Unlike civil or tort law, which focus on disputes between individuals, criminal law involves the state prosecuting the offender to maintain public order and safety. The objective is to protect society through the punishment and rehabilitation of those who violate established statutes. This system of rules and penalties provides the foundational structure for the administration of justice and social protection in a state.

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236. (B) The criminal act is done by one member in furtherance of intention.
Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code establishes joint liability for a group of persons who act with a shared purpose. For this provision to apply, it is essential that a criminal act is performed by one or more members of the group in furtherance of their common intention. Every person who contributes to the shared plan is held equally liable for the final result. This principle ensures that all participants in a criminal enterprise share the legal responsibility for their collective deeds.

237. (C) 'A' is liable for theft as if he had committed it himself.
When an adult instigates a child who is legally incapable of committing an offence, such as one under seven years of age, the adult is held liable for the substantive crime. This principle ensures that individuals cannot avoid responsibility by using an innocent agent to perform their illegal acts. The law treats the instigator as the principal offender because they possessed the criminal intent and directed the physical act, effectively using the child as a tool for their own crime.

238. (D) Necessity

289. (D) Its larger objective of undermining state stability and creating fear.
Terrorism is distinguished from ordinary criminal acts by its broader objective of undermining national stability and creating a widespread climate of fear. While ordinary crimes may have individual victims, terrorism targets the collective psyche of society and the authority of the state. This larger purpose justifies the specialized legislation and more severe penal measures typically used to combat terrorist activities and networks.

290. (A) Hostile acts of a military nature.
The offense of waging war against the Government of India primarily involves hostile acts of a military nature. These are categorized as the most serious crimes against the state because they represent a direct, physical attempt to overthrow the established government through force. Such actions go beyond civil disobedience, posing an immediate threat to the peace and sovereign security of the nation.

291. (C) Disrupting the supply chain and imposing severe penalties.
The legal framework addressing drug trafficking is designed to disrupt the entire supply chain, from the initial cultivation and manufacture to the final distribution and sale. It focuses on imposing stringent penalties based on the type and quantity of the substances involved. This approach aims to dismantle the economic incentives for organized crime and mitigate the profound impact on public health systems.

292. (A) The knowledge of the currency's falsity and the intent to use it as genuine.
To be convicted of using counterfeit currency, an individual must possess the specific knowledge that the money is fake and have the fraudulent intent to pass it off as genuine. This mental element ensures that people who accidentally or unknowingly receive counterfeit notes are not unfairly penalized. The law targets those who deliberately seek to cause wrongful loss to others or the state.

293. (D) They are often manifestations of larger, organized criminal networks.
A common feature of drug trafficking and counterfeiting is that they are manifestations of larger, sophisticated criminal networks rather than isolated individual acts. Both crimes require significant organization and span international borders, threatening national security. Effective combat against these offenses necessitates specialized enforcement and international cooperation between different jurisdictions to dismantle the underlying criminal networks.

294. (B) It undermines public trust in financial instruments like currency.
Counterfeiting is described as a direct assault on a nation's economy because it fundamentally undermines the public's trust in financial instruments like currency. When the integrity of the monetary system is questioned, it destabilizes financial transactions and can cause significant economic harm. This offense threatens the state's ability to regulate the economy and protect citizens from fraudulent activities and financial losses.

295. (C) It includes a wide range of activities from cultivation to distribution.
The scope of drug trafficking is broad, encompassing a wide range of illegal activities including the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of prohibited substances. It is not limited to a single stage but covers the entire illegal market from production to consumption. This comprehensive definition allows the legal system to target various actors within the drug trade to protect public health and safety.

296. (D) Retributive theory
The retributive theory of punishment is founded on the principles of just deserts and proportionality. It posits that punishment is a morally necessary response to a crime, and the severity of the sanction should be equivalent to the harm caused by the offender. This philosophy focuses on holding the individual accountable for their past actions as a matter of justice and moral duty.

297. (A) To transform the offender into a law-abiding citizen.
The primary objective of the reformative theory of punishment is to transform an offender into a law-abiding citizen. This modern approach emphasizes rehabilitation through education, treatment, and counseling rather than mere

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69. Under the principle of 'No Fault Liability' in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the claimant:
(A) Must prove that the driver of the motor vehicle was negligent.
(B) Can claim an unlimited amount of compensation.
(C) Is not required to plead and establish that the death or permanent disablement was due to any wrongful act, neglect, or default.
(D) Must prove that the accident was not their fault.

70. Chronologically arrange the enactment of the following legislations.
(a) The Competition Act
(b) The Motor Vehicles Act
(c) The Consumer Protection Act
(d) The Indian Contract Act
(A) (d), (b), (c), (a)
(B) (d), (c), (b), (a)
(C) (c), (d), (a), (b)
(D) (b), (c), (d), (a)

71. The amount of compensation payable in case of death under the 'No Fault Liability' provisions (Section 140) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 was:
(A) Rs. 25,000
(B) Rs. 75,000
(C) Rs. 1,00,000
(D) Rs. 50,000

72. For a claim under 'No Fault Liability' in case of permanent disablement under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the compensation amount was fixed at:
(A) Rs. 12,000
(B) Rs. 25,000
(C) Rs. 15,000
(D) Rs. 50,000

73. The requirement of 'Third Party Insurance' for motor vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is:
(A) Optional for private vehicles.
(B) Mandatory only for commercial vehicles.
(C) Mandatory for all vehicles used in public places.
(D) Recommended but not legally compulsory.

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74. The main purpose of compulsory third-party insurance under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is to:
(A) Protect the owner of the vehicle from financial loss.
(B) Ensure that victims of road accidents receive compensation.
(C) Generate revenue for insurance companies.
(D) Ensure that victims of road accidents receive compensation.

75. Which body is constituted under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, for adjudicating claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving motor vehicles?
(A) Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (MACT)
(B) Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum
(C) Civil Court of original jurisdiction
(D) High Court

76. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The liability of the insurer under a third-party insurance policy is limited to the extent of the policy.
Statement II : Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the liability of the insurer to pay compensation to a third party is unlimited in respect of death or bodily injury.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

77. An application for compensation arising out of a motor accident can be made to the Claims Tribunal by:
(A) The person who has sustained the injury.
(B) The owner of the property damaged.
(C) All of the above.
(D) All or any of the legal representatives of the deceased.

78. The Competition Act, 2002 was enacted to replace which previous legislation?
(A) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
(C) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
(D) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969

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CHAPTER 05
Law of Torts and Consumer Protection

1. The word 'tort' is derived from the Latin word 'tortum', which means:
(A) To harm
(B) To twist
(C) To injure
(D) To compensate

2. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the nature of a tort?
(A) It is a civil wrong for which the remedy is an action for unliquidated damages.
(B) It is a breach of a specific duty created by a contract between parties.
(C) It is a criminal offense against the state punishable by imprisonment.
(D) It is an equitable wrong for which the remedy is specific performance.

3. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : In the law of torts, duties are primarily fixed by the law itself and are owed to persons generally.
Statement II : In a contract, duties are fixed by the parties to the contract and are owed to a specific person or persons.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. The legal maxim damnum sine injuria refers to a situation where there is:
(A) Infringement of a legal right without any actual harm.
(B) Infringement of a legal right coupled with actual harm.
(C) Neither infringement of a legal right nor any actual harm.
(D) Actual harm or loss without the infringement of a legal right.

5. In the context of tortious liability, which theory is often associated with the view that liability arises only for a number of specific, named torts?
(A) The Wider Theory
(B) The Fault Theory
(C) The Pigeon-hole Theory
(D) The Strict Liability Theory

6. A lawful act does not become unlawful merely because it is done with an evil motive. This principle was established in which of the following cases?
(A) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(B) Bradford Corporation v. Pickles
(C) Rylands v. Fletcher
(D) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

7. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct option.
List I (Legal Maxim):
P. Injuria sine damno
Q. Damnum sine injuria
R. Ubi jus ibi remedium
S. Volenti non fit injuria
List II (Meaning):
1. Damage without legal injury
2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy
3. Legal injury without damage
4. To a willing person, no injury is done
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

8. Which of the following is NOT an essential element for establishing tortious liability?
(A) The presence of malice or ill will.
(B) A wrongful act or omission by the defendant.
(C) Resulting legal damage to the plaintiff.
(D) A legal remedy in the form of an action for damages.

9. The maxim injuria sine damno was applied in the case of:
(A) Gloucester Grammar School case

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(B) Rylands v. Fletcher
(C) Ashby v. White
(D) Kasturilal v. State of U.P.

10. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In the law of torts, motive is generally not relevant to determine liability.
Reason (R) : A good motive is not a defense for an otherwise tortious act, and a bad motive does not make a lawful act tortious.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the general defense of 'Consent' or volenti non fit injuria?
(A) The consent must be free and voluntary.
(B) The consent can be express or implied.
(C) The act consented to must be a legal act.
(D) Knowledge of risk is the same as consent to the risk.

12. The defense of 'Inevitable Accident' is applicable when the event is:
(A) Foreseeable but not avoidable by any reasonable precaution.
(B) Unexpected and could not have been foreseen or avoided.
(C) Caused by the plaintiff's own negligence.
(D) A result of natural forces of extraordinary nature.

13. Read the following statements regarding general defenses in tort law and select the correct option.
Statement I : 'Act of God' or vis major is a valid defense where an event is caused by natural forces without human intervention.
Statement II : For 'Act of God' to be a valid defense, the event must be extraordinary and not one that could reasonably be anticipated.
(A) Only I is true.
(B) Only II is true.
(C) Both I and II are true.
(D) Both I and II are false.

14. The defense of 'Plaintiff the Wrongdoer' is applicable when:
(A) The plaintiff has committed any wrong in the past.
(B) The plaintiff's wrongful act is merely a part of the chain of causation.
(C) The defendant's wrongful act is more severe than the plaintiff's.
(D) The harm suffered by the plaintiff is a direct consequence of their own illegal act.

15. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a limitation of the defense of volenti non fit injuria?
(A) It does not apply in rescue cases.
(B) It is always applicable if the plaintiff had knowledge of the risk.
(C) It applies even if consent is obtained by fraud.
(D) It is a valid defense in all cases of negligence by a professional.

16. Which among the following is NOT a general defense available in an action for tort?
(A) Private Defence
(B) Contributory Negligence
(C) Necessity
(D) Statutory Authority

17. The case of Hall v. Brooklands Auto-Racing Club is a classic example of the application of which defense?
(A) Act of God
(B) Volenti non fit injuria
(C) Inevitable accident
(D) Statutory Authority

18. Consider the following general defenses in the law of torts:
(a) Volenti non fit injuria
(b) Plaintiff the wrongdoer
(c) Inevitable accident
(d) Statutory authority
(e) Mistake of fact
Which of the above are valid general defenses?
(A) (a), (b), (c) only
(B) (a), (b), (c), (d) only
(C) (a), (c), (d), (e) only
(D) All of the above

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19. The defense of 'Statutory Authority' protects a defendant if the injury caused is:
(A) Done with good intentions, even if not explicitly authorized.
(B) Minimal and incidental to a public service.
(C) A result of an act done under the authority of an Act of Parliament.
(D) Authorized by a local administrative order.

20. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The defense of 'necessity' allows a person to inflict harm on another to prevent a greater harm.
Statement II : The defense of 'private defense' allows a person to use reasonable force to protect their person or property from an imminent threat.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

21. In which of the following scenarios is the defense of 'necessity' most likely to succeed?
(A) A person steals food because they are hungry.
(B) A driver exceeds the speed limit to attend a meeting on time.
(C) A ship captain jettisons cargo to save the ship and crew during a storm.
(D) A person trespasses on land to take a shortcut.

22. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The defense of volenti non fit injuria does not apply in rescue cases where a person voluntarily takes a risk to save someone from a danger created by the defendant's negligence.
Reason (R) : The law encourages and protects rescuers, and it would be unjust to penalize them for their altruistic actions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

23. Which one of the following i pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Volenti non fit injuria - Smith v. Baker
(B) Inevitable Accident - Stanley v. Powell
(C) Private Defence - Ramanuja Mudali v. M. Gangan
(D) Act of God - Bird v. Holbrook

24. The 'neighbour principle', a fundamental concept in the tort of negligence, was laid down in:
(A) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(B) Rylands v. Fletcher
(C) Ashby v. White
(D) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

25. Which of the following is NOT one of the three essential elements of the tort of negligence?
(A) The defendant owed a duty of care to the plaintiff.
(B) The defendant breached the duty of care.
(C) The defendant acted with malicious intent.
(D) The plaintiff suffered damage as a result of the breach.

26. The legal maxim res ipsa loquitur means:
(A) The thing speaks for itself.
(B) Let the buyer beware.
(C) Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
(D) Damage without legal injury.

27. Contributory negligence, in the context of the tort of negligence, means:
(A) The plaintiff is solely responsible for the injury.
(B) The defendant and a third party are jointly responsible.
(C) The defendant's negligence was a contribution to a larger public problem.
(D) The plaintiff, by their own lack of care, contributed to the damage they suffered.

28. Which of the following statements about 'Public Nuisance' is incorrect?
(A) It is an act that materially affects the reasonable comfort and convenience of a class of people.
(B) A private individual can always bring an action for public nuisance without proving special damage.
(C) It is also a crime under the Indian Penal

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4. Rylands v. Fletcher
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

49. What is the key difference between Strict Liability and Absolute Liability?
(A) Absolute liability applies only to natural uses of land.
(B) Absolute liability does not permit any of the exceptions available under strict liability.
(C) Strict liability requires proof of negligence.
(D) Absolute liability allows for the exceptions available under strict liability.

50. The concept of tortious liability of the State in India is primarily based on the distinction between:
(A) Sovereign and non-sovereign functions.
(B) Ministerial and discretionary functions.
(C) Civil and criminal wrongs.
(D) Profitable and non-profitable functions.

51. Which landmark case first drew the distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions of the State for determining tortious liability in India?
(A) Kasturilal v. State of U.P.
(B) State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati
(C) P & O Steam Navigation Co. v. Secretary of State for India
(D) Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar

52. In State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati, the Supreme Court held the State liable for the tortious act of its employee. The act was categorized as:
(A) A sovereign function.
(B) An act of State.
(C) An inevitable accident.
(D) A non-sovereign function.

53. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : In the Kasturilal case, the Supreme Court held the State not liable for the misappropriation of gold by police officers.
Statement II : The court reasoned that the function of keeping seized property in police malkhana was a sovereign function.
(A) Only I is true.
(B) Only II is true.
(C) Both I and II are true.
(D) Both I and II are false.

54. The modern trend in judicial decisions regarding the State's tortious liability is to:
(A) Strictly uphold the doctrine of sovereign immunity.
(B) Narrow down the scope of sovereign immunity and make the State liable more frequently.
(C) Broaden the scope of sovereign immunity.
(D) Abolish state liability entirely.

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55. In the context of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, who among the following is NOT considered a 'consumer'?
(A) A person who buys goods for a consideration which has been paid.
(B) A person who hires services for a consideration which has been partly paid and partly promised.
(C) A person who uses the goods with the approval of the buyer.
(D) A person who obtains goods for resale or for any commercial purpose.

56. Which of the following is NOT a 'consumer right' recognized under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
(A) Right to Bargain
(B) Right to Safety
(C) Right to Choose
(D) Right to be Heard

57. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a 'defect' is defined as any fault, imperfection, or shortcoming in the:
(A) Manner of performance of a service.
(B) Representation made by the trader.
(C) Quality, quantity, potency, purity, or standard of goods.
(D) Price charged for the goods.

58. 'Deficiency' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, relates to:
(A) Services
(B) Goods
(C) Both goods and services
(D) Unfair trade practices

its face.
(B) A statement which is not defamatory on the surface but has a latent or secondary defamatory meaning.
(C) A defense claiming the statement was true.
(D) The publication of the defamatory statement to a third party.

39. The 'Test of Reasonable Foresight' for determining remoteness of damages was laid down in which case?
(A) Re Polemis
(B) Smith v. London and South Western Railway Co.
(C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(D) The Wagon Mound (No. 1)

40. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In an action for defamation, the statement must be published.
Reason (R) : Publication means that the defamatory matter must be made known to some person other than the person defamed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Prior to The Wagon Mound case, the test for remoteness of damage was:
(A) The test of reasonable foresight.
(B) The test of novus actus interveniens.
(C) The test of directness.
(D) The test of contributory negligence.

42. What does novus actus interveniens signify in the context of remoteness of damage?
(A) A new intervening act that breaks the chain of causation.
(B) The damage was a direct consequence of the defendant's act.
(C) The defendant could have reasonably foreseen the damage.
(D) The plaintiff contributed to the damage.

43. The egg-shell skull rule provides that:
(A) The defendant is only liable for damage that a normal person would suffer.
(B) The defendant is not liable if the plaintiff has a pre-existing vulnerability.
(C) The injury must be to the head to apply this rule.
(D) The defendant must take his victim as he finds him, with all existing frailties.

44. The landmark case associated with the principle of Strict Liability is:
(A) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(B) Rylands v. Fletcher
(C) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(D) Kasturilal Ralia Ram Jain v. State of U.P.

45. Which of the following is NOT an essential condition for the application of the rule of Strict Liability as laid down in Rylands v. Fletcher?
(A) Dangerous thing brought by the defendant.
(B) Non-natural use of land.
(C) Negligence on the part of the defendant.
(D) Escape of the dangerous thing.

46. Which of the following is a recognized exception to the rule of Strict Liability?
(A) The defendant's poverty.
(B) The defendant's good intention.
(C) The small quantum of damage caused.
(D) Act of a third party (stranger).

47. The principle of Absolute Liability was propounded by the Supreme Court of India in which case?
(A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case)
(B) Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India
(C) Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar
(D) P & O Steam Navigation Co. v. Secretary of State for India

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48. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct option.
List I (Legal Principle):
P. Negligence
Q. Strict Liability
R. Absolute Liability
S. Nuisance
List II (Landmark Case):
1. M.C. Mehta v. UOI
2. Donoghue v. Stevenson
3. Sturges v. Bridgman

suffering or incapacitation. By addressing the underlying causes of criminal behavior, this theory seeks to reintegrate individuals into society as productive members, thereby reducing the likelihood of future offenses.

298. (B) Discouraging the general public from committing crimes.
General deterrence aims to discourage the general public from engaging in criminal activities by making an example of an offender's punishment. The goal is to instill a fear of legal consequences in society at large, thereby preventing potential crimes before they occur. This theory views punishment as a tool for social control, ensuring that the threat of sanctions maintains overall public order.

299. (B) As a form of restorative justice to mitigate the victim's harm.
The principle of compensation to victims is characterized as a form of restorative justice that aims to mitigate the financial and emotional harm caused by a crime. It acknowledges the victim's role in the justice process and holds the offender or the state responsible for providing restitution. This approach shifts the focus toward repairing the damage done to the affected individuals.

300. (A) Preventive
By sentencing a serial offender to a long term of imprisonment to protect society from future actions, the judge is applying the preventive theory of punishment. This theory focuses on incapacitating the offender, typically through incarceration, to ensure they are physically unable to commit further crimes. The primary goal is the safety of the community by removing a known threat from society.

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59. Which of the following is an example of an 'unfair trade practice' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
(A) Offering goods at a discount.
(B) Refusing to sell goods to a particular customer.
(C) Increasing the price of goods due to market demand.
(D) Falsely representing that goods are of a particular standard or quality.

60. Consider the following statements regarding the Consumer Protection Act, 1986:
(a) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, provides for a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery.
(b) A consumer is a person who buys goods for personal use.
(c) A person who obtains goods for commercial purpose is also a consumer.
(d) The Act covers both goods and services.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c)
(B) (a), (b), (d)
(C) (b), (c), (d)
(D) (a), (c), (d)

61. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, what was the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Forum?
(A) Up to Rs. 5 Lakhs
(B) Up to Rs. 10 Lakhs
(C) Up to Rs. 20 Lakhs
(D) Up to Rs. 50 Lakhs

62. An appeal from the order of the District Forum under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 lies to the:
(A) National Commission
(B) High Court
(C) Supreme Court
(D) State Commission

63. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, is an additional remedy and does not bar any other remedy available under any other law.
Statement II : A consumer must first exhaust all other legal remedies before approaching a consumer forum.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

64. What was the pecuniary jurisdiction of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
(A) Above Rs. 20 Lakhs and up to Rs. 1 Crore
(B) Above Rs. 1 Crore
(C) Above Rs. 50 Lakhs
(D) Above Rs. 2 Crores

65. A complaint can be filed in the consumer redressal forum by:
(A) All of the above.
(B) Only the consumer who has suffered loss.
(C) Any recognized consumer association.
(D) The Central or any State Government.

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66. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 aims to provide speedy and simple redressal to consumer disputes.
Reason (R) : The Act establishes a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the District, State, and National levels.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

67. Which of the following remedies can a consumer redressal agency NOT grant under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
(A) To remove the defect in goods.
(B) To return the price paid by the consumer.
(C) To award punitive damages.
(D) To issue a sentence of imprisonment to the opposite party.

68. The No Fault Liability provision under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is contained in:
(A) Chapter X
(B) Chapter VIII
(C) Chapter IX
(D) Chapter XI

Code.
(D) An action can be brought by the Advocate General or with his sanction.

29. A private nuisance is a tort that involves:
(A) An obstruction of a public highway.
(B) Selling of adulterated food products to the public.
(C) Unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land.
(D) An act affecting public health and safety at large.

30. Chronologically arrange the following landmark judgments related to the evolution of liability in tort law.
(a) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(b) Rylands v. Fletcher
(c) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(d) The Wagon Mound (No. 1)
(A) (b), (a), (d), (c)
(B) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(C) (b), (d), (a), (c)
(D) (a), (c), (b), (d)

31. Which of the following constitutes 'trespass to person'?
(A) Entering someone's land without permission.
(B) Taking someone's goods without their permission.
(C) Spreading false rumors about someone.
(D) Unlawfully touching someone without their consent.

32. The distinction between 'assault' and 'battery' is that:
(A) Assault involves physical contact, while battery is the threat of it.
(B) Battery involves physical contact, while assault is the creation of an apprehension of it.
(C) Assault is a criminal wrong, while battery is a civil wrong.
(D) Battery is a serious injury, while assault is a minor one.

33. Read the following statements regarding the tort of 'False Imprisonment' and select the correct option.
Statement I : It requires the total restraint of a person's liberty.
Statement II : The restraint must be for a prolonged period to be actionable.
(A) Only I is true.
(B) Only II is true.
(C) Both I and II are true.
(D) Both I and II are false.

34. 'Libel' and 'Slander' are two forms of which specific tort?
(A) Defamation
(B) Negligence
(C) Nuisance
(D) Trespass

35. The essential difference between libel and slander is that:
(A) Libel is spoken, whereas slander is written.
(B) Libel is actionable per se, whereas slander is never actionable per se.
(C) Libel is in a permanent form, whereas slander is in a transient form.
(D) Libel causes more damage than slander.

36. Which of the following is NOT a valid defense to an action for defamation?
(A) Justification or Truth
(B) Fair Comment
(C) Absolute Privilege
(D) The statement was made in jest.

37. Consider the following statements regarding specific torts:
(a) Trespass to land is actionable per se.
(b) In private nuisance, unreasonable interference must be proven.
(c) Negligence requires the breach of a legal duty of care.
(d) Defamation requires the publication of a defamatory statement.
(e) Malice is an essential element in the tort of nuisance.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) only
(B) (a), (b), (c), (d) only
(C) (b), (c), (d), (e) only
(D) All of the above

38. 'Innuendo' in the context of defamation refers to:
(A) A statement that is obviously defamatory on

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79. Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002 deals with the prohibition of:
(A) Anti-competitive agreements.
(B) Abuse of dominant position.
(C) Regulation of combinations.
(D) Predatory pricing.

80. Consider the following agreements under the Competition Act, 2002:
(a) Tie-in arrangement
(b) Exclusive supply agreement
(c) Bid rigging
(d) Refusal to deal
(e) Resale price maintenance
Which of the above are presumed to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition if they are horizontal agreements?
(A) (a), (b), (d) only
(B) (c) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)
(D) (c) and (e) only

81. An agreement amongst enterprises engaged in identical or similar trade of goods or provision of services, which has the effect of limiting or controlling production or supply, is known as a:
(A) Vertical agreement
(B) Cartel
(C) Combination
(D) Tie-in arrangement

82. 'Abuse of a dominant position' is prohibited under which section of the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) Section 4
(B) Section 3
(C) Section 5
(D) Section 6

83. Which of the following is NOT an example of abuse of dominant position under the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) Imposing unfair or discriminatory conditions in the purchase or sale of goods.
(B) Limiting or restricting production of goods or technical development.
(C) Acquiring another enterprise to increase market share within legal thresholds.
(D) Engaging in predatory pricing.

84. 'Predatory pricing' under the Competition Act, 2002 means:
(A) Selling goods at a very high price to maximize profit.
(B) Charging different prices from different customers for the same product.
(C) Fixing prices in collusion with competitors.
(D) Selling goods or services at a price below the cost of production with a view to eliminate competitors.

85. 'Regulation of Combinations' under the Competition Act, 2002, refers to the regulation of:
(A) Cartels and price-fixing agreements.
(B) Agreements between distributors and suppliers.
(C) Mergers, acquisitions, and amalgamations.
(D) Abusive practices by a single dominant firm.

86. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct option.
List I (Concept under Competition Act):
P. Anti-competitive Agreement
Q. Abuse of Dominant Position
R. Combination
S. Competition Commission of India
List II (Relevant Section):
1. Section 4
2. Section 7
3. Section 3
4. Section 5
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

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87. Under the Competition Act, 2002, a 'combination' which causes or is likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition within the relevant market in India is:
(A) Voidable
(B) Valid
(C) Unenforceable
(D) Void

88. The 'Pigeon-hole' theory of tort suggests that:
(A) The law of torts consists of a set of specific, named torts, and the defendant is liable only if his act fits into one of these 'pigeon-holes'.
(B) There is a general principle of liability, and

(D) Defamation

108. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct option.
List I (Specific Tort):
P. Nuisance
Q. Negligence
R. Defamation
S. Trespass to land
List II (Essential Element):
1. Publication to a third party
2. Entry onto land without permission
3. Breach of a duty of care
4. Unreasonable interference with enjoyment of land
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

109. The rule in Rylands v. Fletcher does not apply if the escape of the dangerous thing is due to:
(A) The defendant's own negligence.
(B) The non-natural use of land.
(C) An Act of God.
(D) The inherently dangerous nature of the thing.

110. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the legal position on tortious liability of the State in India?
(A) The State is absolutely immune from all tortious liability.
(B) The distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions is no longer relevant.
(C) The State is liable for all acts of its employees without exception.
(D) The State is liable for non-sovereign functions but immune for sovereign functions, though the scope of 'sovereign' has been narrowed.

111. A person who hires a taxi for personal travel is considered a:
(A) Consumer of services under the Consumer Protection Act.
(B) Hirer of goods under the Sale of Goods Act.
(C) Bailee of the vehicle.
(D) Not a consumer as no goods are purchased.

112. Read the following statements regarding the Consumer Redressal Agencies and select the correct option.
Statement I : The President of the District Forum must be a person who is, or has been, or is qualified to be a District Judge.
Statement II : The President of the National Commission must be a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court.
(A) Only I is true.
(B) Only II is true.
(C) Both I and II are true.
(D) Both I and II are false.

113. 'Third-party' in the context of motor vehicle insurance refers to:
(A) The insurance company.
(B) Any person other than the two parties to the insurance contract (the insurer and the insured).
(C) The owner of the vehicle.
(D) The driver of the vehicle.

114. 'Bid rigging' under the Competition Act, 2002 is an example of:
(A) A horizontal anti-competitive agreement.
(B) A vertical anti-competitive agreement.
(C) Abuse of a dominant position.
(D) A permissible combination.

115. Winfield's theory of tort posits that:
(A) There are only a fixed number of torts.
(B) Tortious liability arises only from contract.
(C) All injuries done to another person are torts, unless there is some justification recognized by law.
(D) Motive is the most important element in every tort.

116. A doctor performs an emergency surgery on an unconscious accident victim to save their life, without their prior consent. The doctor can take the defense of:
(A) Volenti non fit injuria
(B) Private Defence
(C) Inevitable Accident
(D) Necessity

117. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : In a case of public nuisance, a

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purpose of earning his livelihood by means of self-employment, he is considered a consumer.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

98. The 'Right to be informed' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, means the right to be informed about:
(A) The quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, and price of goods or services.
(B) The profits made by the manufacturer.
(C) The company's future product launches.
(D) The personal details of the seller.

99. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, if a consumer is not satisfied with the order of the State Commission, he can appeal to the National Commission within a period of:
(A) 45 days
(B) 60 days
(C) 30 days
(D) 90 days

100. The concept of 'no-fault liability' under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, is a form of:
(A) Negligence liability
(B) Vicarious liability
(C) Absolute liability
(D) Strict liability

101. The Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (MACT) has the jurisdiction to entertain claims for compensation for:
(A) All types of accidents, including industrial accidents.
(B) Accidents involving railways and motor vehicles.
(C) Accidents involving motor vehicles only.
(D) Consumer complaints related to vehicles.

102. Which of the following is considered a 'vertical agreement' under the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) An agreement between two competing cement manufacturers to fix prices.
(B) An agreement between a manufacturer and a distributor (a tie-in arrangement).
(C) An agreement between car manufacturers to limit production.
(D) An agreement between bidders to manipulate a tender process.

103. The primary role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is to:
(A) Control the prices of essential commodities.
(B) Regulate the stock market and protect investors.
(C) Resolve disputes between companies and their employees.
(D) Promote and sustain competition, prevent practices having an adverse effect on competition, and protect the interests of consumers.

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104. What is the most appropriate description of a tort?
(A) A breach of duty fixed by law, redressible by an action for unliquidated damages.
(B) A breach of trust.
(C) A violation of a public duty.
(D) A failure to perform a contractual obligation.

105. Chronologically arrange the following concepts/ doctrines in the order of their emergence through case law.
(a) The 'neighbour principle' in negligence
(b) The rule of 'absolute liability' in India
(c) The 'pigeon-hole' theory of tort
(d) The 'reasonable foresight' test for remoteness of damage
(A) (c), (a), (d), (b)
(B) (a), (c), (b), (d)
(C) (c), (d), (a), (b)
(D) (d), (b), (a), (c)

106. In an action for malicious prosecution, which of the following elements does the plaintiff NOT need to prove?
(A) That the defendant had reasonable and probable cause for the prosecution.
(B) That the defendant prosecuted the plaintiff.
(C) That the prosecution ended in the plaintiff's favour.
(D) That the defendant acted with malice.

107. Which of the following rights is NOT included in the bundle of rights that constitute 'trespass to person'?
(A) Assault
(B) Battery
(C) False Imprisonment

true facts.

165. The rule of absolute liability is applicable to harms caused by an enterprise engaged in:
(A) Any commercial activity.
(B) An activity that is non-natural on its land.
(C) An inherently dangerous or hazardous activity.
(D) Any activity that results in a financial loss to another.

166. A consumer forum under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 can order the opposite party to:
(A) Discontinue an unfair trade practice.
(B) All of the above.
(C) Pay compensation for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer.
(D) Replace the goods with new goods of similar description.

167. The jurisdiction of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (MACT) is:
(A) Co-extensive with the Civil Court.
(B) Subordinate to the jurisdiction of the District Consumer Forum.
(C) Limited to claims under Rs. 10 lakhs only.
(D) Exclusive, barring the jurisdiction of Civil Courts for motor accident claims.

168. A 'tie-in arrangement' under the Competition Act, 2002 is a type of vertical agreement where:
(A) A seller forces a buyer to purchase other goods as a condition of buying the desired product.
(B) A seller dictates the price at which the buyer can resell the product.
(C) A seller agrees to supply goods only to one specific buyer.
(D) Buyers collude to fix the purchase price.

169. Which pair is incorrectly matched?
(A) Injuria sine damno - Ashby v. White
(B) Absolute Liability - M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(C) Remoteness of Damage - Rylands v. Fletcher
(D) Negligence - Donoghue v. Stevenson

170. 'Malice in law' refers to:
(A) A wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse.
(B) A wrongful act done with an evil motive or ill will.
(C) A lawful act done with a bad motive.
(D) The mental state of the defendant at the time of the tort.

171. If a person finds a foreign object in a sealed, opaque bottle of soft drink, they can sue the manufacturer under the principle established in:
(A) Rylands v. Fletcher
(B) Bradford Corporation v. Pickles
(C) Bourhill v. Young
(D) Donoghue v. Stevenson

172. Consider the following statements about the tort of defamation:
(a) Libel is defamation in a permanent form.
(b) Slander is defamation in a transient form.
(c) Slander is always actionable per se.
(d) Truth is a complete defense to defamation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c)
(B) (b), (c), (d)
(C) (a), (b), (d)
(D) (a), (c), (d)

173. The 'sovereign immunity' doctrine in tort law originates from the English legal maxim:
(A) Let the master answer. (Respondeat superior)
(B) Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
(C) The King can do no wrong.
(D) The thing speaks for itself.

174. A person buys goods for personal consumption. This person is a 'consumer' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 because:
(A) He bought the goods for a commercial purpose.
(B) He is a user of the goods.
(C) The apples are a primary necessity.
(D) He bought the goods for consideration for a non-commercial purpose.

175. The liability under Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (No-Fault Liability) is based on the principle of:
(A) Strict liability, independent of any fault.
(B) Proving the driver's rashness.
(C) The vehicle being used without a valid

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private individual cannot file a suit for damages.
Reason (R) : A private individual can file a suit for public nuisance only if he proves that he has suffered some special damage over and above that suffered by the public at large.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

118. Which of the following would constitute 'battery'?
(A) Pointing a loaded gun at someone.
(B) Pulling away a chair just as someone is about to sit, causing them to fall.
(C) Shaking a fist at someone from a distance.
(D) Verbally threatening to hit someone tomorrow.

119. Qualified privilege as a defense to defamation is available when the statement is made:
(A) In the course of judicial proceedings.
(B) In the course of parliamentary proceedings.
(C) Regardless of the truth or falsity, in any circumstance.
(D) In performance of a legal, social, or moral duty, without malice.

120. Consider the following statements regarding liability principles:
(a) Strict liability is based on the principle of 'no-fault'.
(b) Absolute liability was a creation of the English judiciary in Rylands v. Fletcher.
(c) 'Non-natural use of land' is a prerequisite for absolute liability.
(d) Absolute liability is stricter than strict liability.
(e) The defense of 'Act of God' is available in cases of absolute liability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (a), (b), (c) only
(C) (c), (d), (e) only
(D) (a), (d), (e) only

121. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, which of the following consumer rights ensures that consumer's interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums?
(A) Right to choose
(B) Right to seek redressal
(C) Right to be heard
(D) Right to consumer education

122. The owner's liability for compensation under the 'no-fault' provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is:
(A) Secondary to the driver's liability.
(B) Joint and several with any other person liable.
(C) Limited to 50% of the total compensation.
(D) Dependent on the driver's conviction.

123. A dominant position under the Competition Act, 2002 means a position of strength enjoyed by an enterprise which:
(A) Allows it to make the highest profits in the industry.
(B) Gives it the largest number of employees.
(C) Enables it to operate independently of competitive forces or affect its competitors or consumers in its favour.
(D) Allows it to have multiple branches across the country.

124. The maxim ubi jus ibi remedium means:
(A) Injury without damage.
(B) The law does not concern itself with trifles.
(C) No one should be a judge in their own cause.
(D) Where there is a right, there is a remedy.

125. The principle of 'contributory negligence' results in:
(A) The apportionment of damages between the plaintiff and the defendant.
(B) The complete dismissal of the plaintiff's claim.
(C) Shifting the entire burden of loss to the defendant.
(D) A criminal charge against the plaintiff.

126. A permanent, fixed, and visible statement in writing, printing, or a picture that is defamatory is known as:
(A) Slander
(B) Libel
(C) Innuendo
(D) Assault

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any harm is a tort unless justified.
(C) All civil wrongs are torts.
(D) Liability in tort is always based on fault.

89. Which of the following is an example of damnum sine injuria?
(A) A voter is wrongfully prevented from casting his vote, but the candidate he wanted to vote for wins.
(B) A factory owner pollutes a river, causing harm to a downstream landowner's right to clean water.
(C) A shopkeeper suffers a loss of business because a rival sets up a competing shop next door.
(D) A person is unlawfully detained by the police for one hour.

90. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The rule of absolute liability provides no defenses to the defendant.
Reason (R) : This rule was evolved to deal with enterprises engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activities, where the potential for harm is enormous.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. Which of the following situations best illustrates the defense of 'necessity'?
(A) A driver speeds to avoid being late for an appointment.
(B) A security guard uses force to stop a shoplifter.
(C) A spectator at a cricket match is hit by a ball.
(D) A firefighter breaks into a house to rescue a child from a fire.

92. The standard of care required in the tort of negligence is that of:
(A) A highly cautious person.
(B) A reasonable person of ordinary prudence.
(C) A person of average intelligence.
(D) The defendant's own personal standard of care.

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93. Which of the following statements about trespass to land is correct?
(A) It requires proof of actual damage to the land.
(B) It can only be committed intentionally.
(C) It is actionable per se.
(D) It is not a tort if the trespasser believed the land was theirs.

94. Consider the following statements about specific torts and defenses:
(a) In defamation, 'privilege' can be absolute or qualified.
(b) 'Justification' or 'truth' is a complete defense to defamation.
(c) The rule in Donoghue v. Stevenson applies to the tort of nuisance.
(d) Res ipsa loquitur is a rule of evidence in negligence cases.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c)
(B) (a), (c), (d)
(C) (b), (c), (d)
(D) (a), (b), (d)

95. The directness test for remoteness of damage, which holds the defendant liable for all direct consequences of their wrongful act, is associated with the case of:
(A) Re Polemis
(B) The Wagon Mound (No. 1)
(C) Scott v. Shepherd
(D) Smith v. Leech Brain & Co.

96. The distinction between 'sovereign' and 'non-sovereign' functions for determining state liability in tort has been described in judicial observations as being:
(A) Clear and precise.
(B) Vague, archaic, and having no legal basis.
(C) Highly relevant in modern times.
(D) Essential for protecting state interests.

97. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a person who buys goods for a commercial purpose is expressly excluded from the definition of 'consumer'.
Statement II : However, if the goods are bought and used by him exclusively for the

does not know it is unloaded.
(C) Unwantedly kissing a sleeping person.
(D) Leaving a banana peel on the floor on which a person slips and falls.

138. Which of the following statements about 'nuisance' is incorrect?
(A) It always involves direct physical interference with property.
(B) It can be public or private.
(C) Annoyance from noise, smell, or vibrations can constitute nuisance.
(D) The interference must be unreasonable.

139. Consider the following acts:
(a) Imposing unfair discriminatory prices by a dominant company.
(b) An agreement between competitors to fix purchase prices.
(c) A merger of two large companies exceeding turnover thresholds.
(d) A manufacturer dictating the minimum price at which a retailer can sell its product.
(e) Creating barriers to entry for new competitors by a dominant firm.
Which of the above can be investigated by the Competition Commission of India?
(A) (a), (b), (d) only
(B) (a), (c), (e) only
(C) (b), (c), (d) only
(D) All of the above

140. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The liability of the State for the torts committed by its servants is based on the same principles as the liability of a private employer.
Reason (R) : The distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions has been completely abolished by the Supreme Court of India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The 'Right to seek redressal' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, is the right to seek a remedy against:
(A) High prices in general.
(B) Poor customer service that does not amount to a deficiency.
(C) Unfair trade practices or restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers.
(D) The government's economic policies.

142. A 'Certificate of Insurance' under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, is:
(A) The main policy document.
(B) A document issued by the insurer as evidence that a policy has been taken.
(C) A no-objection certificate from the previous insurer.
(D) A fitness certificate for the vehicle.

143. Which body has the power to inquire into any alleged contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) The MRTP Commission
(B) The High Court
(C) The Central Government's Department of Corporate Affairs
(D) The Competition Commission of India (CCI)

144. The defense of 'inevitable accident' is different from 'Act of God' in that:
(A) Act of God is caused by natural forces exclusively, while inevitable accident might have some human involvement.
(B) Inevitable accident requires an element of human intervention.
(C) Act of God is foreseeable, while inevitable accident is not.
(D) Inevitable accident is a general defense, while Act of God is not.

145. If a surgeon, while operating on a patient for a specific ailment, discovers another serious condition and corrects it without the patient's explicit consent for the second procedure, the surgeon's best defense against battery would be:
(A) Private Defence
(B) Volenti non fit injuria
(C) Necessity
(D) Statutory Authority

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127. Which of the following is NOT an exception to the rule of strict liability?
(A) Plaintiff's own fault
(B) Consent of the plaintiff
(C) Inevitable accident
(D) Statutory authority

128. As per the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, what was the pecuniary jurisdiction of the State Commission?
(A) Above Rs. 20 Lakhs and up to Rs. 1 Crore
(B) Up to Rs. 20 Lakhs
(C) Above Rs. 1 Crore
(D) Up to Rs. 50 Lakhs

129. An agreement between a film producer and a distributor stating that the distributor cannot deal with the films of any other producer is an example of:
(A) A tie-in arrangement
(B) Resale price maintenance
(C) An exclusive supply agreement
(D) A cartel

130. Chronologically arrange the following legal actions or procedures in a consumer dispute.
(a) Filing of appeal to the National Commission from the State Commission's order
(b) Filing of a complaint in the District Forum
(c) Filing of appeal to the State Commission from the District Forum's order
(d) Possible filing of appeal to the Supreme Court
(A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
(B) (b), (c), (a), (d)
(C) (c), (a), (b), (d)
(D) (b), (a), (c), (d)

131. Which one of the following is a tort of trespass to goods?
(A) Nuisance
(B) Malicious prosecution
(C) Negligence
(D) Conversion

132. The 'hit-and-run motor accident' scheme for compensation is applicable when:
(A) The driver runs away after the accident.
(B) The vehicle owner refuses to cooperate with legal procedures.
(C) The identity of the vehicle causing the accident cannot be ascertained.
(D) The injury must be to the head to apply this rule.

133. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 applies to all goods and services unless specifically exempted by the Central Government.
Statement II : The Act does not apply to services rendered free of charge or under a contract of personal service.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

134. If an appeal is filed in the State Commission against the order of the District Forum, the appellant must deposit:
(A) 75% of the award amount.
(B) The full award amount.
(C) A fixed fee of Rs. 10,000.
(D) 50% of the award amount or Rs. 25,000, whichever is less.

135. The Competition Act, 2002, prohibits 'resale price maintenance' which is a type of:
(A) Vertical agreement
(B) Horizontal agreement
(C) Dominant practice
(D) Combination

136. What is the primary difference between tort and breach of trust?
(A) A tort involves unliquidated damages, while a breach of trust involves liquidated damages.
(B) The duty in tort is towards persons generally, while the duty in breach of trust is towards a specific beneficiary.
(C) A tort is a common law wrong, while a breach of trust is a statutory wrong.
(D) There is no fundamental difference; they are overlapping concepts.

137. Which of the following is an example of 'assault'?
(A) Striking a person from behind without them knowing.
(B) Pointing an unloaded pistol at a person who

(C) Size and resources of the enterprise.
(D) Barriers to entry in the market.

156. The maxim res ipsa loquitur is a:
(A) Rule of substantive law.
(B) Rule of evidence.
(C) General defense in tort.
(D) Test for remoteness of damage.

157. Which of the following scenarios would most likely be classified as a 'private nuisance'?
(A) A car blocking a public road.
(B) A neighbor constantly playing loud music late at night, disturbing the adjacent homeowner.
(C) A factory emitting noxious fumes that affect an entire neighborhood.
(D) The sale of contaminated food in a public market.

158. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The case of M.C. Mehta v. UOI diluted the rule of strict liability laid down in Rylands v. Fletcher.
Statement II : The Supreme Court of India in M.C. Mehta introduced the more stringent principle of absolute liability for hazardous enterprises.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

159. The 'Right to Safety' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, is the right to be protected against:
(A) Financial losses from bad investments.
(B) Theft of personal belongings while shopping.
(C) Price fluctuations in the market.
(D) The marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.

160. Consider the following statements regarding the Competition Act, 2002:
(a) The Act aims to promote and sustain competition in markets.
(b) It prohibits anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position.
(c) It regulates combinations (mergers, etc.).
(d) It establishes the Competition Commission of India (CCI).
(e) It is primarily focused on consumer protection against defective goods.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) only
(B) (a), (b), (d), (e) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d) only
(D) All of the above

161. A tort is different from a crime primarily because:
(A) A tort is always intentional, while a crime can be unintentional.
(B) A tort is a wrong against a private individual, while a crime is a wrong against the public or state.
(C) The remedy for a tort is punishment, while the remedy for a crime is damages.
(D) All torts are also crimes.

162. The defense of volenti non fit injuria would NOT be available to a defendant if:
(A) The plaintiff's consent was obtained through fraud or coercion.
(B) The plaintiff implicitly consented to the risk.
(C) The plaintiff was a spectator at a sporting event.
(D) The plaintiff was aware of the risk involved.

163. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Trespass to land is actionable per se, meaning without proof of damage.
Reason (R) : The law presumes damage because the act of trespass is a violation of a legal right to exclusive possession of property.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

164. In defamation, for the defense of 'fair comment' to succeed, the comment must be:
(A) Favorable to the plaintiff.
(B) Made by a qualified journalist.
(C) Proven to be completely true in its entirety.
(D) On a matter of public interest and based on

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146. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct option.
List I (Legal Term):
P. Libel
Q. Slander
R. Innuendo
S. Publication
List II (Description):
1. Defamation in transient form
2. Communication to a third party
3. Latent defamatory meaning
4. Defamation in permanent form
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

147. A person cannot be a 'consumer' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 if:
(A) The consideration for goods is promised to be paid later.
(B) The service is availed with the approval of the person who hired it.
(C) The goods are bought for self-employment.
(D) The goods are availed of free of charge.

148. The hit-and-run motor accident scheme for compensation is applicable when:
(A) The identity of the vehicle causing the accident cannot be ascertained.
(B) The driver runs away after the accident.
(C) The accident involves a stolen vehicle.
(D) The owner of the vehicle is uninsured.

149. An agreement to limit or control production, supply, markets, technical development, investment or provision of services is presumed to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition under the Competition Act, 2002 if it is between:
(A) A manufacturer and its supplier.
(B) Enterprises at different stages of the production chain.
(C) Enterprises engaged in identical or similar businesses.
(D) A domestic company and a foreign company.

150. In the tort of negligence, what is the 'last opportunity rule' related to?
(A) The standard of care.
(B) Contributory negligence.
(C) Remoteness of damage.
(D) Duty of care.

151. Which statement best defines 'false imprisonment'?
(A) Imprisonment based on a false accusation.
(B) Imprisonment in a place that is not a formal jail.
(C) The complete deprivation of a person's liberty for any time, however short, without lawful cause.
(D) A partial restraint on a person's freedom of movement.

152. The 'Rule of Law' and 'tortious liability of the State' are connected because:
(A) The Rule of Law states that government should be immune from liability.
(B) The Rule of Law only applies to citizens, not the State.
(C) The Rule of Law is a defense against tortious liability.
(D) The Rule of Law implies that no one is above the law, including the government and its officials.

153. A complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 must be filed within what period from the date on which the cause of action has arisen?
(A) One year
(B) Three years
(C) Two years
(D) Six months

154. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the liability of the insurer:
(A) Is always limited to the sum assured in the policy.
(B) Is absolute and cannot be challenged on any ground.
(C) Does not cover pillion riders unless extra premium is paid.
(D) Can be avoided if the vehicle was used for a purpose not allowed by the permit.

155. Which of the following is NOT a factor the Competition Commission of India considers when determining if an enterprise has a 'dominant position'?
(A) The number of employees in the enterprise.
(B) Market share of the enterprise.

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permit.
(D) The owner's personal negligence.

176. Which of the following is most likely to be considered an 'abuse of dominant position' under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) A company with 70% market share lowers prices in response to a competitor's sale.
(B) A monopoly telecom provider refuses to grant access to its essential network infrastructure to a new competitor.
(C) A company with 10% market share launches a major advertising campaign.
(D) A small startup merges with another small startup to better compete in the market.

177. Which defense is based on the maxim ex turpi causa non oritur actio?
(A) Volenti non fit injuria
(B) Plaintiff the wrongdoer
(C) Inevitable accident
(D) Necessity

178. 'Detinue' is a tort that involves:
(A) Wrongful detention of goods after a lawful demand for their return has been made.
(B) Wrongful taking of goods.
(C) Damaging another person's goods.
(D) Using another person's goods without permission.

179. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The case Re Polemis established the 'test of directness' for remoteness of damage.
Statement II : The case The Wagon Mound (No. 1) overruled Re Polemis and established the 'test of reasonable foresight'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

180. An appeal against the order of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) lies to:
(A) A larger bench of the NCDRC.
(B) The High Court of the respective state.
(C) No appeal is possible.
(D) The Supreme Court of India.

181. What is the fundamental requirement for constituting a 'cartel' under the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) An agreement between a manufacturer and a distributor.
(B) A unilateral action by a dominant firm.
(C) An agreement between competing enterprises.
(D) A merger between two companies.

182. 'Vicarious liability' means:
(A) The liability of a person for their own wrongful acts.
(B) The liability of a person for the wrongful act of another.
(C) Liability without fault.
(D) The liability of the state.

183. Chronologically arrange the following Indian statutes by their year of enactment.
(a) The Competition Act
(b) The Consumer Protection Act
(c) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act
(d) The Motor Vehicles Act
(A) (c), (b), (d), (a)
(B) (c), (d), (b), (a)
(C) (d), (c), (b), (a)
(D) (b), (c), (d), (a)

184. The distinction between 'libel' and 'slander' is important because:
(A) Libel is a crime, while slander is only a tort.
(B) Libel is always actionable per se, while slander generally requires proof of special damage.
(C) Slander is always more harmful than libel.
(D) The defenses available for libel and slander are completely different.

185. A key feature of the principle of Absolute Liability, as distinct from Strict Liability, is:
(A) The quantum of damages is linked to the size and capacity of the enterprise.
(B) It applies only to natural uses of land.
(C) The defendant must have been negligent.
(D) It allows for the defense of 'Act of God'.

186. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the 'Right to Choose' implies that the consumer should have access to:

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(D) 2 years

207. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Competition Commission of India?
(A) To inquire into certain agreements and dominant position of enterprise.
(B) To give opinion on competition issues on a reference received from a statutory authority.
(C) To undertake competition advocacy.
(D) To fix the maximum retail price (MRP) of products.

208. The defense of 'statutory authority' is not absolute. The defendant may still be liable if:
(A) They acted negligently while performing the authorized act.
(B) The statute is later repealed.
(C) The plaintiff suffered significant damage.
(D) The authorized act was for a commercial purpose.

209. To establish the tort of 'conversion', the plaintiff must prove that the defendant:
(A) Accidentally damaged the plaintiff's goods.
(B) Merely touched the plaintiff's goods without permission.
(C) Dealt with the goods in a manner inconsistent with the plaintiff's right of possession.
(D) Temporarily borrowed the goods with an intention to return them.

210. Consider the following statements regarding the Law of Torts:
(a) It is largely uncodified, based on common law principles.
(b) The remedy is typically unliquidated damages.
(c) It is concerned with duties fixed by law, owed to people generally.
(d) Malicious intent is a necessary ingredient for every tort.
(e) It is a branch of criminal law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) only
(B) (a), (b), (d), (e) only
(C) (c), (d), (e) only
(D) All of the above

211. In the context of remoteness of damage, the case of Scott v. Shepherd illustrates the principle of:
(A) Novus actus interveniens.
(B) Contributory negligence.
(C) The reasonable foresight test.
(D) The damage being a direct and natural consequence of the defendant's act.

212. Read the following statements regarding the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, provides for the establishment of Consumer Protection Councils at the Central and State levels.
Statement II : These Councils are quasi-judicial bodies with the power to adjudicate consumer disputes.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

213. The Competition Act, 2002, allows the CCI to penalize cartel members. This penalty can be up to:
(A) Ten percent of the turnover of the last three preceding years.
(B) A fixed amount of one crore rupees for the entire group.
(C) Three times the profit or ten percent of the turnover, whichever is higher.
(D) Five percent of the total assets of all firms in the agreement.

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214. The tortious liability of an independent contractor's employer arises only if:
(A) The contractor is incompetent.
(B) The contractor is working on the employer's premises.
(C) The contractor is paid a high fee.
(D) The employer has authorized or ratified the tort.

215. If a person makes a defamatory statement to another about a third party in a language that the listener does not understand, is it actionable defamation?
(A) No, because there is no publication if the third party does not understand the statement.

(B) The Last Opportunity Rule in contributory negligence.
(C) The principle of res ipsa loquitur.
(D) The defense of inevitable accident.

197. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Competition Act, 2002, focuses on the conduct of enterprises and the structure of markets.
Statement II : The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, was primarily concerned with the size of undertakings.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

198. The limitation period for filing an appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision of the National Commission is:
(A) 45 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days

199. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The rule of 'Strict Liability' laid down in Rylands v. Fletcher is subject to several exceptions.
Reason (R) : The exceptions, such as 'Act of God' or 'Plaintiff's own fault', acknowledge that the defendant should not be held liable when the damage occurs due to factors beyond their control or due to the plaintiff's own actions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

200. Which of the following is NOT a specific tort?
(A) Negligence
(B) Malice
(C) Nuisance
(D) Defamation

201. Which one of the following is a key element for the tort of malicious prosecution?
(A) The plaintiff must be held in police custody.
(B) The prosecution must have been initiated without reasonable and probable cause.
(C) The prosecution must result in a conviction.
(D) The defendant must have given false evidence in court.

202. The case of Donoghue v. Stevenson is primarily associated with:
(A) The duty of care owed by a manufacturer to the ultimate consumer.
(B) The liability for dangerous animals.
(C) The remoteness of damage in contract.
(D) The liability of the State for the acts of its servants.

203. Which of the following situations does NOT give rise to vicarious liability?
(A) A master for the tort of his servant committed in the course of employment.
(B) A principal for the tort of his agent committed within the scope of authority.
(C) A person for the tort of an independent contractor hired to perform a specific task.
(D) A firm for the tort of its partner acting in the ordinary course of business.

204. The legal principle that a defendant must take their victim as they find them is known as:
(A) The but-for test
(B) Novus actus interveniens
(C) Res ipsa loquitur
(D) The thin skull rule

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205. In the context of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a restrictive trade practice refers to a trade practice which tends to:
(A) Falsely represent the quality of goods.
(B) Offer prizes or gifts with the intention of not providing them.
(C) Bring about manipulation of price or conditions of delivery to impose unjustified costs on consumers.
(D) Hoard or destroy goods to raise prices.

206. A claim for compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, must be preferred within what time from the occurrence of the accident?
(A) 1 year
(B) No time limit is prescribed.
(C) 6 months

245. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct option.
List I (Legal Doctrine):
P. Respondeat Superior
Q. Res ipsa loquitur
R. Damnum sine injuria
S. Ubi jus ibi remedium
List II (Associated Concept):
1. No legal action for harm without legal right violation
2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy
3. Vicarious liability
4. The thing speaks for itself (negligence)
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

246. The main objective of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, is:
(A) To regulate trade and commerce.
(B) To provide better protection of the interests of consumers.
(C) To punish traders who make excessive profits.
(D) To promote competition in the market.

247. A 'combination' under the Competition Act, 2002 becomes subject to regulation when:
(A) It involves any two companies.
(B) It leads to the creation of a new brand.
(C) It exceeds the prescribed financial thresholds of assets or turnover.
(D) It is between a domestic and a foreign company.

248. The distinction between 'assault' and 'battery' lies in:
(A) The degree of injury caused.
(B) The presence or absence of physical contact.
(C) The intention of the defendant.
(D) The place where the act occurred.

249. Which of the following is a key reason for the evolution of 'absolute liability' from 'strict liability' in India?
(A) The need to adopt English common law principles without modification.
(B) To provide a less stringent standard for industries.
(C) The need for higher standards to address disasters caused by hazardous industries.
(D) The desire to reduce the number of exceptions available to defendants.

250. Read the following statements regarding the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and select the correct option.
Statement I : The pecuniary jurisdiction of consumer forums is determined by the value of the goods or services and the compensation claimed.
Statement II : A complaint can be instituted in a District Forum if the total value does not exceed fifty lakh rupees.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The nature of tort law is fundamentally concerned with civil wrongs, distinguishing it from criminal law, which deals with offenses against the state, and from other civil liabilities such as breach of contract or breach of trust. A tort is essentially the infringement of a private or civil right of an individual, for which the remedy is an action for unliquidated damages. The foundation of tortious liability rests on general principles encapsulated by two Latin maxims. The first, injuria sine damno, signifies that a legal injury without any actual financial or physical damage is actionable because the violation of a legal right is, in itself, a tort. This principle prioritizes the sanctity of legal rights over the presence of tangible harm. Conversely, the maxim damnum sine injuria denotes a situation where a person suffers actual damage or loss, but without any infringement of a legal right. In such cases, no action in tort lies, as the law does not protect against all forms of harm, particularly those arising from legitimate competition or actions not in violation of a legal duty. Thus, the cornerstone of tortious liability is not the infliction of loss, but the wrongful violation of a right that the law recognizes and protects.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the primary characteristic that distinguishes a tort from a breach of contract?

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(B) Yes, because the statement was defamatory.
(C) Yes, because it was made to a third party.
(D) No, because the subject was not present when the statement was made.

216. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct option.
List I (Act):
P. Consumer Protection Act, 1986
Q. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
R. Competition Act, 2002
S. Indian Penal Code, 1860
List II (Related Concept):
1. Abuse of Dominant Position
2. Public Nuisance
3. Deficiency in Service
4. Third Party Insurance
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

217. The principle of vicarious liability is based on the maxim:
(A) Ubi jus ibi remedium
(B) Respondeat superior
(C) Volenti non fit injuria
(D) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea

218. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India discuss the maintenance of a sovereign function in exempting the state from liability?
(A) Kasturilal Ralia Ram Jain v. State of U.P.
(B) State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati
(C) Nagendra Rao & Co. v. State of A.P.
(D) Common Cause, A Registered Society v. Union of India

219. A 'complaint' under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 can be filed for:
(A) A defective product.
(B) A deficiency in service.
(C) All of the above.
(D) An unfair trade practice.

220. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The Competition Act, 2002, prohibits agreements that cause or are likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India.
Reason (R) : Such agreements can lead to higher prices, lower quality, and limited choices for consumers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

221. Which statement accurately reflects the 'but-for' test in negligence?
(A) Is it fair, just and reasonable to impose a duty of care?
(B) Was the type of harm reasonably foreseeable?
(C) But for the defendant's negligence, would the plaintiff's injury have occurred?
(D) Was there a new intervening act that broke the chain of causation?

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222. The tort of 'slander of title' involves:
(A) Defaming a person's character.
(B) Making a false and malicious statement about a person's property or title to property.
(C) Trespassing on another person's land.
(D) Speaking ill of a deceased person.

223. What is a key element that distinguishes 'strict liability' from 'negligence'?
(A) The requirement of a duty of care.
(B) The presence of actual damage.
(C) The applicability of general defenses.
(D) The need to prove fault or lack of care on the defendant's part.

224. Consider the following definitions from the Consumer Protection Act, 1986:
(a) 'Consumer' includes a person who buys goods for resale.
(b) 'Defect' means any fault or imperfection in the quality of goods.
(c) 'Service' includes a contract of personal service.
(d) 'Deficiency' means any shortcoming in the performance of a service.
Which of the above definitions are correctly stated?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), and (d)

257. A railway company, operating under a specific Act of Parliament, causes sparks from its engine to set fire to an adjacent property. The company took all reasonable precautions as mandated. Which defense is the company most likely to successfully plead?
(A) Inevitable accident
(B) Act of God
(C) Private defense
(D) Statutory authority

258. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the defense of an Act of God?
(A) A driver's car skids on a road made slippery by a sudden, unprecedented flash flood.
(B) A poorly maintained dam bursts during a normal seasonal monsoon.
(C) A surgeon makes a mistake during a complex operation despite taking standard care.
(D) A pedestrian is hit by a car whose brakes failed unexpectedly without any prior fault.

259. What is the key distinction between the defense of an Act of God and that of an inevitable accident?
(A) An Act of God involves human intervention, whereas an inevitable accident does not.
(B) An inevitable accident involves a natural force, whereas an Act of God involves a mechanical failure.
(C) An Act of God is an extraordinary natural event, while an inevitable accident is a broader category of unforeseeable events.
(D) An inevitable accident provides a partial defense, whereas an Act of God is a complete defense.

260. A person being attacked by a robber uses a stick to disarm the attacker, causing a minor fracture. If the robber sues for battery, which defense would be most appropriate for the person who was attacked?
(A) Private defense
(B) Necessity
(C) Volenti non fit injuria
(D) Inevitable accident

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The tort of negligence is a distinct cause of action that involves causing harm by carelessness, as opposed to intentional wrongdoing. Establishing liability for negligence requires the plaintiff to prove three essential elements. First, the existence of a legal duty of care owed by the defendant to the plaintiff. This duty is not a general duty to be careful at all times but is owed to a specific class of persons who are likely to be affected by the defendant's actions. The seminal 'neighbour principle' suggests that one must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which can be reasonably foreseen to likely injure one's neighbour—persons so closely and directly affected by the act. Second, there must be a breach of this duty. The standard for determining a breach is objective; the defendant's conduct is measured against that of a hypothetical 'reasonable person' of ordinary prudence. A failure to conform to this standard constitutes a breach. Third, the plaintiff must have suffered damage as a direct result of the defendant's breach. This involves proving both causation in fact (the 'but-for' test) and causation in law, often referred to as remoteness of damage. The damage must not be too remote a consequence of the breach, meaning it must be of a type that was reasonably foreseeable.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the source, what is the first and foremost element a plaintiff must establish in a negligence claim?
(A) That the defendant's action was intentional and malicious.
(B) That the plaintiff suffered quantifiable financial damage.
(C) That the defendant's conduct fell below a subjective personal standard.
(D) That the defendant owed the plaintiff a legal duty of care.

262. How is the 'breach of duty' determined in the tort of negligence?
(A) By comparing the defendant's actions to their own usual habits.
(B) By measuring the defendant's conduct against that of a 'reasonable person'.
(C) By assessing whether the defendant intended to cause harm.
(D) By proving that the defendant violated a specific statutory provision.

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(D) The violation of fundamental rights by state authorities.

236. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, who among the following cannot file a complaint?
(A) An advocate on behalf of a group of anonymous consumers.
(B) A consumer.
(C) A registered consumer association.
(D) The Central Government.

237. The 'duty to take out a third-party insurance policy' under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, primarily falls upon the:
(A) Driver of the vehicle.
(B) Manufacturer of the vehicle.
(C) Owner of the vehicle.
(D) Person to whom the vehicle is sold.

238. Consider the following activities:
(a) Fixing prices between competitors.
(b) A manufacturer forcing a retailer to buy product Y to get product X.
(c) A dominant firm selling below cost to drive out a rival.
(d) A merger that creates a monopoly in a relevant market.
(e) An agreement to limit production to raise prices.
Which of these are prohibited or regulated by the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) (a), (c), (e) only
(B) (a), (b), (d) only
(C) (b), (c), (d), (e) only
(D) All of the above

239. The defense of 'plaintiff the wrongdoer' is successful only if the plaintiff's illegal act:
(A) Is remotely connected to the harm suffered.
(B) Is a minor infraction of the law.
(C) Was committed after the defendant's tortious act.
(D) Is the direct and proximate cause of the harm suffered.

240. Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Absolute privilege provides a complete defense to a defamation action, even if the statement is false and made with malice.
Reason (R) : This privilege is granted in limited situations, such as parliamentary and judicial proceedings, because public policy demands that individuals in these roles should be able to speak freely without fear of litigation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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241. The establishment of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (MACT) was intended to:
(A) Increase the workload of civil courts.
(B) Provide a speedier remedy to victims of motor accidents than that available in civil courts.
(C) Deal with criminal liability for road accidents.
(D) Regulate the insurance industry.

242. Which one of the following is an example of a vertical anti-competitive agreement under the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) A group of steel producers agree to limit their output.
(B) A manufacturer requires its retailers not to sell below a certain price (Resale Price Maintenance).
(C) A group of bidders agree on who will win a tender.
(D) Two major airline companies decide to merge.

243. The test for determining the existence of a 'duty of care' in negligence involves considering:
(A) The defendant's financial capacity.
(B) The plaintiff's social status.
(C) The foreseeability of harm, proximity between parties, and whether it is fair, just and reasonable to impose a duty.
(D) Whether the defendant had insurance.

244. If a defamatory statement is sent in a sealed letter to the plaintiff, it does not constitute actionable defamation because:
(A) The statement may be true.
(B) There is no malice.
(C) The damage is not quantifiable.
(D) The element of 'publication' is missing.

(A) The cheapest goods available in the market.
(B) A variety of goods and services at competitive prices.
(C) Only goods manufactured in India.
(D) Goods and services approved by the government.

187. The purpose of Section 163A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Structured Formula Basis) was to provide for:
(A) Compensation only in cases of the driver's proven negligence.
(B) A mechanism for hit-and-run accidents.
(C) A framework for settling claims out of court.
(D) Compensation without requiring proof of fault, based on a pre-determined structure.

188. Which of the following is NOT a 'horizontal agreement' under the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) Resale price maintenance
(B) Bid rigging
(C) Price fixing among competitors
(D) Market sharing among competitors

189. The Gloucester Grammar School case is a classic example of:
(A) Injuria sine damno
(B) Res ipsa loquitur
(C) Damnum sine injuria
(D) Volenti non fit injuria

190. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct option.
List I (Defense in Tort):
P. Volenti non fit injuria
Q. Inevitable Accident
R. Act of God
S. Statutory Authority
List II (Example):
1. Railway sparks causing fire, as authorized by statute
2. A lightning strike causing a tree to fall
3. Injury during a boxing match to a participant
4. A carefully driven car skidding on an oil patch
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

191. To succeed in an action for the tort of nuisance, the plaintiff must prove that the interference by the defendant was:
(A) Intentional
(B) Malicious
(C) Continuous
(D) Unreasonable

192. Consider the following statements regarding the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988:
(a) It makes third-party insurance compulsory for all motor vehicles.
(b) It provides for 'No-Fault Liability' in certain cases.
(c) It establishes Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals.
(d) It exclusively deals with the manufacturing standards of vehicles.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (b), and (c) only
(C) (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

193. The Central Consumer Protection Council under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is a/an:
(A) Adjudicatory body
(B) Executive body
(C) Advisory body
(D) Legislative body

194. A merger between a car manufacturing company and a tire manufacturing company is an example of a:
(A) Horizontal combination
(B) Conglomerate combination
(C) Cartel
(D) Vertical combination

195. The case of Bird v. Jones is an authority on the tort of:
(A) False Imprisonment
(B) Assault
(C) Battery
(D) Negligence

196. The principle that 'the last act of negligence is the decisive one' is related to:
(A) The test of directness for remoteness of damage.

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(A) The remedy in tort is always for liquidated damages.
(B) A tort involves the infringement of a right in rem, not a right in personam.
(C) A tort is exclusively a criminal wrong with punitive measures.
(D) The duties in tort are primarily fixed by the parties involved.

252. According to the principle of injuria sine damno, when is a legal action in tort maintainable?
(A) When a legal right is violated, regardless of whether actual damage has occurred.
(B) Only when significant financial loss is demonstrated by the plaintiff.
(C) When there is substantial physical harm but no violation of a legal right.
(D) Only in cases where the defendant's action was malicious.

253. A shopkeeper suffers a significant loss of business because a new, larger supermarket opens nearby. Which legal principle would most likely apply to prevent the shopkeeper from successfully suing the supermarket in tort?
(A) Injuria sine damno
(B) Volenti non fit injuria
(C) Damnum sine injuria
(D) Res ipsa loquitur

254. Which of the following statements can be inferred as the most accurate description of tortious liability based on the source?
(A) All harmful acts committed by one person against another are considered torts.
(B) Tort law is primarily designed to punish wrongdoers rather than compensate victims.
(C) The amount of compensation in a tort case is predetermined by statute.
(D) The existence of a legal duty and its subsequent breach is central to establishing tortious liability.

255. The text states that the remedy for a tort is an action for unliquidated damages. What does this imply?
(A) The damages are not quantifiable and therefore cannot be awarded.
(B) The amount of damages is pre-agreed upon by the parties in a contract.
(C) The court determines the amount of monetary compensation based on the extent of the wrong.
(D) The damages are symbolic and do not involve monetary payment.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the law of torts, even when a plaintiff has successfully established the commission of a tort by the defendant, the defendant may be able to avoid liability by pleading one of the general defenses. These defenses represent situations where the law deems it just to excuse the defendant's conduct. A primary defense is volenti non fit injuria, which means that no injury is done to one who consents. This requires proof that the plaintiff freely and voluntarily, with full knowledge of the nature and extent of the risk, agreed to incur it. Another significant defense is an Act of God, or vis major, which refers to an extraordinary occurrence of a natural force that could not have been foreseen or guarded against. For this defense to succeed, the event must be exceptional and not one that could be reasonably anticipated. Similarly, the defense of inevitable accident applies where the incident causing damage was not foreseeable and could not have been avoided by exercising ordinary care and skill. Private defense is another justification, allowing a person to use reasonable force to protect their person or property, provided the force is proportionate to the apprehended danger. Lastly, an act done under statutory authority, if performed without negligence and in accordance with the statute's provisions, provides a complete defense to an action in tort.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. For the defense of volenti non fit injuria to be successful, what must the defendant primarily establish about the plaintiff's state of mind?
(A) The plaintiff was merely aware of the existence of a physical risk.
(B) The plaintiff had full knowledge of the risk and voluntarily agreed to assume it.
(C) The plaintiff had given explicit written consent to the activity.
(D) The plaintiff had received a monetary benefit for undertaking the risk.

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(D) (b), (c), and (d)

225. A policy of insurance must be issued by an authorized insurer and must insure the person or classes of persons specified in the policy to the extent specified in:
(A) Section 147 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
(B) Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
(C) Section 163A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
(D) Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

226. What consequences occur if a person or enterprise fails to comply with the orders or directions of the Competition Commission of India?
(A) The CCI can issue a warning.
(B) Both (C) and potentially further prosecution for non-compliance.
(C) The CCI can impose a monetary penalty.
(D) The CCI can order the enterprise to be shut down.

227. The difference between 'motive' and 'intention' in tort law is that:
(A) Intention is irrelevant, but motive is crucial.
(B) They are legally synonymous.
(C) Motive is the ultimate object, while intention is the immediate purpose.
(D) Motive relates to the act, while intention relates to the consequence.

228. Which of the following is NOT a form of trespass to person?
(A) Conversion
(B) Assault
(C) Battery
(D) False Imprisonment

229. If a person keeps a wild animal that escapes and causes harm, the liability is:
(A) Based on negligence.
(B) Only if the animal was known to be ferocious.
(C) Absolute, regardless of how carefully the animal was kept.
(D) Not on the keeper, as it is an act of the animal.

230. An appeal from the order of the National Commission, under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, lies to the Supreme Court, provided that:
(A) The value of the claim is over Rs. 2 Crores.
(B) The case involves a substantial question of law.
(C) The NCDRC has passed the order in its original jurisdiction.
(D) All of the above are considered, but an appeal lies on any ground.

231. The term 'relevant market' in the Competition Act, 2002, is determined with reference to:
(A) The geographic market only.
(B) The product market only.
(C) The national market of India as a whole.
(D) Both the relevant product market and the relevant geographic market.

232. 'Felonious tort' refers to a situation where:
(A) The tort is committed by a convicted felon.
(B) A tort is also a felony or a serious crime.
(C) The tort results in the death of the plaintiff.
(D) The tort is committed with extreme malice.

233. The principle of res ipsa loquitur can be applied when:
(A) The exact cause of the accident is known.
(B) The plaintiff was also negligent.
(C) The thing causing the damage was under the management of the defendant, and the accident is such that it would not ordinarily happen without negligence.
(D) The damage caused is minimal.

234. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Libel is a tort as well as a crime.
Statement II : Slander is a tort, but never a crime.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

235. The concept of 'sovereign immunity' has been significantly discussed in legal contexts involving:
(A) The functioning of the military during wartime.
(B) The legislative functions of the Parliament.
(C) The judicial functions of the courts.

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263. The 'neighbour principle' is primarily used to determine which aspect of negligence?
(A) The quantum of damages to be awarded.
(B) The standard of care required in a professional capacity.
(C) The existence of a duty of care.
(D) The causal link between the breach and the damage.

264. A patient suffers an infection after a surgeon leaves a surgical instrument inside them. In a negligence lawsuit, the act of leaving the instrument inside the patient would most likely constitute which element?
(A) The existence of a duty of care.
(B) The remoteness of damage.
(C) The application of the 'neighbour principle'.
(D) A breach of the standard of care.

265. What does the concept of 'remoteness of damage' in a negligence claim primarily concern?
(A) The legal foreseeability of the type of damage that occurred.
(B) The geographical distance between the defendant and the plaintiff.
(C) The time elapsed between the defendant's act and the resulting harm.
(D) The defendant's ability to pay for the damages caused.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Among specific torts, trespass and nuisance are concerned with the protection of possessory rights in land and the enjoyment of property. Trespass to land is an unjustifiable physical interference with the possession of land. It is actionable per se, meaning the plaintiff does not need to prove that any actual damage was suffered. The interference must be direct and immediate; for instance, walking onto someone's land without permission, throwing objects onto it, or remaining on the land after permission has been revoked. The tort protects the right to exclusive possession. In contrast, nuisance is an unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land or some right over, or in connection with it. Unlike trespass, nuisance is generally an indirect interference, such as through noise, vibrations, fumes, or smells. Nuisance can be public or private. A public nuisance affects the public at large or a considerable section of the community, and an individual can only sue if they have suffered special damage over and above that suffered by the public. A private nuisance is a substantial and unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of land by its occupier. The key elements are the unreasonableness of the interference and, in most cases, the need to prove resulting damage.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes trespass to land from private nuisance?
(A) Trespass is an indirect interference, while nuisance is a direct interference.
(B) Trespass is a direct interference and actionable per se, while nuisance is typically indirect and requires proof of damage.
(C) Trespass requires proof of special damage, while nuisance is actionable per se.
(D) Trespass protects the enjoyment of land, while nuisance protects the exclusive possession of land.

267. A factory emits noxious fumes that damage a neighboring resident's garden and cause them respiratory discomfort. This scenario would most appropriately be addressed under which tort?
(A) Trespass to land, because the fumes entered the property.
(B) Private nuisance, because it interferes with the resident's enjoyment of their land.
(C) Public nuisance, because the fumes may affect others.
(D) Negligence, because the factory was careless.

268. A person attending a party is asked to leave at the end of the night but refuses to do so. This constitutes:
(A) a trespass to land.
(B) a private nuisance.
(C) a public nuisance.
(D) a lawful exercise of right.

269. Why is trespass to land considered actionable per se?
(A) Because the damage caused is always substantial.

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causation.

(D) align the defendant's liability more closely with the concept of fault.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The principles of strict and absolute liability impose liability on a defendant even without any proof of fault or negligence. The rule of strict liability, famously laid down in Rylands v. Fletcher, holds that a person who, for their own purposes, brings onto their land and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in at their peril. If they fail to do so, they are prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. This liability is subject to several exceptions, such as the plaintiff's own fault, an Act of God, or the act of a third party. In India, the Supreme Court evolved a more stringent principle of absolute liability, notably in the case of M.C. Mehta v. Union of India. This principle applies to enterprises engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activities. Under absolute liability, if harm results from such an activity, the enterprise is absolutely liable to compensate all those affected and has no access to the exceptions available under the strict liability rule. Concurrently, the tortious liability of the State is a complex area. Historically, the State enjoyed sovereign immunity. However, this has been diluted, and liability is now determined by distinguishing between the sovereign and non-sovereign functions of the State. The State is generally held liable for the torts committed by its servants in the exercise of non-sovereign functions, but not for those committed during the exercise of sovereign functions.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the fundamental requirement for invoking the rule of strict liability as established in Rylands v. Fletcher?

(A) The defendant must have brought a non-natural and potentially mischievous thing onto their land.

(B) The defendant must have acted with malicious intent.

(C) The substance that escaped must have been brought onto the land for a public purpose.

(D) The plaintiff must be a direct neighbour of the defendant.

282. How does the principle of absolute liability, as developed in India, differ from the rule of strict liability?

(A) Absolute liability applies only to natural uses of land, whereas strict liability applies to non-natural uses.

(B) Absolute liability, for hazardous enterprises, does not permit the exceptions available under strict liability.

(C) Absolute liability is subject to exceptions like Act of God, whereas strict liability is not.

(D) Absolute liability requires proof of negligence, whereas strict liability does not.

283. An employee of the Public Works Department, while driving a truck to repair a government building, negligently hits a pedestrian. In a suit against the State, what is the likely outcome?

(A) The State will be immune from liability as the act occurred during official duty.

(B) The State will be liable as repairing a building is considered a non-sovereign function.

(C) The State will not be liable as this is a sovereign function related to public infrastructure.

(D) The State's liability will be absolute and without any defense.

284. A person's reservoir, constructed to collect rainwater, overflows due to an unprecedented cyclone and floods a neighbour's property. Which exception to the strict liability rule might the owner of the reservoir plead?

(A) Act of God

(B) Act of a third party

(C) Plaintiff's own fault

(D) Statutory authority

285. The evolution from strict to absolute liability in India for hazardous industries primarily reflects:

(A) a judicial move to reduce the liability of large corporations.

(B) a legislative mandate to adopt English common law principles without change.

(C) a judicial policy to ensure greater protection and compensation for victims of industrial accidents.

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proven.

275. The core purpose of the tort of defamation is to protect an individual's:
(A) right to privacy.
(B) financial interests.
(C) reputation and good name.
(D) physical well-being.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In tort law, once liability is established, the question of damages arises, but a defendant is not necessarily liable for all consequences flowing from their wrongful act. The doctrine of remoteness of damages sets a limit to the defendant's liability, serving as a control mechanism to ensure that the liability imposed is not disproportionate or infinite. Historically, the test of direct consequences held sway, suggesting a defendant was liable for all direct consequences of their act, whether they were foreseeable or not. However, this has been largely superseded in negligence cases by the test of reasonable foreseeability. According to this modern test, a defendant is only liable for those consequences which a reasonable person would have foreseen as a likely result of the breach of duty. The damage must be of a kind or type that is foreseeable, even if the precise manner in which it occurs or its full extent is not. This principle seeks to correlate the extent of liability with the degree of fault. If the type of harm is reasonably foreseeable, the defendant is liable for it, preventing the imposition of liability for freakish and unpredictable chains of events, thereby ensuring a fair and just outcome.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary function of the doctrine of remoteness of damages in tort law?
(A) To limit the extent of the defendant's liability for the consequences of their act.
(B) To calculate the exact monetary value of the plaintiff's loss.
(C) To determine whether the defendant's act was wrongful in the first place.
(D) To establish the standard of care required of the defendant.

277. How does the modern test of 'reasonable foreseeability' differ from the older 'test of direct consequences'?
(A) The foreseeability test holds the defendant liable for all consequences, whereas the directness test does not.
(B) The foreseeability test is used for intentional torts, while the directness test is for negligence.
(C) The foreseeability test considers only physical damage, while the directness test includes economic loss.
(D) The foreseeability test limits liability to foreseeable types of harm, while the directness test included all direct, even unforeseeable, consequences.

278. According to the test of reasonable foreseeability, for a defendant to be held liable, what must be foreseeable?
(A) The exact sequence of events leading to the harm.
(B) The general type or kind of damage that occurred.
(C) The full extent and severity of the damage.
(D) The specific identity of the person who will be harmed.

279. A factory worker negligently starts a small fire. The fire causes a minor explosion, which is foreseeable. However, this explosion unexpectedly causes a rare chemical reaction in a nearby vat, releasing a toxic cloud that harms a resident a mile away. Applying the principle of remoteness, a court might find the harm to the resident too remote because:
(A) the resident was too far away geographically.
(B) the worker did not intend to cause the harm.
(C) the toxic cloud was not a foreseeable type of harm from a small fire.
(D) the damage was not a direct consequence of the fire.

280. The shift from the 'direct consequences' test to the 'reasonable foreseeability' test reflects a legal policy to:
(A) increase the scope of liability for all negligent acts.
(B) simplify the process of calculating damages for the court.
(C) eliminate the need for plaintiffs to prove

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(B) Because it is treated as a criminal offense.
(C) Because the law presumes damage upon the violation of the right to exclusive possession.
(D) Because the interference is always indirect and difficult to prove.

270. For an individual to bring a successful action for public nuisance, what must they typically demonstrate?
(A) That the nuisance was caused intentionally by the defendant.
(B) That the interference was direct and physical.
(C) That the community at large has consented to the action.
(D) That they have suffered special damage distinct from that affecting the general public.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Defamation is a specific tort that injures a person's reputation by a false statement made to a third party. The tort aims to protect an individual's interest in their good name and standing within the community. For a statement to be defamatory, it must be false, refer to the plaintiff, and be 'published'. The statement is considered defamatory if it tends to lower the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking members of society generally, or if it causes them to be shunned or avoided. The reference to the plaintiff need not be explicit; it is sufficient if ordinary sensible people with knowledge of the special facts could understand it to refer to the plaintiff. 'Publication' in the legal sense means the communication of the defamatory matter to at least one person other than the plaintiff. Communicating a false statement only to the person it defames is not publication. Defamation is traditionally divided into two forms: libel and slander. Libel is defamation in a permanent form, such as in writing, printing, or a picture, and is actionable per se. Slander is defamation in a transient form, primarily through spoken words or gestures. Slander is generally not actionable without proof of special damage, although there are exceptions to this rule.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which element is indispensable for a statement to be considered legally 'published' in the context of defamation?
(A) The statement must be printed in a widely circulated newspaper.
(B) The statement must be communicated to the plaintiff directly.
(C) The statement must be communicated to a third party.
(D) The statement must be made in a public gathering.

272. What is the fundamental difference between libel and slander as described in the source?
(A) Libel involves spoken words, while slander involves written text.
(B) Libel is generally actionable without proof of special damage, while slander typically requires it.
(C) Libel is a criminal offense, while slander is only a civil wrong.
(D) Libel must refer to the plaintiff by name, while slander can be indirect.

273. A person writes a private letter to their friend containing a false allegation that lowers the friend's reputation. The letter is never shown to anyone else. Can the friend successfully sue for defamation?
(A) Yes, because the statement was false and damaging to their reputation.
(B) Yes, because writing constitutes libel, which is actionable per se.
(C) No, because a private letter cannot be considered a permanent form of communication.
(D) No, because the essential element of publication to a third party is missing.

274. A newspaper publishes an article with a fictional character whose circumstances and description closely match a real person, leading readers to believe the defamatory story is about that person. This fulfills which requirement of defamation?
(A) The requirement that the statement refers to the plaintiff.
(B) The requirement that the statement be false.
(C) The requirement that the statement be in a permanent form.
(D) The requirement that special damage be

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(D) a shift towards holding only the individual employees, not the enterprise, liable.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, was a landmark piece of social welfare legislation designed to protect the interests of consumers in India. The Act defined a 'consumer' as a person who buys any goods for a consideration, or hires or avails of any services for a consideration. This definition crucially excludes a person who obtains goods for resale or for any commercial purpose. The Act enshrined a set of 'consumer rights,' including the right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property, the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, and price of goods or services, and the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices or restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation. To enforce these rights, the Act established a three-tier quasi-judicial redressal mechanism. At the base was the District Forum, with jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation claimed did not exceed a certain pecuniary limit. Above it was the State Commission, which had appellate jurisdiction over the District Forum and original jurisdiction for claims exceeding the District Forum's limit. At the apex was the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, with appellate jurisdiction over State Commissions and original jurisdiction for high-value claims.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the definition in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, who among the following would NOT be considered a 'consumer'?
(A) A person who buys a washing machine for use in their home.
(B) A person who hires a taxi for a personal trip.
(C) A person who avails of medical services at a hospital for a fee.
(D) A shopkeeper who buys 100 soap bars from a wholesaler for resale in his shop.

287. The right to be informed about the quality, quantity, and price of goods is an example of which of the following?
(A) A procedural right under the redressal mechanism.
(B) A remedy available after a complaint has been filed.
(C) A substantive consumer right protected by the 1986 Act.
(D) A duty imposed solely on the consumer.

288. What was the basic structure of the redressal mechanism established under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
(A) A single, unified national tribunal for all consumer disputes.
(B) A three-tier hierarchical structure of District, State, and National forums.
(C) A system of civil courts with special consumer benches.
(D) A two-tier system consisting of only State and National commissions.

289. If a consumer had a claim whose value exceeded the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Forum but was within that of the State Commission, where would they file their original complaint?
(A) At the National Commission, as it is the apex body.
(B) At the District Forum, which would then refer it upwards.
(C) In a regular civil court.
(D) Directly at the State Commission.

290. What was the primary objective of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, as can be inferred from the source?
(A) To provide a simple, speedy, and inexpensive remedy for consumer grievances.
(B) To regulate the pricing of all goods and services in the market.
(C) To replace the existing civil court system for all commercial disputes.
(D) To promote large-scale commercial enterprises.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, contains specific provisions to address the issue of compensation for victims of road accidents. A key feature of

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The law of torts recognizes several general defenses that can excuse a defendant from liability for an otherwise wrongful act. These include the voluntary assumption of risk, the plaintiff's own illegal conduct, inevitable accidents that could not be avoided, and actions performed under the authority of a statute. Additionally, a mistake of fact can sometimes serve as a valid defense in specific circumstances where intent is relevant.

19. (C) A result of an act done under the authority of an Act of Parliament.
Statutory authority provides a complete defense if the injury results from an act that the legislature has authorized. When a statute directs or permits an activity, the defendant is protected from liability for any incidental harm that occurs, provided the act was performed without negligence. This principle acknowledges that the collective interest represented by legislation can override private rights to a certain extent within society.

20. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Necessity and private defense are essential justifications in tort law. Necessity allows for the infliction of a smaller harm to prevent a much greater harm, often involving the protection of the public or the defendant's own life. Private defense permits the use of reasonable and proportionate force to protect oneself or one's property from an immediate threat. Both principles focus on the reasonableness of the defendant's response.

21. (C) A ship captain jettisons cargo to save the ship and crew during a storm.
The defense of necessity is most appropriate when a person causes harm to property to prevent a significantly larger catastrophe or loss of life. Jettisoning cargo during a severe storm is a classic example of sacrificing property interests to ensure the safety of the crew and the vessel. This action is considered legally justified because the avoided harm is far greater than the damage caused by the jettison.

22. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rescue cases represent a significant exception to the voluntary assumption of risk doctrine. The law prioritizes human life and recognizes that a rescuer's decision to intervene is a foreseeable and morally justified reaction to a dangerous situation. Consequently, the defendant whose negligence created the original peril cannot use the rescuer's voluntary act as a defense. This approach ensures that those who act heroically are not denied justice.

23. (D) Act of God - Bird v. Holbrook
The pairing of Act of God with Bird versus Holbrook is incorrect because that case actually pertains to the use of excessive force in private defense involving spring guns. Act of God cases typically involve natural disasters like extraordinary rainfall or earthquakes, such as in Nichols versus Marsland. The other pairs accurately reflect landmark cases associated with their respective defenses, including consent, inevitable accident, and the limits of private defense.

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24. (A) Donoghue v. Stevenson
The neighbor principle was famously articulated by Lord Atkin in the case of Donoghue versus Stevenson. It established a generalized duty of care, stating that individuals must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that they can reasonably foresee might injure their neighbors. Neighbors are defined as persons so closely and directly affected by an act that they should have been considered when performing that specific action.

25. (C) The defendant acted with malicious intent.
Negligence as a tort is based on a breach of a legal duty to take care, resulting in damage to the plaintiff. The essential elements include the existence of a duty, the breach of that duty, and consequential damage. Unlike some other wrongs, negligence does not require proof of malice or a specific intent to cause harm. The focus remains on the objective standard of the reasonable person's behavior.

26. (A) The thing speaks for itself.
The maxim res ipsa loquitur is a rule of evidence that allows for an inference of negligence when the circumstances of an accident are such that it would not ordinarily occur without a lack of care. When the instrument causing the harm is under the exclusive control of the defendant, the very occurrence of the event suggests negligence. This

independently of competitive forces or affect its competitors, consumers, or the relevant market in its favor. The Act does not prohibit dominance itself, but rather its abuse, such as imposing unfair or discriminatory prices, limiting production, or indulging in practices that result in the denial of market access. The third pillar is the regulation of combinations. This involves scrutinizing mergers and acquisitions that exceed certain asset or turnover thresholds to ensure they do not lead to a substantial lessening of competition in the market. The Competition Commission of India is empowered to investigate and regulate such combinations, and can either approve, disapprove, or approve with modifications.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary focus of the Competition Act, 2002?
(A) To fix maximum retail prices for all consumer goods.
(B) To encourage the formation of monopolies to improve efficiency.
(C) To regulate international trade agreements exclusively.
(D) To prevent practices that have an adverse effect on market competition.

297. According to the Competition Act, 2002, what is specifically prohibited regarding a 'dominant position'?
(A) The abuse of a dominant position through unfair practices.
(B) The act of achieving a dominant position in the market.
(C) The existence of any enterprise with more than 50% market share.
(D) The failure of a dominant firm to make maximum profits.

298. An agreement between three major cement companies to sell cement at a commonly agreed-upon high price would be targeted by which pillar of the Competition Act?
(A) The regulation of combinations.
(B) The prohibition of anti-competitive agreements.
(C) The prohibition of abuse of dominant position.
(D) The protection of intellectual property rights.

299. Under the Competition Act, 2002, why are certain mergers and acquisitions subject to regulation?
(A) To ensure that the government receives a share of the profits from the merger.
(B) To prevent them from creating a combination that significantly reduces competition.
(C) To guarantee that all employees of the merged companies retain their jobs.
(D) To verify that the companies involved have paid all their taxes.

300. Which of the following actions by a firm with a 70% market share in software would most likely be considered an 'abuse of dominant position'?
(A) Imposing a condition that buyers of its software must also purchase its unrelated hardware.
(B) Investing in research and development to improve its product.
(C) Reducing its prices to match those of a new competitor.
(D) Advertising its product's superior features.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To twist
The term tort is rooted in the Latin word tortum, which translates to twisted or crooked. This etymological origin reflects the nature of the act itself, as it represents conduct that deviates from the straight or lawful path. In legal contexts, this implies a civil wrong that is not merely a breach of contract, highlighting a departure from socially accepted standards of behavior.

2. (A) It is a civil wrong for which the remedy is an action for unliquidated damages.
A tort is fundamentally defined as a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated damages. It represents a breach of duty that is primarily fixed by law rather than by the agreement of parties. This definition distinguishes tortious liability from criminal liability, which involves punishment by the state, and from contractual liability, which arises from specific private agreements.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The distinction between tortious and contractual obligations lies in the origin and scope of the duties involved. Law-imposed duties in torts are owed to the public at large, whereas contractual duties are created by mutual agreement between specific parties. Both statements accurately capture these legal realities, highlighting that tort law protects general interests while contract law governs private arrangements made between individuals or groups.

4. (D) Actual harm or loss without the infringement of a legal right.
The legal maxim damnum sine injuria describes a situation where an individual suffers actual loss or damage, yet no legal right has been violated. Since no legal injury occurs, the law provides no remedy for the resulting damage. This principle underscores that mere financial loss or personal inconvenience is insufficient to ground a tortious claim unless it involves the breach of a recognized legal right.

5. (C) The Pigeon-hole Theory
The Pigeon-hole Theory, famously associated with Salmond, suggests that the law of torts consists of a limited number of specific, named wrongs. According to this view, a plaintiff can only succeed if the defendant's conduct fits into one of these existing categories, or pigeon-holes. This perspective contrasts with the broader view that any unjustified harm should be actionable under a general principle of liability.

6. (B) Bradford Corporation v. Pickles
In the landmark case of Bradford Corporation versus Pickles, the court established that a lawful act does not become illegal simply because it was performed with a malicious or evil motive. The defendant acted within his legal rights on his own land, and his underlying intentions were deemed irrelevant to the determination of liability. This case reinforces the principle that motive generally does not affect legality.

7. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Understanding these fundamental maxims is essential for grasping tortious liability. Injuria sine damno refers to legal injury without actual loss, while damnum sine injuria denotes damage without legal injury. The principle of ubi jus ibi remedium ensures that every recognized right has a corresponding remedy. Finally, volenti non fit injuria protects defendants when a plaintiff voluntarily consents to the risks associated with a specific action.

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8. (A) The presence of malice or ill will.
Establishing tortious liability generally requires a wrongful act or omission, the occurrence of legal damage, and the availability of a legal remedy. While intent may be relevant in certain specific torts, the general rule is that the defendant's motive, whether malicious or benevolent, does not determine the existence of liability. A lawful act remains lawful regardless of ill will, provided no legal rights are violated.

9. (C) Ashby v. White
The case of Ashby versus White is the primary authority for the maxim injuria sine damno. Here,

a voter was wrongfully prevented from casting his ballot, which constituted an infringement of his legal right. Although his preferred candidate won and he suffered no pecuniary loss, the court held that the violation of the legal right itself was actionable. This demonstrates that legal injury suffices for damages.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Motive is generally considered irrelevant in tort law because the focus is on the legality of the act itself rather than the actor's internal reasons. A bad motive cannot transform a lawful exercise of a right into a tort, just as a good motive cannot justify a wrongful act. This objective standard ensures consistency in legal outcomes, focusing on the protection of rights and duties.

11. (D) Knowledge of risk is the same as consent to the risk.
For the defense of volenti non fit injuria to apply, it is not enough for the plaintiff to merely know about the risk. There must be an actual, voluntary agreement to encounter that risk. Mere knowledge, often referred to as sciens, does not equate to consent, or volens. This distinction is crucial in ensuring that individuals are not unfairly barred from recovery simply for being aware.

12. (B) Unexpected and could not have been foreseen or avoided.
An inevitable accident serves as a valid defense when the event causing harm was completely unexpected and could not have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care and caution. This applies to situations where, despite all precautions, the accident still occurred. It differs from negligence because the defendant was not at fault and could not have anticipated the specific circumstances leading to the damage.

13. (C) Both I and II are true.
The defense of Act of God, or vis major, requires that the event be caused exclusively by natural forces without human intervention. Furthermore, the occurrence must be so extraordinary and unprecedented that it could not have been reasonably anticipated or guarded against by any amount of human foresight. Both conditions are necessary to relieve a defendant of liability for damages resulting from such powerful natural events.

14. (D) The harm suffered by the plaintiff is a direct consequence of their own illegal act.
The defense of plaintiff the wrongdoer is based on the principle that a person cannot maintain a legal action if their own illegal conduct is the proximate cause of their injury. This prevents individuals from profiting from their own wrongdoing or seeking judicial relief for harms arising directly from their criminal or immoral activities. The law refuses to assist a plaintiff whose claim originates from base conduct.

15. (A) It does not apply in rescue cases.
The doctrine of volenti non fit injuria is limited in rescue cases where a person voluntarily faces danger to save others from a situation created by the defendant's negligence. In such instances, the law recognizes the rescuer's intervention as a foreseeable response to danger rather than a voluntary assumption of risk. This ensures that altruistic actions are protected and not unfairly penalized by denying legal recovery.

16. (B) Contributory Negligence
While private defense, necessity, and statutory authority are recognized as general defenses that can completely absolve a defendant of liability, contributory negligence is a partial defense. It involves the plaintiff's own failure to exercise reasonable care, leading to a reduction in the damages awarded rather than a total bar to the claim. It focuses on the apportionment of responsibility between the parties involved in the incident.

17. (B) Volenti non fit injuria
In Hall versus Brooklands Auto-Racing Club, the court applied the maxim volenti non fit injuria to deny recovery to a spectator injured during a race. The ruling established that individuals attending inherently dangerous sporting events impliedly consent to the typical risks associated with those activities. By voluntarily choosing to watch the race, the plaintiff assumed the foreseeable risks, relieving the organizers of liability for the accident.

18. (D) All of the above

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the Act is the principle of 'no-fault liability'. This principle allows for the payment of a fixed sum of compensation in cases of death or permanent disablement resulting from a motor vehicle accident, without the claimant having to prove any fault or negligence on the part of the owner or driver of the vehicle. This was designed to provide quick and immediate relief to victims or their families, bypassing the often lengthy and complex process of proving negligence. Complementing this is the mandatory requirement for 'third-party insurance'. The Act makes it compulsory for all motor vehicles used in public places to be insured against liability for death, bodily injury, or property damage caused to a third party. This ensures that a victim's right to compensation is not defeated by the inability of the vehicle owner to pay. For the adjudication of such claims, the Act provides for the constitution of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals (MACT). These specialized tribunals have the jurisdiction to adjudicate upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving death, bodily injury, or damage to property, offering a forum that is less formal and more expedient than traditional civil courts.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the main advantage of the 'no-fault liability' principle under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988?
(A) It provides for unlimited compensation to accident victims.
(B) It holds the vehicle manufacturer liable instead of the driver.
(C) It allows for quick relief without the need to prove the driver's negligence.
(D) It applies only to accidents involving government vehicles.

292. What is the primary purpose of mandatory 'third-party insurance' as stipulated by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988?
(A) To ensure that a source of funds is available to compensate accident victims.
(B) To provide insurance cover for damage to the owner's own vehicle.
(C) To reduce the number of accidents on public roads.
(D) To finance the functioning of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals.

293. A pedestrian is hit by a car and suffers permanent disablement. Under the 'no-fault liability' provision, what must the claimant prove to receive the fixed statutory compensation?
(A) That the driver was speeding and driving negligently.
(B) That the accident was caused by a mechanical defect in the vehicle.
(C) That the pedestrian was not at fault in any way.
(D) Only that the death or disablement resulted from an accident involving the motor vehicle.

294. What is the specific role of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (MACT) as described in the source?
(A) To conduct criminal prosecutions of negligent drivers.
(B) To adjudicate on claims for compensation arising from motor vehicle accidents.
(C) To issue driving licenses and regulate traffic.
(D) To set the premium rates for motor insurance policies.

295. The establishment of specialized tribunals like the MACT suggests a legislative intent to:
(A) increase the complexity of the claims process.
(B) discourage victims from filing compensation claims.
(C) provide a more efficient and accessible forum for accident victims than civil courts.
(D) nationalize the motor insurance industry.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Competition Act, 2002, was enacted to promote and sustain competition in markets, protect the interests of consumers, and ensure freedom of trade. The Act's enforcement framework is built on three major pillars. The first is the prohibition of certain anti-competitive agreements. This provision targets agreements between enterprises or associations that cause or are likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition within India. Such agreements include cartels that fix prices, limit production, or share markets. The second pillar is the prohibition of the abuse of a dominant position. An enterprise is considered to hold a dominant position if it can operate

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shifts the burden to the defendant to provide an explanation.

27. (D) The plaintiff, by their own lack of care, contributed to the damage they suffered.
Contributory negligence occurs when the plaintiff fails to exercise reasonable care for their own safety, thereby contributing to the injury or loss they sustained. In such cases, the responsibility for the accident is shared between the plaintiff and the defendant. Modern legal systems typically address this by apportioning damages based on the degree of fault attributable to each party involved in the unfortunate incident or event.

28. (B) A private individual can always bring an action for public nuisance without proving special damage.
Public nuisance is an act that interferes with the comfort or safety of the general public. While it is a criminal offense, a private individual can only bring a civil action if they can prove they suffered special damage beyond that experienced by the rest of the community. Otherwise, the right to take legal action rests with public officials like the Advocate General to protect the collective interests of society.

29. (C) Unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land.
Private nuisance involves an unreasonable interference with an individual's use and enjoyment of their land. Common examples include excessive noise, noxious fumes, or physical damage caused by the defendant's activities on neighboring property. Unlike public nuisance, which affects the community at large, private nuisance is a civil wrong that protects the specific interests of a landowner or occupier against disturbances that exceed the bounds of reasonable social tolerance.

30. (A) (b), (a), (d), (c)
The evolution of tortious liability is marked by key judgments over time. Rylands versus Fletcher established strict liability in the nineteenth century. Donoghue versus Stevenson introduced the modern neighbor principle for negligence in 1932. The Wagon Mound (No. 1) refined the test for remoteness of damage in 1961. Finally, M.C. Mehta versus Union of India propounded the principle of absolute liability in the Indian context during the late twentieth century.

31. (D) Unlawfully touching someone without their consent.
Trespass to the person comprises acts that directly interfere with an individual's physical integrity or liberty. Unlawful physical contact, even if it does not cause bodily harm, constitutes battery. Other forms include assault and false imprisonment. Trespass to person is generally actionable per se, meaning that the violation of the right itself justifies a legal claim regardless of whether actual physical injury or pecuniary loss was sustained by the plaintiff.

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32. (B) Battery involves physical contact, while assault is the creation of an apprehension of it.
Assault and battery are distinct but related torts. Assault occurs when the defendant's conduct creates a reasonable apprehension of immediate physical contact in the plaintiff's mind. Battery, on the other hand, involves the actual application of force to the person of another without lawful justification. While an assault can occur without physical contact, battery necessarily requires some form of touching, however slight, of the plaintiff or their clothing.

33. (A) Only I is true.
False imprisonment requires the total restraint of a person's liberty without lawful justification. If there is a reasonable means of escape, the restraint is not considered total, and the tort is not committed. The duration of the imprisonment is irrelevant to the existence of the tort; even a very brief period of total restraint is actionable. The key element is the complete deprivation of freedom of movement in all directions.

34. (A) Defamation
Libel and slander are the two primary forms of defamation, which involves the publication of a false statement that tends to lower a person's reputation in the eyes of right-thinking members of society. Libel refers to defamatory statements in a permanent form, such as writing or pictures. Slander involves defamatory communications in a transient form, such as spoken words or gestures. Both seek to protect an individual's personal and professional reputation.

35. (C) Libel is in a permanent form, whereas slander is in a transient form.
The fundamental distinction between libel and slander centers on the medium of communication. Libel is recorded in a lasting or permanent medium, like a newspaper article, a book, or a film. Slander consists of fleeting communications, primarily spoken words or meaningful gestures. Because libel is permanent and has the potential for wider circulation, it is generally treated more severely by the law and is often considered actionable without proof of special damage.

36. (D) The statement was made in jest.
Valid defenses to defamation include showing the statement was true, providing a fair comment on a matter of public interest, or claiming privilege. Making a defamatory statement in jest is not a recognized legal defense if a reasonable person would still perceive it as harmful to the plaintiff's reputation. The law focuses on the objective impact of the communication on the community rather than the subjective intent or humor of the defendant.

37. (B) (a), (b), (c), (d) only
Tort law includes various specific wrongs with distinct requirements. Trespass to land is actionable without proof of damage. Private nuisance requires showing that an interference was unreasonable. Negligence is built on the breach of a duty of care. Defamation necessitates the publication of a harmful statement to a third party. However, malice is generally not an essential element in nuisance, as the focus is on the unreasonableness of the interference itself.

38. (B) A statement which is not defamatory on the surface but has a latent or secondary defamatory meaning.
An innuendo occurs when a statement appears innocent on its face but carries a defamatory meaning due to specific extrinsic circumstances known to the audience. To succeed in such a claim, the plaintiff must prove these additional facts that transform the ordinary meaning of the words into a harmful allegation. This concept ensures that subtle or indirect attacks on a person's reputation can still be addressed through legal action in defamation cases.

39. (D) The Wagon Mound (No. 1)
The landmark case of Overseas Tankship (U.K.) Ltd versus Morts Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd, commonly known as The Wagon Mound (No. 1), established the test of reasonable foresight for determining remoteness of damage. It held that a defendant is only liable for those consequences of their negligent act that could have been reasonably foreseen. This replaced the earlier directness test, providing a more predictable standard for assessing the scope of liability.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Publication is a critical element of defamation, as the tort aims to protect an individual's reputation among others. A statement is not considered published unless it is communicated to at least one person other than the individual being defamed. If a defamatory comment remains strictly between the parties involved, no reputational harm in the eyes of the community has occurred, and therefore, no actionable claim for defamation can be maintained.

41. (C) The test of directness.
Before the adoption of the reasonable foresight test, courts applied the test of directness to determine the remoteness of damage. According to this earlier standard, as illustrated in the Polemis case, a defendant was liable for all consequences that flowed directly from their negligent act, regardless of whether those consequences were foreseeable. This approach was later criticized for being too broad and was eventually replaced by the more restrictive foresight-based standard.

42. (A) A new intervening act that breaks the chain of causation.
The phrase novus actus interveniens refers to an independent event that occurs after the defendant's initial wrongful act and significantly contributes to the final injury. If this intervening act is deemed to have broken the chain of causation, the defendant may be relieved of liability for the subsequent damages. This legal concept is essential for determining whether the original negligence remains the proximate cause of the plaintiff's harm or if responsibility has shifted.

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43. (D) The defendant must take his victim as he finds him, with all existing frailties.
The egg-shell skull rule is a principle in tort law which dictates that a defendant is liable for the full extent of the injuries caused, even if the victim had a pre-existing condition that made them more susceptible to harm. If the type of injury was foreseeable, the defendant cannot escape liability by arguing that a normal person would have suffered less damage. This rule prioritizes the actual state of the victim at the time.

44. (B) Rylands v. Fletcher
The rule of strict liability was first articulated in the case of Rylands versus Fletcher. It established that a person who brings onto their land anything likely to do mischief if it escapes is prima facie liable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. This principle applies even in the absence of negligence, provided that the use of the land was non-natural and a dangerous thing was involved in the incident.

45. (C) Negligence on the part of the defendant.
Strict liability, as defined in Rylands versus Fletcher, does not require proof of negligence or lack of care. The liability is based on three specific conditions: the defendant must bring a dangerous thing onto their land, the use of the land must be non-natural, and the dangerous thing must escape and cause damage. If these elements are satisfied, the defendant is held responsible for the consequences regardless of how much care was taken to prevent the escape.

46. (D) Act of a third party (stranger).
The rule of strict liability is subject to several recognized exceptions that can relieve the defendant of responsibility. One such defense is the act of a stranger or third party over whom the defendant had no control. If the escape of the dangerous thing was caused by the unforeseeable and independent act of a person who is not the defendant's servant or agent, the defendant is generally not held liable for the resulting damage.

47. (A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case)
In the Oleum Gas Leak case, M.C. Mehta versus Union of India, the Supreme Court of India propounded the principle of absolute liability. This doctrine applies to enterprises engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activities. Unlike strict liability, absolute liability is not subject to any of the traditional exceptions. The court held that such enterprises have an absolute and non-delegable duty to ensure that no harm is caused to the public by their dangerous operations.

48. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Landmark cases have shaped the core principles of tort law. Negligence is synonymous with Donoghue versus Stevenson and its neighbor principle. Strict liability was famously established in Rylands versus Fletcher. Absolute liability is a uniquely Indian development from M.C. Mehta versus Union of India. Finally, Sturges versus Bridgman is a key case in the law of nuisance, particularly regarding the reasonableness of noise and the impact of the locality on the claim.

49. (B) Absolute liability does not permit any of the exceptions available under strict liability.
The fundamental distinction between strict liability and absolute liability lies in the availability of defenses. Strict liability, originating from Rylands versus Fletcher, allows for exceptions like an Act of God or the act of a stranger. In contrast, absolute liability, as established in the Indian context, offers no such defenses. It imposes a total obligation on hazardous enterprises to compensate for any harm caused, regardless of the cause or the precautions taken by the firm.

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50. (A) Sovereign and non-sovereign functions.
The tortious liability of the State in India has historically rested on the distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions. Sovereign functions are those typically performed by the state as part of its governing authority, for which it has traditionally claimed immunity. Non-sovereign functions are those similar to activities performed by private individuals or commercial entities. For acts committed during non-sovereign functions, the State can be held vicariously liable for the torts of its employees.

51. (C) P & O Steam Navigation Co. v. Secretary of State for India
The distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions was first articulated in the P and O Steam Navigation Company case. The court ruled that the Secretary of State could be

rights and providing effective remedies for grievances against traders or service providers.

67. (D) To issue a sentence of imprisonment to the opposite party.
Consumer redressal agencies have the authority to grant various civil remedies, such as ordering the removal of defects, the replacement of goods, or the refund of the price paid. They can also award compensation for losses suffered. However, these forums are quasi-judicial and do not typically possess the power to impose criminal sentences like imprisonment as part of their initial award. Criminal penalties are generally reserved for the enforcement stage if an order is willfully disregarded.

68. (A) Chapter X
The principle of no-fault liability was specifically introduced in Chapter X of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1988. This provision ensures that victims of accidents involving death or permanent disablement can receive a fixed amount of compensation without having to prove any negligence on the part of the vehicle owner or driver. This social security measure aims to provide immediate relief to victims and their families, acknowledging the inherent risks associated with motor vehicle usage on public roads.

69. (C) Is not required to plead and establish that the death or permanent disablement was due to any wrongful act, neglect, or default.
Under the no-fault liability provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, a claimant is relieved of the burden of proving negligence. To receive the prescribed compensation, the claimant only needs to show that the death or permanent disablement resulted from an accident involving the use of a motor vehicle. This is a significant departure from traditional tort principles, where proof of fault is mandatory. It ensures that victims get some financial support regardless of the complexities of proving liability.

70. (A) (d), (b), (c), (a)
The chronological order of these statutes reflects the legislative history of commercial and social regulations in India. The Indian Contract Act was enacted in 1872 during the colonial period. The Motor Vehicles Act followed in 1939 and was later overhauled in 1988. The Consumer Protection Act was introduced in 1986 to safeguard consumer interests. Finally, the Competition Act was passed in 2002 to replace the older MRTP Act and promote market competition in the modern era.

71. (D) Rs. 50,000
Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1988 originally fixed the compensation for death under the no-fault liability principle at fifty thousand rupees. This amount was intended as a prompt, interim payment to support the family of the deceased, regardless of whether negligence was later proven. While this amount has been updated in subsequent legislative amendments, it represented a foundational commitment to providing guaranteed financial assistance to victims of fatal road accidents without requiring lengthy legal battles over fault.

72. (B) Rs. 25,000
For cases involving permanent disablement, the original provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1988 set the no-fault liability compensation at twenty-five thousand rupees. Like the compensation for death, this sum was payable without any requirement to prove negligence by the driver or owner. This ensures that individuals who suffer life-altering injuries in motor accidents receive a basic level of financial support quickly, facilitating medical treatment and rehabilitation following the incident on the public roads.

73. (C) Mandatory for all vehicles used in public places.
The Motor Vehicles Act makes third-party insurance compulsory for every motor vehicle used in a public place. This legal requirement is designed to ensure that victims of road accidents can recover compensation from the insurance company if the owner or driver is unable to pay. By making this insurance mandatory, the law protects the interests of innocent third parties who may suffer injury or damage due to the operation of vehicles on the road by others.

74. (D) Ensure that victims of road accidents receive compensation.
The primary purpose of mandatory third-party insurance is to guarantee that innocent victims of motor vehicle accidents are not left without a

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An unfair trade practice involves deceptive or misleading methods used to promote the sale or use of goods and services. Falsely representing that products possess a certain quality, standard, or grade when they do not is a clear example of such a practice. This also includes misleading advertisements or false claims about the benefits of a product. The law aims to prevent traders from exploiting consumers through dishonesty and ensuring transparency in the marketplace for everyone.

60. (B) (a), (b), (d)
The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 established a three-tier quasi-judicial system comprising District, State, and National commissions. It defines a consumer as someone who acquires goods or services for personal use, expressly excluding those who obtain them for commercial purposes, unless for self-employment. The Act broadly covers both tangible goods and various services, providing a comprehensive mechanism for resolving disputes and protecting the rights of individuals against unfair practices or defective products in the market.

61. (C) Up to Rs. 20 Lakhs
Under the original provisions of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986, the District Forum possessed the pecuniary jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation claimed did not exceed twenty lakh rupees. This threshold was designed to provide a local and accessible forum for smaller consumer disputes. As the economy evolved, these limits were periodically reviewed and adjusted in subsequent amendments to reflect changing monetary values and consumer needs.

62. (D) State Commission
The Consumer Protection Act established a clear appellate hierarchy to ensure that parties can challenge decisions made by lower forums. An order passed by the District Forum can be appealed to the State Commission within the prescribed time limit. This provides a mechanism for correcting errors and ensuring consistency in the application of consumer law at the state level. Subsequent appeals from the State Commission's orders are directed toward the National Commission in Delhi.

63. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The remedies provided under the Consumer Protection Act are intended to be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other laws currently in force. A consumer is not required to exhaust other legal remedies before approaching a consumer forum. This reflects the Act's objective of providing a simple, fast, and inexpensive alternative for resolving consumer grievances without the procedural complexities often found in traditional civil courts or other specialized administrative legal bodies.

64. (B) Above Rs. 1 Crore
The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, or NCDRC, was granted the pecuniary jurisdiction to hear complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation claimed exceeded one crore rupees under the 1986 Act. As the highest tier in the consumer redressal system, it also handles appeals from the State Commissions and possesses revisional powers. This ensures that high-value disputes and significant legal questions receive consideration at the national level by experienced judicial members.

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65. (A) All of the above.
To ensure broad access to justice, the Consumer Protection Act allows various parties to file a complaint. This includes individual consumers who have suffered a loss, recognized consumer associations acting on behalf of their members, and both the Central and State Governments. This inclusive approach enables collective action and government intervention in cases involving widespread consumer interests, ensuring that unfair trade practices and deficiencies can be challenged by different stakeholders in the consumer ecosystem.

66. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The core objective of the Consumer Protection Act is to provide an efficient and accessible mechanism for the speedy resolution of consumer disputes. To achieve this, the legislation established a specialized three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state, and national levels. This structure allows for cases to be heard in a less formal environment than traditional courts, focusing on the protection of consumer

82. (A) Section 4
Section 4 of the Competition Act prohibits any enterprise or group from abusing its dominant position in a relevant market. A dominant position is a state of strength that allows an enterprise to operate independently of its competitors or to affect its customers or the market in its favor. While being dominant is not illegal itself, the law forbids specific abusive practices, such as imposing unfair prices or restricting production, which exploit that market power to the detriment of competition.

83. (C) Acquiring another enterprise to increase market share within legal thresholds.
Abuse of a dominant position involves conduct like predatory pricing, imposing discriminatory conditions, or using dominance in one market to enter another. Merely acquiring another enterprise to increase market share is not considered an abuse, provided the transaction stays within the legal thresholds and does not violate regulations regarding combinations. The law focuses on preventing the harmful exercise of market power rather than penalizing growth or legitimate commercial expansions that do not unfairly stifle existing competition.

84. (D) Selling goods or services at a price below the cost of production with a view to eliminate competitors.
Predatory pricing is an abusive practice where a dominant firm intentionally sets its prices below the cost of production. The goal is to drive competitors out of the market or prevent new ones from entering, ultimately allowing the dominant firm to raise prices once competition is eliminated. This practice is prohibited under the Competition Act because it harms the competitive structure of the market and leads to long-term negative consequences for consumers despite the temporary low prices.

85. (C) Mergers, acquisitions, and amalgamations.
The regulation of combinations under the Competition Act refers to the oversight of mergers, acquisitions, and amalgamations that exceed certain financial thresholds. The objective is to ensure that such structural changes in the market do not lead to an appreciable adverse effect on competition. The Competition Commission of India reviews these transactions to prevent the creation of entities that could exercise excessive market power and potentially harm the interests of consumers or other market participants through uncompetitive practices.

86. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Competition Act is structured around several key sections that define its core prohibitions and institutions. Section 3 deals with anti-competitive agreements, while Section 4 prohibits the abuse of a dominant position. Section 5 defines what constitutes a combination, and Section 7 provides for the establishment of the Competition Commission of India itself. Understanding these sections is fundamental to grasping how the Act regulates market behavior and ensures a competitive environment for businesses and consumers in India.

87. (D) Void
Any combination that causes or is likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition within the relevant market in India is considered void under the Competition Act. This means the transaction has no legal standing and cannot be enforced. The Competition Commission of India has the power to investigate such combinations and, if necessary, order their dissolution or modifications to mitigate the harmful impact on the market, ensuring that competition is sustained and protected from undue concentration.

88. (A) The law of torts consists of a set of specific, named torts, and the defendant is liable only if his act fits into one of these 'pigeon-holes'.
The Pigeon-hole theory, associated with the jurist Salmond, argues that there is no general principle of tortious liability. Instead, the law consists of a collection of distinct, established categories of wrongs. For a plaintiff to succeed, the defendant's conduct must be shown to fit precisely into one of these recognized pigeon-holes. This view suggests that the law of torts is a finite set of specific rules rather than a broad, evolving principle that covers all unjustified harm.

89. (C) A shopkeeper suffers a loss of business because a rival sets up a competing shop next door.
This scenario exemplifies damnum sine injuria because the shopkeeper suffers financial loss,

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remedy if the person responsible for the accident lacks the financial means to pay damages. It shifts the burden of compensation to insurance companies, ensuring that medical expenses and other losses are covered. This system promotes social justice and provides a safety net for those affected by the inherent risks of road traffic.

75. (A) Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal (MACT)
The Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, or MACT, is a specialized body established under the Motor Vehicles Act to adjudicate claims for compensation resulting from motor vehicle accidents. These tribunals were created to provide a faster and more efficient alternative to traditional civil courts for accident victims. They have the authority to determine the amount of compensation and apportion liability among the parties involved, including the owner, the driver, and the insurance company of the vehicle.

76. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Under the Motor Vehicles Act, the liability of the insurer is governed by both the terms of the insurance policy and statutory requirements. While the overall policy may have limits, the law mandates that the insurer's liability for death or bodily injury to a third party is essentially unlimited. This ensures that the victims receive the full amount of compensation awarded by the tribunal, regardless of the specific coverage limits agreed upon between the insurer and the insured person.

77. (C) All of the above.
An application for compensation before a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal can be filed by several eligible parties. This includes the injured individual themselves, the owner of any property that was damaged in the accident, and the legal representatives of a deceased victim. This broad eligibility ensures that all those who have suffered a direct loss or injury as a result of a motor vehicle accident have the legal standing to seek redress and financial compensation through the tribunal.

78. (D) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969
The Competition Act of 2002 was enacted to replace the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969. While the older MRTP Act focused on preventing the concentration of economic power and controlling monopolies, the Competition Act was designed to promote and sustain competition in the modern, liberalized Indian market. This shift reflected a change in economic policy toward encouraging market efficiency, protecting consumer interests, and ensuring freedom of trade for all participants in the national economy.

79. (A) Anti-competitive agreements.
Section 3 of the Competition Act prohibits any agreement among enterprises or persons that causes, or is likely to cause, an appreciable adverse effect on competition within India. This includes both horizontal agreements between competitors, such as price-fixing or market-sharing, and vertical agreements between entities at different levels of the production chain. Such agreements are declared void under the law to prevent market distortions that harm consumers and stifle healthy competition between various businesses.

80. (B) (c) only
Under the Competition Act, certain horizontal agreements are presumed to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition. Specifically, bid rigging, which involves collusion between bidders to manipulate the outcome of a tender process, is subject to this presumption. While vertical agreements like tie-in arrangements or resale price maintenance are evaluated based on their actual impact, bid rigging among competitors is viewed more strictly due to its inherent potential to undermine the competitive process and cause significant economic harm.

81. (B) Cartel
A cartel is a specific type of anti-competitive agreement among competing enterprises engaged in similar trades. Members of a cartel often collude to fix prices, limit production, or share markets, effectively acting as a monopoly. Such arrangements are highly detrimental to competition and are strictly prohibited under the Competition Act. Cartels aim to increase the profits of the participating firms by eliminating competition among them, which ultimately leads to higher prices and reduced choices for the consumers.

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on protecting individual consumers. However, the law provides a vital exception for people who use goods to earn their livelihood through self-employment. This ensures that small business owners and individuals working independently are still protected as consumers when purchasing tools or equipment for their work. Both statements correctly reflect the balanced approach the Act takes in defining who qualifies for protection under its specific provisions.

98. (A) The quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard, and price of goods or services.
The right to be informed is a cornerstone of consumer protection, ensuring that individuals have access to all the necessary details about a product or service before making a purchase. This includes information about the quality, quantity, purity, and price, which helps consumers make informed choices and protects them against unfair trade practices. By mandating transparency, the law empowers consumers and encourages ethical behavior among manufacturers and traders in the marketplace, promoting fair and open competition.

99. (C) 30 days
If a party is dissatisfied with an order passed by the State Commission, the Consumer Protection Act allows for an appeal to the National Commission. This appeal must be filed within a strict period of thirty days from the date of the order. This time limit is designed to ensure that consumer disputes are resolved efficiently and do not linger indefinitely in the legal system. It provides a structured process for seeking a higher review of significant consumer-related decisions and outcomes.

100. (D) Strict liability
The concept of no-fault liability under the Motor Vehicles Act is a form of strict liability because it imposes an obligation to pay compensation without requiring any proof of negligence or fault. This principle acknowledges that certain activities, like operating a motor vehicle on public roads, involve inherent risks. By applying a strict liability standard for specific outcomes like death or permanent disablement, the law ensures that victims receive some financial support quickly and without the complexities of proving fault.

101. (C) Accidents involving motor vehicles only.
The Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal is a specialized forum with a jurisdiction specifically limited to claims for compensation arising from motor vehicle accidents. It does not handle industrial accidents, railway mishaps, or general consumer complaints unless they are directly related to a motor vehicle collision. This focused jurisdiction allows the tribunal to develop expertise in assessing damages and determining liability in road traffic incidents, providing a more streamlined and efficient process for victims seeking legal redress and financial recovery.

102. (B) An agreement between a manufacturer and a distributor (a tie-in arrangement).
Vertical agreements occur between enterprises at different stages of the production or distribution chain. An agreement between a manufacturer and a distributor is a classic example. Tie-in arrangements, where the purchase of one product is conditioned on the purchase of another, are scrutinized under the Competition Act to determine if they cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition. This contrasts with horizontal agreements, which involve competitors at the same level of the market, such as competing cement or car manufacturers.

103. (D) Promote and sustain competition, prevent practices having an adverse effect on competition, and protect the interests of consumers.
The primary mandate of the Competition Commission of India is to ensure a fair and competitive marketplace. It works to prevent anti-competitive agreements, curb the abuse of dominant positions, and regulate mergers and acquisitions that might harm competition. By protecting the competitive process, the CCI ultimately safeguards the interests of consumers, ensuring they benefit from better quality products, more choices, and competitive prices while also promoting overall economic efficiency and growth within the national economy of India.

104. (A) A breach of duty fixed by law, redressible by an action for unliquidated damages.
A tort is most accurately described as a breach of a legal duty that is established by the law itself rather than by a contract between individuals. The primary remedy for this breach is an action for unliquidated damages, which are determined

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but no legal right has been violated. Setting up a lawful business is a right enjoyed by everyone, even if it results in competition that harms an existing business. Since there is no infringement of a legal right, the resulting financial damage is not actionable in a court of law. This principle distinguishes between mere economic harm and actual legal injury that requires a remedy.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Absolute liability was specifically designed to address the unique risks posed by modern, hazardous industries where traditional defenses like an Act of God are considered insufficient. Because the potential for catastrophic harm is so high, the law imposes a non-delegable duty on these enterprises to bear the full cost of any damage caused. By removing all defenses, the rule ensures that the enterprise, which profits from the dangerous activity, also carries the ultimate responsibility for its safety.

91. (D) A firefighter breaks into a house to rescue a child from a fire.
The defense of necessity applies when an individual commits a smaller harm, such as trespassing or damaging property, to prevent a significantly greater harm, like the loss of a life. A firefighter's action in breaking into a burning house is a classic example of this principle. The law justifies the interference with property rights because the urgency and importance of saving a human life far outweigh the relatively minor damage caused to the dwelling or its contents.

92. (B) A reasonable person of ordinary prudence.
In the tort of negligence, the standard of care is objective, based on what a hypothetical reasonable person would have done in the same circumstances. This imaginary person is neither exceptionally cautious nor reckless but possesses ordinary skills and prudence. The court evaluates whether the defendant's conduct met this standard to determine if a breach of duty occurred. This objective test ensures a consistent and fair baseline for judging behavior across different situations and individuals in society.

93. (C) It is actionable per se.
Trespass to land involves the direct and unauthorized entry onto another person's property. It is actionable per se, meaning the plaintiff does not need to prove that they suffered any actual physical damage or financial loss to succeed in their claim. The law protects the right to exclusive possession of land, and any violation of that right, however minor or harmless, is sufficient to ground a legal action. This principle reinforces the sanctity of private property rights.

94. (D) (a), (b), (d)
Defamation law incorporates various defenses and concepts. Privilege can be absolute, covering specific official proceedings, or qualified, requiring the absence of malice. Showing that a statement is true, or justification, serves as a complete defense. Furthermore, res ipsa loquitur is a vital rule of evidence in negligence, allowing for an inference of fault from the circumstances. However, the rule in Donoghue versus Stevenson pertains to negligence and the duty of care, rather than to the tort of nuisance.

95. (A) Re Polemis
The case of Re Polemis and Furness, Withy and Co. is famously associated with the directness test for remoteness of damage. The court held that if a defendant's negligent act leads directly to the damage, they are liable for all the consequences, even those that were completely unforeseeable. Although this approach was later superseded by the reasonable foresight test in the Wagon Mound case, it remains a significant part of the historical development of causation and liability in tort.

96. (B) Vague, archaic, and having no legal basis.
While the distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions was once central to state liability, many modern judicial observations have criticized it as outdated and difficult to apply consistently. Critics argue that the line between these functions is often blurred and that the doctrine of sovereign immunity is an archaic remnant that is increasingly inconsistent with contemporary constitutional principles. This ongoing legal debate reflects a desire for greater government accountability and clearer standards for compensating individuals harmed by state actions.

97. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Consumer Protection Act generally excludes commercial transactions from its scope to focus

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held liable for the negligence of government employees when they were engaged in commercial or non-governmental tasks. This judgment laid the groundwork for determining when the State should be held responsible for torts, emphasizing that immunity should only apply to essential governmental acts of authority.

52. (D) A non-sovereign function.
In State of Rajasthan versus Vidyawati, the Supreme Court held the state vicariously liable for the negligence of a government driver while returning a vehicle from a repair shop. The court determined that driving a vehicle for such a purpose was a non-sovereign function, similar to activities conducted by private employers. This case marked a significant step in narrowing the scope of state immunity and expanding the rights of citizens to seek compensation from the government.

53. (C) Both I and II are true.
In the Kasturilal case, the Supreme Court denied a claim against the state for the loss of gold misappropriated by police officers. The court reasoned that the police power to seize and store property was an integral part of the state's sovereign function of maintaining law and order. Consequently, the doctrine of sovereign immunity applied, preventing the state from being held liable for the tortious conduct of its officers in that specific context.

54. (B) Narrow down the scope of sovereign immunity and make the State liable more frequently.
Modern Indian jurisprudence reflects a clear shift toward restricting the doctrine of sovereign immunity. Courts are increasingly hesitant to protect the State from liability, especially when the actions of government employees infringe upon the fundamental rights of citizens. The contemporary trend is to categorize fewer activities as sovereign and to hold the State accountable for the negligence or misconduct of its servants, aligning with constitutional principles of justice, fairness, and the rule of law.

55. (D) A person who obtains goods for resale or for any commercial purpose.
Under the Consumer Protection Act, the definition of a consumer excludes individuals who acquire goods for resale or any commercial purpose. The Act is primarily intended to protect those who purchase goods or services for personal use and consumption. However, an exception exists for individuals who use goods for commercial activities to earn their livelihood through self-employment. Generally, large-scale commercial transactions fall outside the scope of this specific protective legislation for consumers.

56. (A) Right to Bargain
The Consumer Protection Act recognizes several vital rights, including the rights to safety, to be informed, to choose, to be heard, and to seek redressal. While bargaining is a common market practice, it is not formally categorized as a statutory consumer right under the Act. The focus of the legislation is to ensure that consumers are protected from exploitation, hazardous products, and unfair trade practices through a structured and accessible legal framework for their grievances.

57. (C) Quality, quantity, potency, purity, or standard of goods.
In the context of the Consumer Protection Act, a defect refers to any fault or imperfection in the physical characteristics of the goods. This includes issues related to the quality, quantity, purity, or any established standard that the goods are required to maintain. If a product fails to meet the expected specifications or is otherwise flawed in its construction or composition, it is considered defective, allowing the consumer to seek appropriate remedies through the redressal agencies.

58. (A) Services
Deficiency is a term specifically used in the Consumer Protection Act to describe faults or shortcomings in the provision of services. It encompasses any imperfection or inadequacy in the manner, quality, or standard of performance that is required by law or agreed upon in a contract. While defects pertain to tangible goods, deficiency addresses the intangible nature of services, ensuring that service providers are held accountable for failing to meet their professional or contractual obligations.

59. (D) Falsely representing that goods are of a particular standard or quality.

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by the court based on the specific harm suffered by the plaintiff. This definition distinguishes torts from other legal wrongs, such as breaches of contract or trust, focusing on the protection of rights and general social duties.

105. (A) (c), (a), (d), (b)
These concepts emerged chronologically as tort law evolved. The Pigeon-hole theory dates back to earlier periods of legal thought. The neighbor principle in negligence was established in 1932 through Donoghue versus Stevenson. The reasonable foresight test for remoteness of damage followed in 1961 with the Wagon Mound decision. Finally, the principle of absolute liability was developed in the Indian context in the 1980s through the landmark M.C. Mehta judgment, marking a significant advancement in environmental and industrial liability law.

106. (A) That the defendant had reasonable and probable cause for the prosecution.
In an action for malicious prosecution, the plaintiff bears the burden of proving that the defendant initiated the prosecution, that it ended in the plaintiff's favor, and that the defendant acted with malice. Crucially, the plaintiff must also prove that there was a lack of reasonable and probable cause. The defendant does not need to prove they had such cause; rather, it is the absence of it that the plaintiff must establish to succeed in their tortious claim.

107. (D) Defamation
Trespass to the person includes torts that directly interfere with an individual's physical body or liberty, specifically assault, battery, and false imprisonment. These wrongs involve direct and intentional interference. Defamation, while a significant tort, involves harm to a person's reputation rather than a direct physical interference with their person or liberty. Therefore, it is categorized separately from the group of torts that constitute trespass to the person, which focus on physical integrity and the right to freedom of movement.

108. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Each specific tort has its own unique set of essential elements. Nuisance centers on the unreasonable interference with the enjoyment of land. Negligence requires a breach of a duty of care owed to another. Defamation hinges on the publication of harmful statements to a third party. Finally, trespass to land involves the unauthorized entry onto someone else's property. Matching these torts with their core requirements is fundamental to understanding how different types of legal wrongs are identified and litigated.

109. (C) An Act of God.
The rule in Rylands versus Fletcher is strict but not absolute, as it allows for several recognized exceptions. If the escape of the dangerous thing is caused by an Act of God, such as an unprecedented flood or earthquake, the defendant is generally not held liable. This defense acknowledges that some events are entirely beyond human control and foresight, making it unjust to hold a person responsible for damages resulting from such powerful and unpredictable natural forces of the world.

110. (D) The State is liable for non-sovereign functions but immune for sovereign functions, though the scope of 'sovereign' has been narrowed.
The current legal position in India maintains a distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions for state liability. While the state traditionally enjoys immunity for sovereign acts like maintaining law and order, modern judicial decisions have significantly narrowed the definition of what constitutes a sovereign function. This evolution reflects a growing emphasis on protecting individual rights and ensuring that the government is held accountable for its actions, particularly when they result in negligence or the violation of fundamental constitutional guarantees.

111. (A) Consumer of services under the Consumer Protection Act.
A person who hires a taxi for personal travel is availing themselves of a transportation service for consideration. Under the Consumer Protection Act, this individual qualifies as a consumer of services. This status entitles them to legal protection against any deficiency in the service, such as unsafe driving or failure to reach the destination. The Act provides a specialized mechanism for such individuals to seek redressal, ensuring that service providers maintain established standards of quality, safety, and professional conduct.

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The rule of strict liability from Rylands versus Fletcher is subject to specific exceptions, including the plaintiff's own fault, their consent, and acts performed under statutory authority. However, an inevitable accident is not a recognized exception to strict liability. This highlights the rigorous nature of the rule, which remains focused on the inherent danger of the activity and the fact of the escape, regardless of whether the specific event could have been avoided by exercising a reasonable degree of care or caution.

128. (A) Above Rs. 20 Lakhs and up to Rs. 1 Crore
Under the original framework of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986, the State Commission held the pecuniary jurisdiction for complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation claimed was between twenty lakh rupees and one crore rupees. This intermediate level allowed for more substantial disputes to be heard at the state level, providing an additional layer of review and adjudication between the localized District Forums and the National Commission, ensuring appropriate consideration for various claim sizes.

129. (C) An exclusive supply agreement
An agreement that prevents a distributor from dealing with products from any other producer is known as an exclusive supply agreement. This is a type of vertical agreement that can be scrutinized under the Competition Act to determine if it causes an appreciable adverse effect on competition. While such agreements can sometimes promote efficiency, they can also lead to market foreclosure, making it difficult for new producers to enter the market or for existing competitors to reach consumers through established distribution channels.

130. (B) (b), (c), (a), (d)
A consumer dispute typically progresses through a defined hierarchy of redressal agencies. It begins with filing a complaint in the District Forum. If a party is dissatisfied with the outcome, an appeal can be made to the State Commission. Further appeals can be directed to the National Commission in Delhi. In cases involving significant legal questions, a final appeal may be possible to the Supreme Court of India. This tiered structure ensures multiple opportunities for review and correction of decisions.

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131. (D) Conversion
Conversion is a tort that involves the intentional and unauthorized dealing with another person's goods in a manner that is inconsistent with their right of ownership or possession. It goes beyond mere trespass by denying the owner's title or exercising permanent control over the property. Common examples include selling stolen goods or refusing to return items upon demand. Unlike negligence or nuisance, conversion specifically protects the owner's property rights against acts that constitute a fundamental interference with their dominion over the goods.

132. (C) The identity of the vehicle causing the accident cannot be ascertained.
The hit-and-run motor accident scheme is designed to provide compensation in tragic situations where the specific vehicle that caused the accident cannot be identified. This ensures that victims or their families are not left without any financial support simply because the responsible party fled the scene and remains unknown. The scheme is a vital social security measure within the Motor Vehicles Act, acknowledging the practical difficulties of identifying vehicles in certain road accidents and providing a guaranteed, albeit fixed, amount.

133. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Consumer Protection Act is broad in its application, covering all types of goods and services unless the government specifically exempts them. However, it does not apply to services that are provided entirely free of charge or those rendered under a contract of personal service, such as employment. These exclusions define the boundaries of the Act's protection, focusing its remedial measures on commercial transactions where individuals pay for goods or hire professional services in the marketplace for their use.

134. (D) 50% of the award amount or Rs. 25,000, whichever is less.
To prevent frivolous appeals and ensure that successful complainants are protected, the Consumer Protection Act requires an appellant to deposit a specified amount before an appeal

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acknowledges that certain social and professional communications, such as providing a character reference, are essential for society and should be protected from litigation provided they are made honestly.

120. (A) (a) and (d) only
Strict liability and absolute liability are both based on no-fault principles, but they differ in their rigor and origin. Absolute liability, established in India, is indeed stricter because it allows no defenses, including the Act of God, which is a recognized exception in strict liability. While absolute liability applies to hazardous industries, strict liability originated in England with Rylands versus Fletcher. Understanding these nuances is essential for correctly identifying which standard applies to different types of dangerous activities and corporate responsibilities.

121. (C) Right to be heard
The right to be heard ensures that consumers' interests and grievances are given due consideration at appropriate forums, such as consumer redressal commissions. It empowers consumers to voice their concerns and ensures that their perspectives are represented during the decision-making process. This right is fundamental to the operation of the Consumer Protection Act, as it guarantees that individuals have an opportunity to present their case and seek a fair resolution for their problems in the marketplace.

122. (B) Joint and several with any other person liable.
Under the no-fault liability provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, the owner of the vehicle is held responsible for the compensation. If multiple parties are liable, their responsibility is joint and several. This means the claimant can seek the full amount from any one of the liable parties or all of them together. This principle ensures that the victim is compensated efficiently, as they are not required to determine the exact proportion of fault between various individuals who might be responsible.

123. (C) Enables it to operate independently of competitive forces or affect its competitors or consumers in its favour.
A dominant position under the Competition Act is not merely about size or profit but rather about market power. It refers to a situation where an enterprise has enough strength to act without being significantly constrained by its competitors or to influence the market behavior of others. This independent standing allows a dominant firm to potentially harm competition if it engages in abusive practices. The Competition Commission assesses dominance based on various factors, including market share, resources, and entry barriers.

124. (D) Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
The maxim ubi jus ibi remedium is a fundamental principle of English law, meaning that where the law recognizes a right, it must also provide a remedy for its violation. This principle ensures that legal rights are meaningful and enforceable. If a person's recognized legal right is infringed, the courts will provide a means of redress, such as an action for damages. This concept is central to the development of tort law and the protection of individual liberties within the legal system.

125. (A) The apportionment of damages between the plaintiff and the defendant.
Contributory negligence involves a situation where both the plaintiff and the defendant are at fault for the injury or damage. Rather than barring the claim entirely, modern legal systems generally use this principle to apportion the damages based on the degree of fault attributable to each party. The total award is reduced in proportion to the plaintiff's own negligence. This approach ensures a fairer outcome by distributing the financial burden of the accident according to the actual responsibility of everyone involved.

126. (B) Libel
Libel is a form of defamation where the harmful statement is recorded in a permanent and visible medium, such as written text, printed material, or pictures. Because of its lasting nature, libel is generally considered more serious than slander, which is transient. In many jurisdictions, libel is actionable per se, meaning the plaintiff does not need to prove specific financial loss to succeed in their claim. The law presumes that such permanent communications cause significant damage to an individual's reputation among others.

127. (C) Inevitable accident

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the absence of a valid excuse, ensuring that legal rights are protected regardless of personal feelings.

171. (D) Donoghue v. Stevenson
The case of Donoghue versus Stevenson established the manufacturer's duty of care toward the ultimate consumer. It held that a manufacturer of products, like soft drinks, must take reasonable care to ensure they are free from defects that could cause harm. This principle applies especially when the product reaches the consumer in the same form it left the manufacturer, with no reasonable opportunity for intermediate inspection. This landmark decision laid the foundation for modern consumer protection and the law of negligence.

172. (C) (a), (b), (d)
Libel and slander are the two forms of defamation, distinguished by the permanence of the medium. Libel, being permanent, is generally treated more severely. Truth, or justification, serves as a complete defense in civil defamation cases. However, slander is not always actionable per se; it typically requires proof of special damage, except in certain specific categories like imputing a serious crime or a contagious disease. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for correctly applying the law to various types of defamatory communications and reputation.

173. (C) The King can do no wrong.
The doctrine of sovereign immunity is based on the ancient English legal maxim that the King can do no wrong. This principle historically protected the state from being sued by its subjects for the wrongful acts of its officials. While this concept has been significantly limited in modern democratic systems, it still influences the debate over the extent of government liability. In India, the distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions is a direct legacy of this principle, though increasingly restricted by judicial interpretations.

174. (D) He bought the goods for consideration for a non-commercial purpose.
A person who purchases goods for personal consumption is a classic example of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act. The key requirements are that the goods were acquired for consideration and were intended for personal use rather than for resale or other commercial activities. This definition ensures that individual buyers are protected against defective products and unfair trade practices, providing them with a specialized legal framework to seek compensation and resolve disputes with traders and manufacturers in the marketplace.

175. (A) Strict liability, independent of any fault.
Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act establishes a system of no-fault liability, which is a form of strict liability. The claimant is not required to prove that the accident was caused by the negligence or wrongful act of the driver or owner. This ensures that victims of death or permanent disablement receive a fixed amount of compensation quickly, regardless of the circumstances of the crash. This social security measure provides vital financial support and acknowledges the inherent risks of road travel.

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176. (B) A monopoly telecom provider refuses to grant access to its essential network infrastructure to a new competitor.
Abuse of a dominant position occurs when a powerful enterprise uses its market strength to stifle competition. Refusing access to essential infrastructure that a competitor needs to operate is a clear example of such abuse. This practice prevents new entrants from competing effectively and harms the overall market structure. The Competition Act prohibits such conduct to ensure that dominant firms do not unfairly exploit their power to maintain their monopoly or prevent others from providing better choices and prices to consumers.

177. (B) Plaintiff the wrongdoer
The maxim ex turpi causa non oritur actio means that no legal action can arise from an immoral or illegal cause. In tort law, this is the basis for the defense of plaintiff the wrongdoer. If the plaintiff's own illegal conduct is the direct and proximate cause of their injury, the courts will generally refuse to hear the case. This principle prevents individuals from seeking the law's assistance to recover damages resulting from their own participation in criminal or wrongful activities.

against a District Forum's order is entertained by the State Commission. This deposit is generally fifty percent of the awarded amount or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less. This requirement acts as a safeguard, balancing the right to appeal with the need for finality and the protection of the interests of the winning party.

135. (A) Vertical agreement
Resale price maintenance is a type of vertical agreement where a manufacturer or supplier dictates the minimum or maximum price at which a retailer can sell a product. This practice is prohibited under the Competition Act if it is found to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition. By controlling the final price, such agreements can stifle competition between retailers and prevent consumers from benefiting from lower prices that might otherwise result from efficient operations or aggressive competition in the retail market.

136. (B) The duty in tort is towards persons generally, while the duty in breach of trust is towards a specific beneficiary.
Torts and breaches of trust differ fundamentally in the nature of the relationship and the scope of the duty. In tort law, duties are established by the law and are owed to the public at large, such as the general duty to take reasonable care. In contrast, a breach of trust involves a specific, fiduciary relationship where the duty is owed directly to the beneficiaries of the trust. This distinction shapes how liability is determined and who has the standing.

137. (B) Pointing an unloaded pistol at a person who does not know it is unloaded.
An assault occurs when a defendant's act creates a reasonable apprehension of immediate physical contact in the victim's mind. Pointing a pistol, even if unloaded, satisfies this requirement if the victim believes the threat is real and imminent. It is the mental effect on the plaintiff rather than the actual ability to cause harm that defines the tort. In contrast, striking someone from behind is battery because it involves physical contact without the prior apprehension required for an assault.

138. (A) It always involves direct physical interference with property.
Nuisance often involves indirect interference with a person's use or enjoyment of their land, such as through noise, smells, or vibrations. Unlike trespass, which requires a direct physical entry onto the property, nuisance can arise from activities conducted on neighboring land. The key requirement is that the interference must be unreasonable and substantial. This distinction between direct and indirect interference is a fundamental aspect of the law, protecting property owners from various types of disturbances that affect their comfort and safety.

139. (D) All of the above
The Competition Commission of India has broad authority to investigate various market behaviors that might harm competition. This includes anti-competitive horizontal agreements like price-fixing, vertical agreements such as resale price maintenance, and the abuse of dominant positions through unfair pricing or creating barriers to entry. Additionally, the CCI reviews large mergers and acquisitions to ensure they do not lead to uncompetitive market structures. These powers allow the CCI to maintain a fair and efficient economic environment across different sectors.

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140. (C) A is true but R is false.
While the general principles of liability for the State are similar to those for private employers, the distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions still exists in Indian law. The Supreme Court has narrowed the scope of sovereign immunity but has not completely abolished it. Therefore, the assertion that the principles are generally the same is accurate in many contexts, but the reasoning is false because the distinction remains a legally recognized, albeit restricted, part of the jurisprudence concerning state tortious liability and government accountability.

141. (C) Unfair trade practices or restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers.
The right to seek redressal is a vital protection under the Consumer Protection Act, allowing individuals to seek a legal remedy for various market wrongs. This includes addressing unfair trade practices, such as deceptive advertising, or restrictive practices that manipulate prices. It also covers the unscrupulous exploitation

of consumers through deficiencies in service or defective products. This right ensures that consumers have a clear and effective path to receive compensation or other appropriate relief when their rights are violated by traders.

142. (B) A document issued by the insurer as evidence that a policy has been taken.
A certificate of insurance is an essential document under the Motor Vehicles Act, serving as official proof that the vehicle is covered by a valid insurance policy. It is issued by the insurance company and provides a summary of the key details of the coverage. Drivers are required to carry this certificate to demonstrate compliance with mandatory third-party insurance laws. This ensures that authorities can verify that the vehicle is insured, protecting other road users in the event of an accident.

143. (D) The Competition Commission of India (CCI)
The Competition Commission of India is the statutory body empowered to enforce the provisions of the Competition Act of 2002. It has the authority to investigate alleged anti-competitive agreements, abuses of dominant positions, and regulate combinations. The CCI can initiate inquiries on its own motion, based on information received from the public, or upon a reference from the government. Its role is to protect the competitive process and ensure a fair marketplace for all businesses and consumers within the national economy.

144. (A) Act of God is caused by natural forces exclusively, while inevitable accident might have some human involvement.
The defenses of Act of God and inevitable accident are related but distinct. An Act of God involves overwhelming natural forces where human intervention is entirely absent, such as an unprecedented storm or earthquake. In contrast, an inevitable accident can involve human actions that, despite the exercise of all reasonable care and caution, still result in an unavoidable mishap. Both defenses rely on the event being unforeseeable and unavoidable, but the source of the event—natural versus potentially human—is the key distinction.

145. (C) Necessity
A surgeon who discovers and corrects a life-threatening condition during an authorized procedure can rely on the defense of necessity. Although the patient did not explicitly consent to the second intervention, the surgeon's act is justified by the urgent need to prevent a much greater harm, namely the patient's death or serious permanent injury. The law prioritizes the preservation of life in critical situations where obtaining consent is impossible, protecting medical professionals who act reasonably and in good faith to save their patients.

146. (P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2)
Defamation involves several key concepts that define its scope and application. Libel is defamation in a permanent form, while slander is transient. An innuendo refers to a statement with a hidden or latent defamatory meaning that requires knowledge of specific context to understand. Finally, publication is the essential requirement of communicating the defamatory matter to a third party. Matching these terms with their descriptions is fundamental to understanding how reputational harm is legally identified and addressed in the court system.

147. (D) The goods are availed of free of charge.
To qualify as a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, there must be a transaction involving consideration, which means the goods or services must be paid for, or there must be a promise to pay. Individuals who receive goods or services entirely free of charge are generally excluded from the Act's protections. This reflects the Act's focus on commercial exchanges and the rights of those who participate in the market as paying customers, ensuring that professional and commercial standards are maintained.

148. (A) The identity of the vehicle causing the accident cannot be ascertained.
The hit-and-run motor accident scheme specifically addresses situations where the vehicle responsible for an accident is unknown and cannot be found. This provides a mechanism for victims to receive a fixed amount of compensation from a special fund established for this purpose. By ensuring that compensation is available even when the perpetrator cannot be identified, the law provides a crucial social safety net for those affected by these often tragic and

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difficult-to-resolve road traffic incidents on the public highway system.

149. (C) Enterprises engaged in identical or similar businesses.
Under the Competition Act, agreements to limit or control production or supply are presumed to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition if they occur between horizontal competitors. These are enterprises operating at the same level of the market in identical or similar businesses. Such collusion is viewed strictly because it mimics the behavior of a monopoly and directly harms the competitive process. The law aims to prevent these market distortions to ensure that consumers benefit from the choices and prices of a competitive market.

150. (B) Contributory negligence.
The last opportunity rule was a historical legal principle used in cases of contributory negligence. It suggested that if both parties were negligent, the person who had the final chance to avoid the accident but failed to do so would be held solely responsible. While modern law has largely moved toward apportioning damages based on the degree of fault of both the plaintiff and the defendant, the rule remains a significant part of the historical development of negligence and liability.

151. (C) The complete deprivation of a person's liberty for any time, however short, without lawful cause.
False imprisonment occurs when a person's freedom of movement is entirely restricted in all directions without legal justification. Even a very brief period of total restraint is sufficient for the tort to be committed. Crucially, the restraint must be complete; if a reasonable means of escape is available, it does not constitute false imprisonment. This tort protects the fundamental right to liberty and is actionable without proof of actual damage, emphasizing the inherent value placed on an individual's freedom of movement.

152. (D) The Rule of Law implies that no one is above the law, including the government and its officials.
The concept of state tortious liability is deeply connected to the Rule of Law, which mandates that the government and its officials must operate within the boundaries of the law and be held accountable for their actions. This principle rejects the idea of absolute immunity, ensuring that citizens can seek compensation if they are harmed by the negligence or misconduct of the state. By making the government liable in tort, the legal system upholds the fundamental idea that everyone is subject to the law.

153. (C) Two years
The Consumer Protection Act establishes a strict limitation period for filing complaints to ensure that disputes are brought forward promptly. A consumer must file their complaint within two years from the date the cause of action arose, such as when a defect was discovered or a service failure occurred. This time limit provides certainty for both consumers and traders, preventing the litigation of very old claims and encouraging the efficient resolution of grievances while the relevant evidence and information are still fresh.

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154. (D) Can be avoided if the vehicle was used for a purpose not allowed by the permit.
While the Motor Vehicles Act provides broad protection for third parties, the liability of the insurance company is not absolute. An insurer can avoid liability if the terms of the insurance policy or the legal requirements for the vehicle's operation were breached. For example, if a vehicle was used for a commercial purpose not authorized by its permit, the insurer may be entitled to deny the claim. This ensures that insurance coverage is tied to the lawful and intended use of the vehicle.

155. (A) The number of employees in the enterprise.
When determining if an enterprise holds a dominant position, the Competition Commission considers various factors like its market share, total resources, and the presence of barriers to entry for new competitors. The number of employees is generally not a significant factor in assessing market power or dominance. The focus is on the enterprise's ability to act independently and influence the market structure, which is more accurately reflected in its financial strength, market presence, and the competitive landscape of the specific industry.

156. (B) Rule of evidence.

112. (C) Both I and II are true.
The Consumer Protection Act specifies high qualifications for the leaders of its redressal agencies to ensure competent adjudication. The President of a District Forum must be or have been, or be qualified to be, a District Judge. Similarly, the President of the National Commission must be or have been a Judge of the Supreme Court. These requirements reflect the significant legal and social importance of the decisions made by these commissions in protecting consumer rights and resolving complex disputes.

113. (B) Any person other than the two parties to the insurance contract (the insurer and the insured).
In the context of motor vehicle insurance, a third party refers to any individual who is not a party to the insurance contract itself. The two primary parties are the insurer, the company, and the insured, the vehicle owner. Any other person, such as a pedestrian, a passenger in another vehicle, or a bystander who suffers injury or property damage due to the insured vehicle's use, is considered a third party for the purpose of insurance claims.

114. (A) A horizontal anti-competitive agreement.
Bid rigging involves collusion between competitors to manipulate the bidding process, such as by agreeing on who will submit the lowest bid or rotating winning bids. Because it occurs between entities at the same level of the market who should be competing against each other, it is classified as a horizontal anti-competitive agreement. Such practices are presumed to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition under the Competition Act because they fundamentally undermine the integrity and fairness of the competitive process.

115. (C) All injuries done to another person are torts, unless there is some justification recognized by law.
Winfield's theory of tort suggests a broad and inclusive view of liability. He argued that all unjustified harm should be considered a tort, allowing the law to evolve and address new types of wrongs as they arise in society. This perspective contrasts with Salmond's Pigeon-hole theory, which limits torts to a fixed number of established categories. Winfield's approach emphasizes a general principle of liability, where the burden is on the defendant to provide a valid legal justification for the harm caused.

116. (D) Necessity
In emergency medical situations where a patient is unable to give consent, a doctor may perform essential surgery to save their life. This action is justified under the defense of necessity. The law recognizes that the urgent need to preserve life outweighs the requirement for prior consent in such critical circumstances. The doctor's primary obligation is to prevent a much greater harm, making the intervention legally and ethically permissible even without the patient's explicit authorization at that moment.

117. (D) A false but R is true.
While public nuisance is primarily a criminal matter, a private individual can indeed file a civil suit for damages. However, the assertion is false because it implies a general prohibition. The reason correctly explains the exception: a private suit is only maintainable if the individual can prove special damage that is greater than or different from what the general public suffered. This requirement prevents a multiplicity of lawsuits while allowing those most severely affected by a public nuisance to seek redress.

118. (B) Pulling away a chair just as someone is about to sit, causing them to fall.
Battery involves the intentional application of force to another person without lawful justification. Pulling a chair away, leading to a fall, is a classic example because the defendant's act directly caused physical contact with the ground, which is considered an extension of the person. This act satisfies the requirement for the application of force, even if the defendant did not touch the victim directly. Other scenarios, like pointing a gun, may constitute assault but lack the necessary physical contact for battery.

119. (D) In performance of a legal, social, or moral duty, without malice.
Qualified privilege protects a person from liability for defamation when they make a statement in good faith to fulfill a duty or protect a legitimate interest. For this defense to succeed, the communication must be made without malice, meaning without an improper motive or a reckless disregard for the truth. This privilege

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presuming damage, the law ensures that even minor or harmless intrusions can be addressed, discouraging unauthorized entry and reinforcing the sanctity of private property boundaries. This principle acknowledges that the infringement of a right is a legal injury in itself.

164. (D) On a matter of public interest and based on true facts.
The defense of fair comment protects individuals who express their honest opinions on matters of public concern. For this defense to succeed, the comment must be based on facts that are shown to be true and must relate to a topic of legitimate public interest, such as the conduct of public officials or works of literature. This defense is essential for promoting open discussion and free speech, provided the comments are not made with malice or a reckless disregard for the truth.

165. (C) An inherently dangerous or hazardous activity.
Absolute liability is a specialized legal standard applied to enterprises engaged in hazardous activities that pose a significant risk to the public. Unlike strict liability, it offers no defenses and is designed to ensure that those who profit from inherently dangerous operations also bear the full responsibility for any harm they cause. This rule, developed by the Supreme Court of India, emphasizes the non-delegable duty of hazardous industries to operate safely and compensate victims for any injuries resulting from their activities.

166. (B) All of the above.
Consumer redressal agencies have broad powers to provide effective relief to aggrieved consumers. They can order the removal of defects in goods, mandate the replacement of products, and award compensation for any financial loss or mental agony suffered. Additionally, they can direct a trader to discontinue unfair trade practices or stop offering hazardous services. This range of remedies ensures that consumers receive comprehensive protection and that businesses are encouraged to follow ethical standards and maintain the quality and safety of their products.

167. (D) Exclusive, barring the jurisdiction of Civil Courts for motor accident claims.
The Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal has exclusive jurisdiction over claims for compensation arising from motor vehicle accidents. This means that such cases cannot be filed in ordinary civil courts. The goal is to provide a specialized and more efficient forum for accident victims to seek redressal. By barring the jurisdiction of general civil courts, the law ensures that these claims are handled by a dedicated body with the expertise to deal with the specific complexities of road traffic accidents and insurance.

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168. (A) Seller forces a buyer to purchase other goods as a condition of buying the desired product.
A tie-in arrangement is a restrictive practice where a seller makes the purchase of a desired product, the tying product, conditional on the buyer also purchasing another, different product, the tied product. This practice can be investigated under the Competition Act to determine if it unfairly limits consumer choice or causes an appreciable adverse effect on competition. Such arrangements can sometimes be used to extend market power from one product category into another, potentially harming both competitors and the consumers.

169. (C) Remoteness of Damage - Rylands v. Fletcher
While Ashby versus White and M.C. Mehta versus Union of India are correctly matched with their respective legal principles, Rylands versus Fletcher is the foundational case for strict liability, not remoteness of damage. Remoteness of damage is instead associated with landmark cases like Re Polemis or The Wagon Mound (No. 1). Negligence is correctly linked to Donoghue versus Stevenson. Correctly identifying these associations is vital for understanding the historical development and key authorities for the various doctrines within the law of torts.

170. (A) A wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse.
Malice in law does not necessarily involve ill will or a bad motive; instead, it refers to the intentional commission of a wrongful act without a legal justification. In many torts, the law is concerned with the intent to perform the act itself rather than the actor's ultimate reason or feeling. This objective standard allows the court to determine liability based on the defendant's actions and

The maxim res ipsa loquitur is a rule of evidence rather than a principle of substantive law. it allows a court to infer negligence from the very nature of an accident without the plaintiff having to prove exactly how the defendant was careless. This inference is possible when the event is one that would not normally happen without negligence and the instrument of harm was under the defendant's exclusive control. It shifts the burden to the defendant to provide an alternative explanation.

157. (B) A neighbor constantly playing loud music late at night, disturbing the adjacent homeowner. Private nuisance involves an unreasonable interference with an individual's use and enjoyment of their land. Constant loud music late at night is a typical example, as it significantly disturbs the peace and comfort of the neighboring homeowner. This interference is specific to the affected landowner rather than the community at large. To succeed in a claim, the plaintiff must show that the noise exceeds the level of ordinary tolerance and constitutes a substantial disturbance to their quiet enjoyment of their property.

158. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The case of M.C. Mehta versus Union of India did not dilute the rule of strict liability; instead, it created an even more stringent standard called absolute liability for hazardous industries. The Supreme Court recognized that the exceptions available under the older Rylands versus Fletcher rule were inadequate for modern industrial disasters. By establishing absolute liability, the court ensured that enterprises engaged in inherently dangerous activities are held fully responsible for any harm caused, without any possibility of using traditional legal defenses.

159. (D) The marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.
The right to safety is a fundamental consumer right that ensures protection against products and services that could be dangerous. This includes anything that poses a risk of physical injury or damage to property. Manufacturers and service providers have a responsibility to ensure their offerings meet established safety standards. This right empowers consumers to demand safe products and provides a basis for legal action if they are harmed by hazardous goods, emphasizing the priority of human life and safety.

160. (C) (a), (b), (c), (d) only
The Competition Act of 2002 is a comprehensive law designed to ensure market efficiency and fair play. It establishes the Competition Commission of India and provides it with the authority to prohibit anti-competitive agreements, prevent the abuse of dominant market positions, and regulate mergers and acquisitions. While it indirectly protects consumers by promoting competitive pricing and choices, it is not primarily focused on individual product defects, which are instead handled under the separate Consumer Protection Act and other specific product safety regulations.

161. (B) A tort is a wrong against a private individual, while a crime is a wrong against the public or state.
Torts and crimes are distinguished primarily by the nature of the wrong and the intended remedy. A tort is a civil wrong that affects the private rights of an individual, and the primary goal is to compensate the victim through damages. In contrast, a crime is viewed as an offense against society as a whole or the state, and the main objective of the legal proceeding is to punish the offender and deter future criminal conduct.

162. (A) The plaintiff's consent was obtained through fraud or coercion.
For the defense of volenti non fit injuria to be valid, the plaintiff's consent must be free, voluntary, and informed. If the defendant obtained consent through fraud, deception, or improper pressure, the defense will fail. The law requires a genuine agreement to accept the risk, and any factor that undermines the voluntariness of that decision will prevent the defendant from escaping liability. This principle ensures that individuals are not unfairly barred from recovery when their consent was not truly their own.

163. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Trespass to land is considered actionable without proof of actual damage because the law seeks to protect the absolute right of a property owner to exclusive possession. Any unauthorized entry is viewed as a violation of this legal right. By

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178. (A) Wrongful detention of goods after a lawful demand for their return has been made.
Detinue is a tort focused on the wrongful refusal to return goods to their rightful owner. It occurs when a person, who may have originally possessed the goods lawfully, continues to hold them after the owner has made a proper demand for their return. The focus is on the current wrongful detention rather than the original taking. This tort allows the owner to seek the return of the specific items or their value, protecting their right to possession of personal property.

179. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
These two cases represent the major shift in how courts evaluate the remoteness of damage. Re Polemis established that a defendant is liable for all direct consequences, whether foreseeable or not. Later, the Wagon Mound (No. 1) overruled this approach, establishing that liability should be limited to consequences that were reasonably foreseeable at the time of the negligent act. This change provided a more objective and predictable standard for determining the scope of a defendant's responsibility for the outcomes of their actions.

180. (D) The Supreme Court of India.
The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission is the highest quasi-judicial body in the consumer redressal hierarchy. If a party is dissatisfied with an order passed by the National Commission in its original jurisdiction, they have the right to file an appeal directly to the Supreme Court of India. This ensures that significant consumer cases and substantial questions of law can be reviewed by the nation's highest court, providing finality and ensuring the highest level of judicial consideration for major disputes.

181. (C) An agreement between competing enterprises.
A cartel is fundamentally characterized by collusion between competitors operating in the same market. These enterprises agree to coordinate their behavior, such as by fixing prices, limiting output, or sharing geographic markets, rather than competing against each other. Because cartels act like a single monopoly, they are highly detrimental to competition and are strictly prohibited under the Competition Act. The existence of an agreement between these otherwise competing entities is the key element that defines the formation of a cartel.

182. (B) The liability of a person for the wrongful act of another.
Vicarious liability is a legal principle where one person is held responsible for the torts committed by another, typically based on a specific relationship like employer and employee. For liability to arise, the wrongdoer must have committed the tort during the course of their employment or within the scope of their authority. This principle ensures that the person who has the most control over the activity and the greater financial resources is held accountable for harms caused during that activity.

183. (A) (c), (b), (d), (a)
These statutes reflect the historical progression of economic and social regulation in India. The MRTP Act was passed in 1969 to control monopolies. The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986 to safeguard buyer rights. The Motor Vehicles Act followed in 1988, providing a comprehensive framework for road safety and compensation. Finally, the Competition Act was passed in 2002 to modernize market regulations and promote healthy competition, replacing the older MRTP Act in response to India's changing economic environment.

184. (B) Libel is always actionable per se, while slander generally requires proof of special damage.
The distinction between libel and slander is significant due to the differing requirements for proof of damage. Libel, because of its permanent nature and wider reach, is actionable per se, meaning the law presumes that damage to reputation has occurred. Slander, being transient spoken words, usually requires the plaintiff to prove that they suffered specific financial or material loss, with only a few exceptions. This difference reflects the law's view that permanent defamatory statements are inherently more damaging to an individual's standing.

185. (A) The quantum of damages is linked to the size and capacity of the enterprise.
A unique feature of absolute liability, as established in the M.C. Mehta case, is that the damages awarded are not just compensatory but can also be deterrent. The court held that the amount of

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230. (B) The case involves a substantial question of law.
Appeals to the Supreme Court from the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission are not granted automatically. For the highest court to entertain an appeal, the case must typically involve a substantial question of law that requires further clarification or has broader significance. This ensures that the Supreme Court's time is focused on matters of major legal importance, while other consumer disputes are finalized at the commission level. This requirement provides a filter, maintaining the efficiency of the overall judicial hierarchy and consumer redressal.

231. (D) Both the relevant product market and the relevant geographic market.
To assess competition issues, the Competition Commission must define the relevant market, which has two dimensions: product and geographic. The relevant product market includes all goods or services that consumers consider interchangeable. The relevant geographic market is the area where the conditions of competition for those products are sufficiently homogeneous. defining these two components correctly is essential for accurately determining market shares, assessing dominance, and evaluating the potential impact of anti-competitive agreements or large mergers on the market structure.

232. (B) A tort is also a felony or a serious crime.
A felonious tort occurs when the same wrongful act constitutes both a civil tort and a serious criminal offense, or felony. In such cases, the victim can pursue both a criminal prosecution and a civil action for damages. Historically, there were rules requiring the criminal case to be concluded before the civil action could proceed, but modern law generally allows the two to be handled independently. This concept acknowledges that many serious wrongs violate both private rights and the public order.

233. (C) The thing causing the damage was under the management of the defendant, and the accident is such that it would not ordinarily happen without negligence.
The principle of res ipsa loquitur applies when the circumstances of an accident strongly suggest negligence. Two key conditions must be met: the instrument causing the harm must have been under the defendant's exclusive control, and the event must be of a type that typically does not occur unless someone was careless. When these elements are present, the court can infer negligence, shifting the burden of proof to the defendant to provide an alternative, non-negligent explanation for the occurrence of the incident.

234. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Libel, being defamation in a permanent form, is recognized as both a civil tort and a criminal offense in many jurisdictions. Slander, which involves transient spoken words, is always a tort but can also be a crime in certain legal systems, including India under the Penal Code. Therefore, the second statement is false because slander can indeed be a criminal matter. Both forms of defamation are taken seriously by the law, as they involve significant harm to an individual's reputation and standing.

235. (D) The violation of fundamental rights by state authorities.
The doctrine of sovereign immunity has come under intense scrutiny in cases involving the violation of fundamental rights by the government or its officials. Modern courts, particularly in India, have increasingly held that the state cannot hide behind immunity when its actions infringe upon the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution, such as the right to life or personal liberty. This shift reflects a move toward greater constitutional accountability and the principle that the government must be held responsible for its actions and harms.

236. (A) An advocate on behalf of a group of anonymous consumers.
The Consumer Protection Act allows various parties to file a complaint, including individual consumers, registered consumer associations, and the government. However, an advocate cannot file a complaint on behalf of anonymous individuals. The law requires that the complainant be clearly identified to ensure transparency and accountability in the redressal process. This prevents the misuse of the forum and ensures that the parties involved in the dispute are known to each other and to the commission hearing the case.

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193. (C) Advisory body
The Central Consumer Protection Council is established as an advisory body rather than an adjudicatory or legislative one. Its primary role is to promote and protect the rights of consumers as defined in the Act. It provides a forum for stakeholders, including government officials and consumer representatives, to discuss issues and provide recommendations on consumer policy. This advisory function helps to inform government decisions and ensure that consumer interests are considered in the broader context of national policy and social development.

194. (D) Vertical combination
A vertical combination involves a merger or acquisition between companies that operate at different stages of the same production and distribution chain. A car manufacturer and a tire manufacturer are a clear example, as tires are a necessary component for the final product. The Competition Act regulates such combinations to ensure they do not lead to market foreclosure or other anti-competitive effects. This is distinct from horizontal combinations, which involve competitors, or conglomerate combinations, which involve companies in entirely unrelated industries or sectors.

195. (A) False Imprisonment
The case of Bird versus Jones is a significant authority on the requirements for false imprisonment. It established that the restraint of a person's liberty must be total for the tort to be committed. In this case, the plaintiff was prevented from moving in one direction but was free to go back or stay where he was. The court held that this partial obstruction did not constitute false imprisonment, reinforcing the principle that this tort requires a complete deprivation of freedom of movement.

196. (B) The Last Opportunity Rule in contributory negligence.
The principle that the last act of negligence is the decisive one is the core of the last opportunity rule. It was used to determine liability when both the plaintiff and the defendant were negligent. According to this rule, the party who had the final chance to avoid the accident but failed to do so would be held responsible for the resulting damage. While modern law prefers to apportion damages based on fault, this rule remains an important concept in the history of negligence.

197. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The shift from the MRTP Act to the Competition Act represents a fundamental change in economic regulation. The older MRTP Act was primarily concerned with controlling the size of undertakings and preventing monopolies. In contrast, the Competition Act focuses on the actual conduct of enterprises, such as anti-competitive agreements and the abuse of market power, as well as the overall structure of the market. This modern approach aims to promote market efficiency and protect consumers in a more liberalized and competitive economy.

198. (B) 30 days
Any party wishing to appeal a decision of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission to the Supreme Court must do so within a strict period of thirty days. This time limit ensures that the appellate process moves forward efficiently and that consumer disputes reach a final resolution without unnecessary delay. Adhering to these procedural requirements is essential for parties seeking a review of significant legal issues or substantial claims by the nation's highest judicial authority in the consumer redressal system.

199. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Strict liability, as established in Rylands versus Fletcher, is not a total liability because it recognizes several specific exceptions. Defenses such as an Act of God, the plaintiff's own fault, or the act of a stranger allow a defendant to escape responsibility if they can show the damage resulted from factors beyond their control. This balanced approach ensures that while the risks of dangerous activities are addressed, defendants are not held unfairly liable for consequences they could not prevent or anticipate.

200. (B) Malice
While negligence, nuisance, and defamation are well-established specific torts with their own unique requirements and principles, malice is not a tort in itself. Instead, malice refers to a state of mind or motive that may be relevant in certain torts, such as malicious prosecution or

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Publication is an essential element of defamation and requires that the harmful statement be communicated to someone who can understand its meaning. If a defamatory comment is made to a person in a language they do not speak or understand, no reputational harm occurs because the meaning was not successfully conveyed. Without this communication to a third party capable of grasping the defamatory allegation, the fundamental requirement for a defamation claim is not satisfied, and no legal action can be maintained.

216. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These different statutes address distinct areas of legal concern. The Consumer Protection Act deals with deficiencies in service. The Motor Vehicles Act mandates third-party insurance for road safety. The Competition Act prohibits the abuse of dominant market positions to ensure fair play. Finally, the Indian Penal Code addresses public nuisance as a criminal offense. Correctly associating these acts with their related concepts is essential for understanding the broader framework of legal regulation and the different mechanisms available for addressing various types of wrongs.

217. (B) Respondeat superior
The principle of vicarious liability is encapsulated in the legal maxim respondeat superior, which translates to let the master answer. This doctrine holds an employer or principal responsible for the torts committed by their servant or agent during the course of their employment. It is based on the idea that the person who sets a task in motion and benefits from it should also be liable for any incidental harm caused to others while that task is being performed.

218. (A) Kasturilal Ralia Ram Jain v. State of U.P.
In the Kasturilal case, the Supreme Court of India notably discussed the doctrine of sovereign immunity. The court held that the state could not be held liable for the misappropriation of gold by police officers because the acts were performed as part of a sovereign function of the government. This judgment remains a significant authority for the traditional view of state immunity, although subsequent cases have increasingly moved toward narrowing the scope of what constitutes an immune sovereign act.

219. (C) All of the above.
A complaint under the Consumer Protection Act can be filed for several distinct reasons, providing comprehensive protection for individuals. This includes addressing defective goods that do not meet standards, deficiencies in service where performance is inadequate, and unfair trade practices like deceptive advertising. By allowing complaints for all these issues, the Act ensures that consumers have a broad and effective means of seeking redress for various market-related grievances, promoting fair play and accountability among all traders and service providers.

220. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Competition Act's prohibition of anti-competitive agreements is fundamentally aimed at protecting the interests of consumers. Such agreements, by fixing prices or limiting production, stifle competition and lead to negative outcomes like higher costs, reduced quality, and fewer options for buyers. By ensuring that firms compete fairly, the law promotes market efficiency and ensures that consumers benefit from the innovation and value that a competitive marketplace provides. Both statements correctly capture the purpose and underlying logic of these competition regulations.

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221. (C) But for the defendant's negligence, would the plaintiff's injury have occurred?
The but-for test is a fundamental method used to determine factual causation in negligence cases. It asks whether the harm would have occurred if the defendant had not been negligent. If the injury would have happened anyway, regardless of the defendant's conduct, then the but-for test is not satisfied, and the defendant is generally not liable. This simple but effective test helps the court establish the necessary link between the defendant's lack of care and the plaintiff's actual loss.

222. (B) Making a false and malicious statement about a person's property or title to property.
Slander of title is a specialized tort involving the publication of false and malicious statements that disparage a person's ownership or legal interest in property. To succeed in a claim, the plaintiff must show that the statement was untrue, made with malice, and resulted in actual financial loss,

the abuse of a dominant market position by an enterprise.

208. (A) They acted negligently while performing the authorized act.
The defense of statutory authority only protects a defendant if they perform the authorized act without negligence. If the person or entity carrying out the work fails to exercise reasonable care and causes avoidable harm, they can still be held liable in tort. The statute provides a justification for the act itself, but not for performing it carelessly. This ensures that even when a collective interest is prioritized, individuals are still protected from unnecessary harm resulting from a lack of care.

209. (C) Dealt with the goods in a manner inconsistent with the plaintiff's right of possession.
To establish conversion, the plaintiff must show that the defendant intentionally exercised dominion or control over the goods in a way that denied the plaintiff's ownership or right of possession. This is a more serious interference than mere trespass and includes actions like selling, using, or destroying the property. The defendant's intent to deal with the goods is what matters, even if they were mistaken about who actually owned them. This tort protects the fundamental integrity of personal property rights.

210. (A) (a), (b), (c) only
The law of torts in India is primarily based on common law principles and remains largely uncodified. It centers on duties established by the law that are owed to the public at large, and the typical remedy for a breach is an action for unliquidated damages. Unlike criminal law, which seeks to punish, tort law is a branch of civil law focused on compensation. Furthermore, malicious intent is not a requirement for every tort, as liability can arise from negligence or strict liability standards.

211. (D) The damage being a direct and natural consequence of the defendant's act.
In Scott versus Shepherd, the defendant threw a lighted firework into a crowded market, which was then tossed by others until it exploded and injured the plaintiff. The court held the defendant liable because the final injury was the direct and natural consequence of his original act. The intervening actions of others, who acted instinctively for their own safety, did not break the chain of causation. this case remains a classic illustration of how liability can extend through a series of immediate reactions.

212. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Consumer Protection Act provides for the creation of Consumer Protection Councils at the national and state levels, which serve as advisory bodies to promote consumer rights. However, these councils are not quasi-judicial and do not have the power to adjudicate disputes. The actual task of hearing and deciding consumer complaints is performed by the separate hierarchy of Consumer Redressal Commissions, ensuring a clear distinction between policy advocacy and the formal legal resolution of individual consumer grievances in the marketplace.

213. (C) Three times the profit or ten percent of the turnover, whichever is higher.
Cartels are viewed as particularly harmful to competition, and the Competition Act allows for severe financial penalties to deter their formation. For each member of a cartel, the Competition Commission of India can impose a penalty of up to three times the profit made during the period of the agreement or ten percent of the turnover, whichever is greater. This significant penalty reflects the serious economic impact of cartels on prices and consumer choice and underscores the law's commitment to maintaining competitive markets.

214. (D) The employer has authorized or ratified the tort.
As a general rule, an employer is not vicariously liable for the torts of an independent contractor. However, liability can arise if the employer specifically authorized the wrongful act or later ratified it. In such cases, the employer is treated as a joint tortfeasor. This principle ensures that individuals cannot escape responsibility for harms they have directly encouraged or accepted, even if the person performing the physical act was not technically an employee under their direct control and supervision.

215. (A) No, because there is no publication if the third party does not understand the statement.

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qualified privilege in defamation. However, the mere presence of malice does not create liability unless it is part of a recognized wrongful act that violates a legal right or duty in society.

201. (B) The prosecution must have been initiated without reasonable and probable cause.
A successful claim for malicious prosecution requires the plaintiff to prove several essential elements. Most crucially, it must be shown that the defendant initiated a criminal proceeding without any reasonable or probable cause to believe the plaintiff was guilty. Additionally, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant acted with malice and that the prosecution ended in an acquittal or discharge. This tort protects individuals from the unjustified and harmful use of the legal system to harass or injure others.

202. (A) The duty of care owed by a manufacturer to the ultimate consumer.
The case of Donoghue versus Stevenson is famous for establishing that a manufacturer owes a legal duty of care to the people who ultimately use their products. This duty exists even if there is no direct contract between the manufacturer and the consumer. The decision introduced the neighbor principle, which remains a cornerstone of the modern law of negligence, ensuring that producers are held responsible for the safety and quality of the goods they put into the stream of commerce.

203. (C) A person for the tort of an independent contractor hired to perform a specific task.
As a general rule, an employer is not vicariously liable for the torts committed by an independent contractor. Unlike an employee, an independent contractor is hired to produce a specific result and is not under the employer's direct control regarding the manner in which the work is done. Liability only arises in specific exceptions, such as if the task is inherently dangerous or if the employer was negligent in selecting the contractor. This distinguishes vicarious liability from other types of legal responsibility.

204. (D) The thin skull rule
The thin skull rule is a fundamental principle in tort law which dictates that a defendant is liable for the full extent of a victim's injuries, regardless of whether the victim had a pre-existing condition that made the harm worse. If the type of injury was foreseeable, the defendant must take their victim as they find them. This ensures that the plaintiff is fully compensated for the actual damage they suffered, acknowledging the reality that different individuals have different levels of physical vulnerability.

205. (C) Bring about manipulation of price or conditions of delivery to impose unjustified costs on consumers.
A restrictive trade practice under the Consumer Protection Act refers to any market behavior that manipulates prices or delivery conditions to the detriment of consumers. This can include withholding goods to create an artificial shortage or imposing unfair terms on buyers. Such practices are prohibited because they distort the normal operation of the market and impose unjustified financial burdens on individuals. The Act provides a mechanism for consumers and authorities to challenge these practices and ensure a more transparent and fair market environment.

206. (B) No time limit is prescribed.
While many legal actions are subject to strict limitation periods, the current provisions for filing a compensation claim before a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal do not prescribe a specific time limit. This allows accident victims or their families to seek redressal even if considerable time has passed since the occurrence. This flexible approach acknowledges the potential delays in recovering from injuries or settling other matters following a traumatic road accident, ensuring that the right to seek compensation is not easily barred by procedural hurdles.

207. (D) To fix the maximum retail price (MRP) of products.
The Competition Commission of India is focused on promoting competition and preventing anti-competitive practices, but it does not have the authority to directly fix the prices of individual products. Price fixing by the government is typically handled through other administrative or specialized regulatory mechanisms. The CCI's role is to ensure that prices are determined by competitive market forces, intervening only when those forces are distorted by illegal agreements or

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such as a lost sale or a decrease in property value. Unlike personal defamation, which protects reputation, slander of title protects an individual's commercial interests and the marketability of their property against dishonest attacks.

223. (D) The need to prove fault or lack of care on the defendant's part.
The key difference between strict liability and negligence lies in the requirement of fault. In a negligence claim, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant breached a duty of care. In contrast, strict liability, such as under the rule in Rylands versus Fletcher, does not require any proof of fault or lack of care. If the dangerous thing escapes from the defendant's land and causes harm, they are held liable regardless of the precautions they might have taken to prevent the incident.

224. (B) (b) and (d)
The Consumer Protection Act provides precise definitions for key terms like defect and deficiency. A defect refers to any fault or imperfection in the quality, quantity, or standard of goods. A deficiency describes any shortcoming or inadequacy in the performance of a service. However, the definition of a consumer generally excludes those who buy goods for resale, and the Act specifically excludes contracts of personal service, such as employment. Understanding these specific definitions is crucial for correctly identifying who can seek redress under the Act.

225. (A) Section 147 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
Section 147 of the Motor Vehicles Act specifies the requirements and limits of mandatory third-party insurance policies. it mandates that every policy must be issued by an authorized insurer and must provide coverage for death or bodily injury to any person, as well as damage to any property of a third party, caused by or arising out of the use of the vehicle in a public place. This section is foundational to the insurance framework, ensuring that victims of accidents have access to a pool of compensation.

226. (B) Both (C) and potentially further prosecution for non-compliance.
Failure to comply with the orders of the Competition Commission of India carries significant consequences. The CCI has the power to impose substantial monetary penalties for non-compliance. Furthermore, continued disregard for the commission's directions can lead to further legal prosecution and additional fines. These enforcement powers ensure that the CCI's decisions are taken seriously and that enterprises are held accountable for adhering to the regulations designed to promote and protect a competitive marketplace for all participants in the national economy.

227. (C) Motive is the ultimate object, while intention is the immediate purpose.
In legal terms, intention and motive describe different aspects of an actor's state of mind. Intention refers to the immediate purpose of an act or the desire to bring about a specific consequence. Motive, on the other hand, is the underlying reason or ultimate goal that prompts a person to act, such as revenge or financial gain. In tort law, while intention is often a key element in determining liability for many wrongs, motive is generally considered irrelevant to whether an act is legal.

228. (A) Conversion
Trespass to the person comprises torts that directly interfere with an individual's physical integrity or freedom, namely assault, battery, and false imprisonment. Conversion, however, is a tort that involves the wrongful interference with another person's goods or personal property. While both involve a direct interference with a person's rights, conversion specifically protects ownership and possessory interests in tangible items rather than the physical person. Therefore, it is categorized as a property-related tort rather than a form of trespass to the person.

229. (C) Absolute, regardless of how carefully the animal was kept.
Under the common law rule for dangerous animals, often called the scienter rule, a person who keeps a wild animal that is inherently dangerous is held absolutely liable for any harm it causes if it escapes. This liability exists regardless of any precautions or care the keeper might have taken. Because wild animals are known to be unpredictable and ferocious, the law places the entire risk of keeping them on the owner, ensuring that innocent people are protected from the dangers they pose.

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compensation should be proportionate to the size and financial strength of the enterprise. This ensures that the penalty is significant enough to encourage the industry to maintain high safety standards and acknowledges that larger firms have a greater capacity to bear the costs of any harm they cause.

186. (B) A variety of goods and services at competitive prices.
The right to choose is a key consumer right that aims to ensure a competitive and diverse marketplace. It means that consumers should have access to a wide range of products and services from different providers, allowing them to make choices based on quality, price, and personal preference. By promoting competition, the law ensures that no single provider can dictate terms or limit options, ultimately benefiting consumers through better value and more innovation in the products available to them.

187. (D) Compensation without requiring proof of fault, based on a pre-determined structure.
Section 163A of the Motor Vehicles Act introduced a structured formula for calculating compensation, which allowed claimants to seek redressal without having to prove negligence. This provision was designed to provide a faster and more predictable way for victims of serious accidents or their families to receive financial support. By using a pre-determined schedule based on age and income, the law simplified the process of determining damages, ensuring that help is provided efficiently to those affected by tragic road traffic events.

188. (A) Resale price maintenance
Horizontal agreements occur between competitors at the same level of the market, such as bid rigging or price fixing among competing manufacturers. Resale price maintenance, however, is a vertical agreement because it involves a manufacturer and a retailer, who are at different stages of the production and distribution chain. While both types of agreements can be anti-competitive, the Competition Act treats them differently, with certain horizontal agreements being presumed to have a harmful effect on market competition and consumer interests.

189. (C) Damnum sine injuria
The Gloucester Grammar School case is a classic illustration of the principle that harm without a violation of a legal right is not actionable. In this case, a school suffered financial loss when a rival school opened nearby and charged lower fees. The court held that since the rival had a legal right to open a school, there was no legal injury, even though the plaintiff suffered actual damage. This reinforces the distinction between mere competition and the infringement of a protected legal interest.

190. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
General defenses in tort law are best understood through practical examples. Volenti non fit injuria applies to participants in sports like boxing who consent to typical risks. Inevitable accident describes a car skidding despite careful driving. Act of God refers to natural events like a lightning strike. Statutory authority protects entities like railways from liability for incidental harm caused by authorized operations. Correctly matching these defenses with their typical applications is essential for analyzing how liability is determined in various real-world scenarios.

191. (D) Unreasonable
The central element in the tort of nuisance is the unreasonableness of the defendant's interference with the plaintiff's enjoyment of their land. The court considers various factors, such as the duration of the interference, the nature of the locality, and whether the activity provides any public benefit. Unlike trespass, nuisance does not require an intentional act or physical entry; the focus is on whether the disturbance is more than what a reasonable person should be expected to tolerate in that environment.

192. (B) (a), (b), and (c) only
The Motor Vehicles Act of 1988 is a comprehensive piece of legislation focused on road safety, insurance, and victim compensation. It makes third-party insurance mandatory to protect accident victims and provides for no-fault liability in specific cases of death or permanent disablement. It also establishes the specialized Claims Tribunals to adjudicate these matters efficiently. While it regulates the use and licensing of vehicles, it is not primarily concerned with the manufacturing standards, which are governed by other industrial and safety regulations.

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237. (C) Owner of the vehicle.
The legal responsibility to ensure that a motor vehicle is covered by mandatory third-party insurance rests primarily with the owner of the vehicle. It is the owner's duty to obtain and maintain a valid insurance policy before the vehicle is used in any public place. This requirement ensures that there is always a pool of funds available to compensate third parties who may suffer injury or damage due to the vehicle's operation, regardless of who happened to be driving at the time.

238. (D) All of the above
The Competition Act of 2002 provides a broad framework for regulating market behavior. It prohibits horizontal anti-competitive agreements like price-fixing and limiting production, as well as vertical agreements like tie-in arrangements and resale price maintenance. It also forbids the abuse of dominant positions, such as through predatory pricing, and regulates large mergers and acquisitions that could harm competition. Collectively, these provisions allow the Competition Commission of India to maintain a fair and efficient marketplace for both businesses and the consumers.

239. (D) Is the direct and proximate cause of the harm suffered.
The defense of plaintiff the wrongdoer only succeeds if the plaintiff's own illegal act is the direct and proximate cause of their injury. If the illegality is merely incidental or remotely connected to the harm, the defendant will still be held liable for their own tortious conduct. The law seeks to prevent individuals from profiting from their own crimes, but it does not completely bar recovery for those who have committed unrelated minor offenses. The focus remains on the specific cause.

240. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Absolute privilege is a complete defense that protects individuals from defamation claims, regardless of the truth or motive behind their statements. This immunity is granted in specific, high-priority contexts like parliamentary and judicial proceedings to ensure that participants can speak freely and perform their duties without the threat of litigation. The law prioritizes the public interest in free and open communication in these specific roles over an individual's right to protect their reputation from potentially false and malicious statements.

241. (B) Provide a speedier remedy to victims of motor accidents than that available in civil courts.
The Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals were established to provide accident victims with a faster and more specialized forum for seeking compensation. Traditional civil courts are often bogged down by procedural delays and high caseloads, which can be devastating for individuals facing urgent medical and financial needs. The MACTs focus exclusively on motor accident claims, allowing for more efficient adjudication and the development of specialized knowledge in assessing damages and liability in road traffic incidents for those individuals affected.

242. (B) A manufacturer requires its retailers not to sell below a certain price (Resale Price Maintenance).
Resale price maintenance is a classic example of a vertical anti-competitive agreement because it involves entities at different levels of the distribution chain, specifically a manufacturer and its retailers. By dictating the minimum price, the manufacturer stifles price competition among retailers, potentially leading to higher prices for consumers. While horizontal agreements involve competitors at the same level, vertical agreements like this one are also scrutinized under the Competition Act to prevent market distortions that could harm healthy competition and consumers.

243. (C) The foreseeability of harm, proximity between parties, and whether it is fair, just and reasonable to impose a duty.
Determining a duty of care involves a three-stage test that ensures liability is imposed fairly. First, the harm to the plaintiff must be reasonably foreseeable. Second, there must be a close and direct relationship, or proximity, between the parties. Finally, the court considers broader public policy to decide if it is fair, just, and reasonable to impose a legal duty in that specific situation. This balanced approach prevents the excessive expansion of liability while protecting those most at risk.

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244. (D) The element of 'publication' is missing.
For a statement to be actionable as defamation, it must be published, which means communicated to at least one person other than the individual being defamed. Sending a sealed letter directly to the plaintiff does not satisfy this requirement because no third party has seen or heard the defamatory matter. Since the statement has not lowered the plaintiff's reputation in the eyes of others, no legal injury has occurred, and the essential element of publication for a defamation claim is missing.

245. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These key doctrines form the foundation of tort law principles. Respondeat superior is the basis for vicarious liability, holding an employer responsible for their servant's acts. Res ipsa loquitur is the evidentiary rule in negligence where the facts speak for themselves. Damnum sine injuria describes damage without a legal right violation. Finally, ubi jus ibi remedium ensures that every right has a remedy. Correctly matching these maxims is essential for understanding how legal rights and liabilities are structured and enforced.

246. (B) To provide better protection of the interests of consumers.
The primary goal of the Consumer Protection Act is to ensure that buyers of goods and services are better protected from exploitation and unfair practices. To achieve this, the Act established specialized redressal agencies and formally recognized essential consumer rights, such as the right to safety and the right to seek redressal. By providing a faster and more accessible legal framework, the legislation empowers individuals and encourages businesses to maintain high standards of quality, safety, and fairness in their market.

247. (C) It exceeds the prescribed financial thresholds of assets or turnover.
Not all mergers or acquisitions are subject to regulation under the Competition Act. A combination only falls under the Competition Commission's review if the enterprises involved exceed specific financial thresholds in terms of their assets or turnover. These limits are designed to capture large-scale transactions that could significantly impact the market structure and potentially harm competition. This ensures that the CCI's oversight is focused on major shifts in economic power while allowing smaller business transactions to proceed without unnecessary administrative interference.

248. (B) The presence or absence of physical contact.
The fundamental difference between assault and battery is physical contact. An assault occurs when the defendant's actions create a reasonable apprehension of immediate physical contact in the victim's mind, but no actual touching occurs. Battery, however, requires the intentional and unauthorized application of force to the person of another, involving physical contact. While they often occur together, they are distinct torts, with the first focusing on the mental effect and the second on the physical interference with the victim's body.

249. (C) The need for higher standards to address disasters caused by hazardous industries.
The principle of absolute liability was developed in India in response to catastrophic industrial accidents like the Oleum gas leak. The Supreme Court recognized that the traditional strict liability standard, with its various exceptions, was insufficient for holding large, hazardous enterprises accountable. By establishing absolute liability, the court ensured that these industries bear the full responsibility for any harm they cause to the public, emphasizing that their duty to operate safely is absolute and non-delegable regardless of any external factors.

250. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The pecuniary jurisdiction of consumer forums is indeed based on the value of the goods or services plus the compensation claimed. However, under the 1986 Act, the limit for a District Forum was twenty lakh rupees, not fifty lakhs. This threshold determines where a consumer must file their complaint, ensuring that lower-value disputes are heard locally while larger claims are elevated to the state or national level. Accurate knowledge of these jurisdictional limits is essential for navigating the consumer redressal system correctly.

251. (B) A tort involves the infringement of a right in rem, not a right in personam.

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Tort law focuses on rights in rem, which are rights available against the entire world, unlike contract law which deals with rights in personam against specific parties. A tort involves the breach of a duty imposed by law rather than by agreement. This fundamental distinction defines the scope of legal obligations and the protected interests of individuals in society.

252. (A) When a legal right is violated, regardless of whether actual damage has occurred.
The principle of injuria sine damno establishes that the violation of a legal right is actionable even if no actual physical or financial harm occurs. This maxim emphasizes that the sanctity of legal rights is paramount. Courts provide a remedy for the mere infringement of a right, acknowledging that the legal injury itself justifies a claim for compensation in tort.

253. (C) Damnum sine injuria
In cases of damnum sine injuria, a person suffers actual loss or damage without any infringement of a legal right. Legitimate business competition that causes financial loss to another is not a tort because no legal right has been violated. The law does not protect individuals against all forms of harm, particularly those arising from lawful and competitive market activities.

254. (D) The existence of a legal duty and its subsequent breach is central to establishing tortious liability.
Tortious liability is fundamentally established through the existence of a legal duty and its subsequent breach. This framework requires showing that the defendant owed a duty to the plaintiff and failed to meet the required standard of conduct. The focus is on the wrongful violation of a legally recognized and protected right, rather than simply the infliction of any loss.

255. (C) The court determines the amount of monetary compensation based on the extent of the wrong.
Unliquidated damages refer to compensation that is not predetermined by the parties in a contract. Instead, the court assesses the specific circumstances of the case to determine a fair and reasonable monetary amount. This process allows the judiciary to calibrate the remedy based on the extent of the harm suffered and the nature of the defendant's wrongful act or negligence.

256. (B) The plaintiff had full knowledge of the risk and voluntarily agreed to assume it.
For the defense of volenti non fit injuria to apply, it must be shown that the plaintiff voluntarily accepted a known risk. Mere awareness of the danger is insufficient; there must be an actual agreement, express or implied, to run the risk. This principle ensures that a person who willingly consents to a hazard cannot later claim damages for injuries.

257. (D) Statutory authority
An act performed under statutory authority provides a complete defense if it is carried out without negligence. When the legislature authorizes a specific activity, such as operating a railway, the company is not liable for incidental damage if it has followed all prescribed safety standards. This defense prioritizes legislative mandates over common law rights to claim damages for property interference.

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258. (A) A driver's car skids on a road made slippery by a sudden, unprecedented flash flood.
An Act of God involves an extraordinary and unforeseeable natural event that occurs without human intervention. A sudden, unprecedented flash flood qualifies as such an occurrence because it is an exceptional force of nature that could not be reasonably anticipated or guarded against. This defense excuses a defendant from liability when the damage results solely from such unavoidable and natural phenomena.

259. (C) An Act of God is an extraordinary natural event, while an inevitable accident is a broader category of unforeseeable events.
An Act of God specifically refers to extraordinary natural events occurring without human involvement, such as extreme weather. In contrast, inevitable accidents encompass a broader category of unforeseeable events that cannot be avoided by ordinary care, including mechanical failures. While both defenses rely on lack of foreseeability, the Act of God is limited strictly to powerful and exceptional natural forces.

260. (A) Private defense
The defense of private defense allows an individual to use reasonable and proportionate force to protect themselves from an attacker.

events or the full extent of the harm. If the nature of the injury is within the range of expected outcomes, the defendant is responsible for the resulting consequences.

279. (C) the toxic cloud was not a foreseeable type of harm from a small fire.
In this scenario, the toxic cloud resulting from a rare chemical reaction might be considered too remote because it is not a foreseeable type of harm from a small fire. While a fire and minor explosion might be anticipated, the specific toxic outcome represents a freakish and unpredictable chain of events. Courts use foreseeability to exclude such unusual consequences.

280. (D) align the defendant's liability more closely with the concept of fault.
The transition from the direct consequences test to the reasonable foreseeability test signifies a policy of aligning liability more closely with the concept of fault. By limiting responsibility to foreseeable outcomes, the law ensures that a defendant is not unfairly burdened with unpredictable results. This approach promotes a more just and balanced outcome by correlating the extent of compensation.

281. (A) The defendant must have brought a non-natural and potentially mischievous thing onto their land.
The rule of strict liability requires that a defendant brings onto their land something non-natural that is likely to cause mischief if it escapes. This principle focuses on the inherent danger posed by keeping such substances. If the substance escapes and causes damage, the defendant is held responsible for the natural consequences, regardless of whether they exercised care.

282. (B) Absolute liability, for hazardous enterprises, does not permit the exceptions available under strict liability.
Absolute liability, as developed in Indian law for hazardous enterprises, differs from strict liability by removing all available defenses. Unlike the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher, which allows exceptions such as an Act of God or the plaintiff's fault, absolute liability provides no such excuses. This ensures that enterprises engaged in inherently dangerous activities are fully responsible for harm.

283. (B) The State will be liable as repairing a building is considered a non-sovereign function.
The State is generally held liable for the torts of its servants committed during non-sovereign functions. Repairing a government building is considered a commercial or welfare activity rather than an essential sovereign function like defense. Therefore, if a government employee acts negligently while performing such tasks, the State cannot claim immunity and must compensate the injured victim accordingly.

284. (A) Act of God
An unprecedented cyclone is an extraordinary natural force that could not be reasonably anticipated or guarded against. Under the rule of strict liability, the owner of a reservoir can plead an Act of God as a defense when an overflow is caused solely by such an event. This exception excuses the defendant because the escape was not preventable.

285. (C) a judicial policy to ensure greater protection and compensation for victims of industrial accidents.
The shift from strict to absolute liability in India reflects a judicial policy aimed at ensuring higher protection and compensation for victims of industrial accidents. By eliminating defenses for hazardous industries, the courts prioritize public safety over corporate interests. This evolution addresses the unique risks posed by modern industrialization and ensures that victims receive certain redress for their injuries.

286. (D) A shopkeeper who buys 100 soap bars from a wholesaler for resale in his shop.
The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, excludes from its definition of a 'consumer' any person who buys goods for resale or for any commercial purpose. A shopkeeper purchasing soap bars to sell them to others falls into this exclusion. The Act is specifically intended to protect individuals who acquire goods or services for personal use rather than for profit.

287. (C) A substantive consumer right protected by the 1986 Act.
The right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, and price of goods is a substantive consumer right enshrined in the 1986 Act. This right empowers consumers to

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rights and discourages any unauthorized entry or interference with another's land.

270. (D) That they have suffered special damage distinct from that affecting the general public.
For an individual to succeed in an action for public nuisance, they must prove they suffered special damage. This means the harm they experienced must be over and above the inconvenience felt by the general public. While public nuisance is primarily an offense against the community, the requirement for unique damage allows private individuals to seek a personal remedy in tort.

271. (C) The statement must be communicated to a third party.
Publication is a mandatory element of defamation and requires the communication of the false statement to at least one person other than the plaintiff. A defamatory remark made only to the person it concerns does not satisfy this requirement. The law focuses on reputational damage, which can only occur when the statement reaches a third party in society.

272. (B) Libel is generally actionable without proof of special damage, while slander typically requires it.
Libel is defamation in a permanent form, such as writing, and is actionable per se without proving special damage. Slander is defamation in a transient form, like spoken words, and generally requires proof of actual loss. This distinction reflects the law's view that permanent records have a greater potential for long-term reputational harm compared to fleeting oral statements or gestures.

273. (D) No, because the essential element of publication to a third party is missing.
A defamation claim cannot succeed if the false statement is only shared privately between the sender and the subject. Publication to a third party is an essential legal requirement. Without such communication, the plaintiff's reputation in the eyes of society has not been lowered. Even if the statement is false and harmful, the lack of an external audience prevents liability.

274. (A) The requirement that the statement refers to the plaintiff.
For defamation to occur, the statement must refer to the plaintiff, even if the reference is not explicit. If ordinary people with knowledge of the facts can reasonably identify the plaintiff from the description or circumstances, the requirement is satisfied. Using a fictional character does not provide a defense if readers can clearly link the defamatory content to a real-life individual.

275. (C) reputation and good name.
The primary objective of the tort of defamation is to safeguard an individual's reputation and standing within their community. By providing a legal remedy against false and damaging statements, the law protects the interest people have in their good name. This ensures that wrongful communication tending to lower someone in the estimation of right-thinking society can be addressed.

276. (A) To limit the extent of the defendant's liability for the consequences of their act.
The doctrine of remoteness of damages serves as a control mechanism to limit a defendant's liability for the consequences of their wrongful act. It prevents the imposition of disproportionate or infinite responsibility for every event that follows a breach. By setting boundaries, the doctrine ensures that defendants are only held accountable for results that have a sufficiently close legal connection.

277. (D) The foreseeability test limits liability to foreseeable types of harm, while the directness test included all direct, even unforeseeable, consequences.
The modern test of reasonable foreseeability limits liability to types of harm that a reasonable person could anticipate. This replaced the older test of direct consequences, which held defendants liable for all direct results, regardless of whether they were foreseeable. This shift reflects a legal preference for aligning the extent of liability with the defendant's actual degree of fault.

278. (B) The general type or kind of damage that occurred.
Under the test of reasonable foreseeability, liability depends on whether the general type or kind of damage was foreseeable. The defendant does not need to anticipate the exact sequence of

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adverse effect on competition in Indian markets. Its goal is to promote a healthy competitive environment, protect consumer interests, and ensure freedom of trade. By regulating anti-competitive agreements and the abuse of dominance, the Act seeks to maintain fair market conditions that benefit consumers.

297. (A) The abuse of a dominant position through unfair practices.
The Competition Act, 2002, specifically prohibits the abuse of a dominant position, rather than the existence of dominance itself. An enterprise is free to hold a significant market share, provided it does not use that power to impose unfair prices or deny market access. The focus is on preventing conduct that harms competitors or consumers through market misuse.

298. (B) The prohibition of anti-competitive agreements.
An agreement among major companies to fix prices at an artificially high level is a classic example of an anti-competitive agreement. Such cartels are targeted by the first pillar of the Competition Act because they cause an appreciable adverse effect on market competition. These agreements harm consumers by eliminating price competition and are prohibited under the established legal framework.

299. (B) To prevent them from creating a combination that significantly reduces competition.
Certain mergers and acquisitions are regulated to ensure they do not lead to a substantial lessening of competition in the market. The Competition Commission of India scrutinizes these combinations to prevent the creation of entities that could stifle competitive forces. This regulation is essential for maintaining market diversity and protecting consumers from the potential negative effects of excessive concentration.

300. (A) Imposing a condition that buyers of its software must also purchase its unrelated hardware.
A dominant firm that requires buyers to purchase unrelated products as a condition for buying its main software is likely committing an abuse of its position. This practice, known as tying, restricts consumer choice and uses market power in one area to gain an unfair advantage elsewhere. Such conduct is prohibited because it distorts competition and exploits market dominance.

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make informed choices and protects them against misleading information or unfair trade practices. It is a core component of the legislation designed to ensure transparency in market relationships.

288. (B) A three-tier hierarchical structure of District, State, and National forums.
The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, established a hierarchical three-tier quasi-judicial redressal mechanism. This structure includes District Forums at the base, State Commissions at the intermediate level, and the National Commission at the top. This specialized system was designed to provide consumers with an accessible and efficient alternative to traditional civil courts for the resolution of their grievances.

289. (D) Directly at the State Commission.
Under the three-tier system, a consumer files an original complaint directly with the commission that has the appropriate pecuniary jurisdiction. If the value of the claim exceeds the limit of the District Forum but remains within the State Commission's limit, the State Commission has original jurisdiction. This ensures that claims are heard by the appropriate level of the hierarchy.

290. (A) To provide a simple, speedy, and inexpensive remedy for consumer grievances.
The primary objective of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, was to provide a simple, speedy, and inexpensive remedy for consumer grievances. By creating specialized quasi-judicial forums, the legislation aimed to bypass the delays and costs often associated with traditional civil litigation. This focus on efficiency ensures that individuals can effectively seek redress against unfair trade practices and substandard products.

291. (C) It allows for quick relief without the need to prove the driver's negligence.
The no-fault liability principle in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, allows accident victims to receive fixed compensation without proving the driver's negligence. This mechanism is designed to provide immediate financial relief, bypassing the long and difficult process of establishing fault in a court. It ensures that victims or their families receive support quickly following a death or disablement.

292. (A) To ensure that a source of funds is available to compensate accident victims.
Mandatory third-party insurance ensures that a source of funds is always available to compensate victims of road accidents. This requirement prevents a victim's right to compensation from being defeated by a vehicle owner's inability to pay. By making insurance compulsory, the law guarantees that those who suffer injury from a motor vehicle can recover their awarded damages through insurers.

293. (D) Only that the death or disablement resulted from an accident involving the motor vehicle.
To receive fixed statutory compensation under the no-fault liability provision, a claimant only needs to prove that the death or disablement resulted from an accident involving the motor vehicle. There is no requirement to demonstrate the driver's negligence or any fault on the part of the owner. This simplified burden of proof facilitates the goal of providing rapid assistance.

294. (B) To adjudicate on claims for compensation arising from motor vehicle accidents.
The Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal is a specialized body responsible for adjudicating claims for compensation arising from motor vehicle accidents. Its jurisdiction includes cases involving death, bodily injury, and property damage. As a dedicated forum, the tribunal offers a process that is less formal and more efficient than traditional civil courts, specifically focused on resolving accident-related compensation disputes.

295. (C) provide a more efficient and accessible forum for accident victims than civil courts.
The establishment of specialized tribunals like the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal indicates a legislative intent to provide a more efficient and accessible forum for victims. These tribunals aim to simplify the legal process and expedite the delivery of compensation. By moving these claims out of the regular civil court system, the law ensures that accident victims seek redress effectively.

296. (D) To prevent practices that have an adverse effect on market competition.
The Competition Act, 2002, primarily focuses on preventing practices that cause an appreciable

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9. An agreement is discovered to be void. What is the obligation of a person who has received any advantage under such an agreement?
(A) He may legally retain the advantage as no valid contract existed.
(B) He is required to pay a financial penalty to the state authority.
(C) He must restore the benefit or compensate the party.
(D) He is only liable to restore the advantage upon a formal court order.

10. Match List-I with List-II regarding types of contracts and their nature:
List I : (Type of Contract)
P. Voidable Contract
Q. Void Contract
R. Quasi-Contract
S. Unenforceable Contract
List II : (Nature)
1. An agreement not enforceable by law.
2. Valid until rescinded by the aggrieved party.
3. A contract which is good in substance but suffers from a technical defect.
4. An obligation imposed by law in the absence of an actual agreement.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

11. What is the primary characteristic of a 'standard form of contract'?
(A) It is negotiated in detail and finalized by both contracting parties.
(B) It is a contract that must be registered with a government authority.
(C) It is exclusively used for formal international trade agreements.
(D) It is offered by one party on a 'take it or leave it' basis.

12. A shopkeeper supplies a mentally incompetent person with necessaries suited to his condition in life. What recourse does the shopkeeper have?
(A) The shopkeeper has no recourse as the agreement is void.
(B) The shopkeeper is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the incompetent person.
(C) The shopkeeper can sue the incompetent person's relatives.
(D) The shopkeeper can only recover the cost price of the goods, not any profit.

13. Identify the incorrect statement regarding quasi-contracts.
(A) They are based on the principle of unjust enrichment.
(B) They arise from relations resembling those created by contract.
(C) They arise from a mutual agreement between the parties.
(D) The remedy available is usually a claim for damages.

14. Consider the following statements regarding indemnity and guarantee:
Statement I : In a contract of indemnity, there is only one contract between the indemnifier and the indemnity-holder.
Statement II : In a contract of guarantee, there are three separate contracts among the principal debtor, creditor, and surety.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

15. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The liability of a surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor.
Reason (R) : The surety is liable to pay the guaranteed debt only if the principal debtor makes a default.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. In a contract of bailment, the person delivering the goods is called the:
(A) Bailee
(B) Bailor

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CHAPTER 06
Commercial Law

1. Which of the following best defines a 'contract'?
(A) Any promise made between two or more parties.
(B) An agreement enforceable by law.
(C) A set of reciprocal promises forming the consideration for each other.
(D) An accepted proposal.

2. Which statement accurately describes the legal status of an e-contract?
(A) It is recognized and legally enforceable.
(B) It is only valid if it is followed by a physical, signed document.
(C) It is considered a form of quasi-contract and has limited enforceability.
(D) It is not recognized under the law.

3. Identify the correct statement regarding 'consideration' in a contract.
(A) Consideration must always be adequate to the promise.
(B) Consideration must move from the promisee only.
(C) Consideration can be past, present, or future.
(D) An act done at the desire of a third party can be valid consideration.

4. Consider the following statements regarding agreements involving minors:
Statement I : A minor's agreement is void ab initio.
Statement II: A person who supplies necessaries to a minor is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the minor.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

5. Given below are several elements related to consent in a legal agreement:
(i) It is not caused by coercion.
(ii) It is not caused by undue influence.
(iii) It is not caused by misrepresentation.
(iv) It is not caused by a unilateral mistake of fact.
Which of the above elements are essential for a consent to be considered 'free'?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (iii), and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

6. All of the following are remedies for a breach of contract, EXCEPT:
(A) Suit for recovery of monetary damages
(B) Suit for criminal prosecution
(C) Suit for specific performance of the contract
(D) Suit for obtaining a court injunction

7. The 'doctrine of frustration' applies when the performance of a contract becomes:
(A) Rendered difficult by unforeseen commercial hardships.
(B) Financially unprofitable for one of the contracting parties.
(C) Delayed due to the negligence of the promisor or agent.
(D) Impossible due to a supervening event.

8. Which of the following statements about a 'voidable agreement' is incorrect?
(A) An agreement with a minor is a voidable agreement.
(B) It is enforceable at the option of one or more parties, but not at the option of the other(s).
(C) It remains valid until it is rescinded by the aggrieved party.
(D) It is caused by factors like coercion, undue influence, or fraud.

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(A) Retain possession of the goods until the price is paid.
(B) Resell the goods to another buyer.
(C) Sue the buyer for damages.
(D) Stop the goods in transit.

27. The right of 'stoppage in transit' can be exercised by an unpaid seller only when the buyer:
(A) Refuses to accept the goods.
(B) Disputes the quality of the goods.
(C) Fails to pay the price on the due date.
(D) Becomes insolvent.

28. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a partnership?
(A) An agreement between two or more persons.
(B) Registration of the firm with the Registrar of Firms.
(C) Sharing of profits of a business.
(D) The business must be carried on by all or any of them acting for all.

29. A partner who does not actively participate in the conduct of the business but is known to the public as a partner is called a:
(A) Nominal partner.
(B) Partner by estoppel.
(C) Sleeping or dormant partner.
(D) Sub-partner.

30. Match List-I with List-II regarding types of partners:
List I : (Type of Partner)
P. Active Partner
Q. Nominal Partner
R. Partner in profits only
S. Partner by estoppel
List II : (Characteristic)
1. Lends his name to the firm without having any real interest.
2. Is held liable for the debts of the firm as if he were a partner.
3. Takes active part in conducting the business.
4. Is not liable for the losses of the firm.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

31. Which Act governs a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)?
(A) The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
(B) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
(C) The Companies Act, 2013
(D) The Societies Registration Act, 1860

32. What is a significant advantage of a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) over a traditional partnership?
(A) The number of partners is unlimited.
(B) Partners are not personally liable for the debts of the LLP beyond their contribution.
(C) No formal agreement is required for its formation.
(D) Profits are not taxable.

33. Which of the following is NOT a negotiable instrument?
(A) Promissory note
(B) Share certificate
(C) Bill of exchange
(D) Cheque

34. An instrument in writing containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument is a:
(A) Promissory note
(B) Bill of exchange
(C) Cheque
(D) Hundi

35. Arrange the following events in the life of a bill of exchange in their correct chronological sequence:
(i) Acceptance
(ii) Dishonour
(iii) Presentment for payment
(iv) Drawing and signing
(v) Noting and protesting
(A) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii), (v)
(B) (iv), (iii), (i), (v), (ii)
(C) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii), (v)
(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii), (v)

36. Who is a 'Holder in Due Course'?
(A) Any individual who is currently in physical possession of the instrument.
(B) The original payee to whom the instrument

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(C) Pledgee
(D) Pledger

17. A car is delivered to a workshop for repairs. This is an example of:
(A) A gratuitous bailment.
(B) A non-gratuitous bailment.
(C) A pledge.
(D) A contract of agency.

18. What is the key difference between a bailment and a pledge?
(A) A pledge is specific to securing a debt or promise performance.
(B) In a bailment, the legal ownership of the property is transferred.
(C) Bailment applies solely to movable goods and tangible items only.
(D) There is no consideration required in a pledge or similar contract.

19. A person who acts on behalf of another person (the principal) in dealings with a third party is known as:
(A) A surety
(B) A bailee
(C) An agent
(D) An indemnifier

20. Given below are several statements regarding the creation and nature of agency:
(i) An agency can be created by express agreement.
(ii) An agency can be created by implication from the conduct of parties.
(iii) Consideration is not necessary to create an agency.
(iv) A minor can be appointed as an agent.
(v) An agent is personally liable for all contracts entered into on behalf of the principal.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (i), (iii), (iv), and (v) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)

21. In a legal context regarding commercial transactions, 'goods' are defined as:
(A) Specifically manufactured items and articles of commercial trade.
(B) All forms of property, including both movable and immovable assets.
(C) Movable property excluding money and actionable claims.
(D) General movable property including money and actionable claims.

22. What is the primary difference between a 'sale' and an 'agreement to sell'?
(A) A sale involves existing goods, whereas an agreement to sell involves future goods.
(B) In a sale, property in the goods is transferred immediately; in an agreement to sell, it is transferred at a future time.
(C) A sale is an executed contract, while an agreement to sell is a quasi-contract.
(D) A sale requires payment at the time of contract, while an agreement to sell allows for credit.

23. A 'condition' in a contract of sale is a stipulation which is:
(A) Collateral to the main purpose of the contract.
(B) A minor term, the breach of which gives a right to claim damages only.
(C) Not legally binding on the seller.
(D) Essential to the main purpose of the contract.

24. The maxim 'Caveat Emptor' means:
(A) Let the buyer beware.
(B) Let the seller beware.
(C) The goods must correspond with the description.
(D) Let the court decide.

25. Given below are several scenarios related to the sale of goods:
(i) Fitness for buyer's purpose.
(ii) Sale by description.
(iii) Goods of merchantable quality.
(iv) Sale by sample.
Which of the above are recognized exceptions to the rule of Caveat Emptor?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i) and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

26. An unpaid seller of goods has the right of lien, which is the right to:

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In a situation involving a robbery, using a stick to disarm the assailant is a justified response. Provided the force used is not excessive compared to the threat, the law excuses the physical contact that would otherwise constitute a battery.

261. (D) That the defendant owed the plaintiff a legal duty of care.
Establishing a legal duty of care is the foundational element in a negligence claim. This duty requires the defendant to be mindful of those who are likely to be affected by their actions. Without proving that the defendant owed a specific legal obligation to the plaintiff, the subsequent breach and damage cannot lead to a successful cause of action in law.

262. (B) By measuring the defendant's conduct against that of a 'reasonable person'.
A breach of duty is determined by applying an objective standard, measuring the defendant's conduct against that of a hypothetical reasonable person. This assessment considers what a person of ordinary prudence would have done in similar circumstances. If the defendant fails to conform to this standard of care, they are deemed to have breached their legal duty toward the plaintiff.

263. (C) The existence of a duty of care.
The neighbour principle is a fundamental test used to establish the existence of a duty of care. It suggests that individuals must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that could foreseeably injure persons closely affected by their actions. This concept defines the scope of legal responsibility by identifying who constitutes a protected neighbour in the eyes of law.

264. (D) A breach of the standard of care.
Leaving a surgical instrument inside a patient represents a clear failure to meet the required standard of care. This act constitutes a breach of the legal duty owed by a medical professional. Because a reasonable surgeon exercising ordinary skill would not leave foreign objects in a patient, such conduct satisfies the element of breach within the framework of a negligence claim.

265. (A) The legal foreseeability of the type of damage that occurred.
Remoteness of damage focuses on whether the type of harm suffered was a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the breach. Even if a defendant is negligent, they are not liable for damage that is too unpredictable or unusual. This legal concept limits liability to consequences that a reasonable person would anticipate, ensuring that the extent of compensation remains fair and just.

266. (B) Trespass is a direct interference and actionable per se, while nuisance is typically indirect and requires proof of damage.
Trespass involves a direct and immediate physical interference with land and is actionable per se, meaning no proof of damage is required. In contrast, nuisance is typically an indirect interference with the use or enjoyment of land, such as through noise or fumes. Most nuisance claims require the plaintiff to demonstrate that actual damage or significant unreasonable interference has occurred.

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267. (B) Private nuisance, because it interferes with the resident's enjoyment of their land.
Private nuisance is the appropriate tort when there is an unlawful and indirect interference with a person's use or enjoyment of their land. Noxious fumes damaging a garden and causing discomfort constitute a substantial and unreasonable interference. This tort protects the occupier's interest in the quiet enjoyment of their property, rather than focusing on the physical crossing of boundaries.

268. (A) a trespass to land.
Trespass to land occurs when a person remains on a property after their permission to be there has been revoked. While the initial entry may have been lawful, the refusal to leave constitutes an unjustifiable physical interference with the owner's right to exclusive possession. This act violates the legal protection of possessory rights, making it a direct trespass under tort law.

269. (C) Because the law presumes damage upon the violation of the right to exclusive possession.
Trespass to land is actionable per se because the law presumes that damage occurs whenever the right to exclusive possession is violated. This principle ensures that even minor or non-damaging physical interferences are legally recognized. By not requiring proof of actual harm, the law provides strong protection for property

was first issued.
(C) A person who receives the instrument after its stated maturity date.
(D) A person taking the instrument in good faith for value before maturity.

37. The act of signing a negotiable instrument for the purpose of transferring it to another person is known as:
(A) Noting
(B) Protesting
(C) Endorsement
(D) Acceptance

38. 'Sans Recours' endorsement is a type of:
(A) Restrictive endorsement
(B) Qualified endorsement
(C) Conditional endorsement
(D) Facultative endorsement

39. The process of authenticating the fact of dishonour of a negotiable instrument by a notary public is called:
(A) Protesting
(B) Crossing
(C) Endorsing
(D) Noting

40. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker.
Reason (R) : Every bill of exchange is a cheque.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Which document is considered the 'charter' of a company and defines its objects and powers?
(A) Articles of Association
(B) Prospectus
(C) Memorandum of Association
(D) Certificate of Incorporation

42. The doctrine of 'ultra vires' implies that:
(A) The company has acted beyond the objects stated in its Memorandum.
(B) The directors have acted beyond their authority.
(C) An act is illegal and against public policy.
(D) An act is binding on the company despite being irregular.

43. The document that contains the rules and regulations for the internal management of a company is the:
(A) Memorandum of Association
(B) Prospectus
(C) Statement in lieu of Prospectus
(D) Articles of Association

44. The doctrine of 'indoor management' protects:
(A) The company from the outsiders.
(B) The outsiders dealing with the company in good faith.
(C) The directors from liability towards the company.
(D) The shareholders from the mismanagement of directors.

45. Given below are several requirements for a public company issuing a prospectus:
(i) Certificate of Incorporation.
(ii) Approval from the market regulator.
(iii) Certificate for Commencement of Business.
(iv) Minimum subscription as stated in the prospectus.
(v) Filing a declaration with the Registrar.
Which of the above are required for the company to commence business operations?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(B) (i), (iv), and (v) only
(C) (i) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (iii), (iv), and (v)

46. A document issued by a company inviting the public to subscribe for its shares or debentures is called a:
(A) Memorandum of Association
(B) Share Warrant
(C) Certificate of Incorporation
(D) Prospectus

47. A 'Red Herring Prospectus' is one which:
(A) Does not have complete particulars on the price and quantum of securities.
(B) Is issued for private placement of shares.
(C) Contains false or misleading information.

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69. In a contract of guarantee, the person for whom the guarantee is given is known as the:
(A) Surety
(B) Creditor
(C) Principal Debtor
(D) Indemnifier

70. Given below are several statements regarding the sale of goods:
(i) The Act applies to the whole of India.
(ii) It deals with contracts relating to the sale of movable goods only.
(iii) The term 'property' means the general property in goods, not merely a special property.
(iv) A contract of sale may be absolute or conditional.
(v) The consideration for a contract of sale must be in money only, called the price.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(B) (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) only
(C) (i), (iii), and (v) only
(D) All are correct.

71. A partnership for a fixed duration is known as:
(A) Partnership at will
(B) Particular partnership
(C) General partnership
(D) Partnership for a fixed period

72. The registration of a partnership firm is:
(A) Optional, but non-registration has certain disabilities.
(B) Compulsory in all states of India.
(C) Mandatory only for firms with a capital of more than ₹10 lakhs.
(D) Governed by the Companies Act, 2013.

73. What is the maximum number of partners in a partnership firm carrying on a banking business?
(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 50
(D) 100

74. A cheque which bears a date that is yet to come is called a:
(A) Post-dated cheque
(B) Stale cheque
(C) Ante-dated cheque
(D) Mutilated cheque

75. Given below are several business actions of a company:
(i) Declaration of dividend.
(ii) Appointment of auditors.
(iii) Increasing the authorized share capital.
(iv) Appointment of directors.
Which of the above can be done by passing an Ordinary Resolution at a general meeting?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (iii), and (iv) only

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76. The liability of members in a company limited by shares is:
(A) Limited to the nominal value of shares held by them.
(B) Limited to the amount unpaid on the shares held by them.
(C) Unlimited.
(D) Limited to the guarantee amount mentioned in the Memorandum.

77. An 'One Person Company' (OPC) can be formed only by:
(A) Any individual, including a foreign citizen.
(B) A body corporate.
(C) A natural person who is an Indian citizen and resident in India.
(D) Two or more individuals jointly.

78. A company which controls the composition of the Board of Directors of another company is known as a:
(A) Subsidiary Company
(B) Associate Company
(C) Government Company
(D) Holding Company

79. Which of the following activities is NOT a permitted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity?
(A) Activities undertaken in pursuance of the normal course of business of the company.
(B) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition.
(C) Promotion of education.
(D) Contribution to the Prime Minister's

58. Which of the following businesses is considered 'Special Business' at an Annual General Meeting?
(A) Alteration of the company's Articles of Association.
(B) Consideration of financial statements.
(C) Declaration of any dividend.
(D) Appointment of directors in place of those retiring.

59. The quorum for a general meeting of a public company depends on:
(A) The number of directors present.
(B) The paid-up share capital of the company.
(C) The net profit of the company in the previous year.
(D) The number of members as on the date of the meeting.

60. A vote cast by a member on behalf of another member at a company meeting is known as a:
(A) Poll vote
(B) Proxy vote
(C) Show of hands
(D) Postal ballot

61. Which section of the governing company law specifies Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions?
(A) Section 134
(B) Section 149
(C) Section 135
(D) Section 188

62. A company is required to comply with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions if it meets certain criteria in the immediately preceding financial year. Which of the following is NOT one of those criteria?
(A) Net worth of ₹500 crore or more.
(B) Turnover of ₹1000 crore or more.
(C) Net profit of ₹5 crore or more.
(D) Paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more.

63. An eligible company must spend in every financial year, at least what percentage of its average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities?
(A) 2%
(B) 1%
(C) 3%
(D) 5%

64. The responsibility for formulating and recommending the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy to the Board of a company lies with the:
(A) Audit Committee
(B) CSR Committee
(C) Board of Directors
(D) Shareholders in a general meeting

65. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : A promise without consideration is generally void.
Reason (R) : Consideration is one of the essential elements of a valid contract, representing the price for which the promise of the other is bought.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. Which of the following agreements is expressly declared void?
(A) All of the above.
(B) Agreement in restraint of trade.
(C) Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings.
(D) Agreement whose meaning is uncertain.

67. A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own and uses them. What is B's liability?
(A) B has no liability as A made the mistake.
(B) B is liable only if he had explicitly promised to pay for them.
(C) B is liable to pay a reasonable price for the goods to A.
(D) B is only liable to return the remaining goods, if any.

68. The term 'quantum meruit' literally means:
(A) A contract for the sale of goods.
(B) Let the buyer beware.
(C) Something in return.
(D) As much as is earned.

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(D) Is issued after the allotment of shares.

48. What is the fundamental difference between shares and debentures?
(A) Debenture holders have voting rights, while shareholders do not.
(B) Share represents ownership capital, while a debenture represents debt capital.
(C) Shares can be issued at a discount, but debentures cannot.
(D) The return on shares is fixed, while the return on debentures is variable.

49. Shares which are issued by a company to its directors or employees at a discount or for a consideration other than cash for their contribution of know-how are called:
(A) Bonus Shares
(B) Sweat Equity Shares
(C) Rights Shares
(D) Preference Shares

50. Given below are several characteristics of a Debenture:
(i) It is an acknowledgement of debt by the company.
(ii) Debenture holders are creditors of the company.
(iii) Debentures can be secured or unsecured.
(iv) Debenture holders typically do not have voting rights.
Which of the above statements correctly describe a Debenture?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i) and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

51. A director appointed by the Board of Directors to fill a casual vacancy holds office until:
(A) The next Annual General Meeting.
(B) A period of six months from appointment.
(C) The term of the director in whose place he is appointed would have expired.
(D) The company is wound up.

52. Who among the following can be appointed as a director of a company?
(A) An artificial person like another company.
(B) A partnership firm.
(C) An association of persons.
(D) An individual only.

53. The minimum number of directors for a public company is:
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Seven

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54. The first directors of a company are typically named in which document?
(A) Prospectus
(B) Articles of Association
(C) Memorandum of Association
(D) Certificate of Incorporation

55. Match List-I with List-II concerning company meetings:
List I : (Type of Meeting)
P. Annual General Meeting
Q. Extraordinary General Meeting
R. Board Meeting
S. Class Meeting
List II : (Purpose/Convening Authority)
1. Held to transact special business that cannot be postponed.
2. Held by shareholders of a particular class of shares.
3. Held periodically by the directors to manage company affairs.
4. Mandatory annual meeting of members.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

56. A resolution that requires the votes cast in favour to be not less than three times the votes cast against it is called a/an:
(A) Special Resolution
(B) Ordinary Resolution
(C) Resolution requiring special notice
(D) Unanimous Resolution

57. The gap between two Annual General Meetings of a company must not exceed:
(A) 12 months
(B) 18 months
(C) 15 months
(D) 24 months

National Relief Fund.

80. Match List-I with List-II concerning the legal doctrines in company law:
List I : (Doctrine)
P. Doctrine of Ultra Vires
Q. Doctrine of Constructive Notice
R. Doctrine of Indoor Management
S. Lifting the Corporate Veil
List II : (Meaning)
1. Outsiders are presumed to have read the MOA and AOA.
2. An act beyond the powers of the company is void.
3. Disregarding the separate legal personality of the company.
4. Protects outsiders against irregularities within the company.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

81. A contract entered into by an agent on behalf of his principal without the principal's authority can be made valid by the principal through:
(A) Novation
(B) Ratification
(C) Rescission
(D) Remission

82. In case of 'anticipatory breach of contract', the aggrieved party can:
(A) Immediately treat the contract as rescinded and sue for damages.
(B) Only wait until the date of performance to take action.
(C) Only sue for specific performance.
(D) Not take any action as the breach has not actually occurred.

83. 'Consensus ad idem' is an essential element of a valid contract, which means:
(A) Consideration must be adequate.
(B) The object of the contract must be lawful.
(C) Meeting of minds on the same thing in the same sense.
(D) The parties must be competent to contract.

84. Identify the incorrect statement regarding factors affecting consent:
(A) Coercion - Committing an act forbidden by the Penal Code.
(B) Undue Influence - Using a dominant position to obtain an unfair advantage.
(C) Fraud - Active concealment of a fact.
(D) Misrepresentation - A positive assertion of a fact, known to be false.

85. Arrange the following steps for the incorporation of a public company in the correct chronological sequence:
(i) Filing of necessary documents with the Registrar.
(ii) Obtaining the Certificate of Incorporation.
(iii) Raising minimum subscription.
(iv) Obtaining the Certificate of Commencement of Business.
(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)

86. Consider the following statements regarding standard form contracts:
Statement I : A standard form contract is also known as a contract of adhesion.
Statement II : The terms of a standard form contract are open to negotiation between the parties.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

87. Which of the following is NOT a right of the surety against the principal debtor?
(A) Right of subrogation
(B) Right of indemnity
(C) Right to securities
(D) Right to claim a share in the profits

88. 'Goods' in a legal commercial context include:
(A) Growing crops agreed to be severed before sale
(B) Actionable claims
(C) Money
(D) Immovable property

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experts.
(B) The company only.
(C) The directors and promoters only.
(D) The Registrar of Companies.

130. Match the legal concepts in List-I with their corresponding sections of governing law in List-II:
List I : (Concept)
P. Corporate Social Responsibility
Q. Number of directorships
R. Quorum for meetings
S. Appointment of directors
List II : (Section)
1. Section 165
2. Section 103
3. Section 149
4. Section 135
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

131. When a person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other, he is said to make a/an:
(A) Proposal
(B) Promise
(C) Agreement
(D) Consideration

132. The term 'frustration of contract' is also known as:
(A) Doctrine of Impossibility of Performance
(B) Doctrine of Quantum Meruit
(C) Doctrine of Novation
(D) Doctrine of Caveat Emptor

133. A lends his car to his friend B for a trip. This is a case of:
(A) Gratuitous Bailment
(B) Pledge
(C) Non-Gratuitous Bailment
(D) Contract of sale

134. Consider the following statements regarding the liability of an agent:
Statement I : An agent is personally liable when he acts for an undisclosed principal.
Statement II : An agent is not personally liable if he contracts for a principal who is not competent to contract.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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135. The term 'property in the goods' in a legal commercial context means:
(A) The ownership of the goods.
(B) The possession of the goods.
(C) The custody of the goods.
(D) The quality of the goods.

136. The dissolution of a partnership firm by agreement of all partners is known as:
(A) Dissolution by mutual agreement
(B) Dissolution by notice
(C) Compulsory dissolution
(D) Dissolution by the court

137. Which of the following is true for a 'Holder in Due Course'?
(A) All of the above.
(B) He holds the instrument free from all defects of title of prior parties.
(C) He can sue all prior parties to the instrument.
(D) He is not affected by the absence of consideration between prior parties.

138. The liability for 'golden rule' in the context of a prospectus relates to:
(A) Stating every fact accurately and not omitting any material fact.
(B) Issuing the prospectus only to high-net-worth individuals.
(C) Ensuring the issue is oversubscribed.
(D) Fixing the price of the shares at a premium.

139. The agenda for a company meeting is usually sent along with the:
(A) Minutes of the previous meeting.
(B) Notice of the meeting.
(C) Annual report.
(D) Proxy form.

(D) In the ratio of time devoted by each partner.

100. Given below are several entities/offices related to company filings:
(i) Securities and Exchange regulator.
(ii) Registrar of Companies (ROC).
(iii) The stock exchange where shares are to be listed.
(iv) The Central Government.
Which of the above must receive a filed copy of a prospectus before its issue?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (ii) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(D) (ii) and (iv) only

101. An agreement made without consideration is void, except in case of a promise to:
(A) Pay a time-barred debt.
(B) Make a gift.
(C) All of the above.
(D) Compensate for past voluntary services.

102. An electronic contract is concluded when:
(A) The acceptance enters the computer resource outside the control of the originator.
(B) The offeree types the acceptance on his computer.
(C) The offeror receives the acceptance in his email inbox.
(D) The offeror reads the acceptance email.

103. If only a part of the consideration or object of an agreement is unlawful, the contract is:
(A) Valid if the unlawful part is severable from the lawful part.
(B) Valid to the extent the object is lawful.
(C) Completely void.
(D) Voidable at the option of the promisee.

104. Which of the following is an example of a 'supervening impossibility' leading to frustration of contract?
(A) A rise in the price of raw materials.
(B) A change in law making the performance illegal.
(C) A transport strike making delivery difficult.
(D) The insolvency of one of the parties.

105. Match List-I with List-II regarding the status of agreements:
List I : (Agreement)
P. An agreement with a minor
Q. An agreement where consent is caused by coercion
R. An agreement in restraint of marriage of a major person
S. An agreement, the meaning of which is not certain
List II : (Status)
1. Voidable
2. Void
3. Void ab initio
4. Void
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

106. In a contract of indemnity, the liability of the indemnifier commences when:
(A) The indemnity-holder has actually incurred a loss.
(B) The contract of indemnity is signed.
(C) The contingency for which indemnity is promised occurs.
(D) The indemnity-holder pays the damages.

107. Which statement correctly identifies the dissolution of a partnership firm?
(A) It means only a change in the relation of the partners.
(B) It happens when one partner retires but others continue the business.
(C) It is the same as the dissolution of a partnership.
(D) It leads to the discontinuation of the business of the firm.

108. A cheque crossed with two parallel transverse lines with the words '& Co.' is an example of:
(A) General crossing
(B) Special crossing
(C) Restrictive crossing
(D) Not-negotiable crossing

109. An instrument which can be treated either as a bill of exchange or a promissory note at the option of the holder is called an:
(A) Inchoate instrument
(B) Ambiguous instrument
(C) Fictitious bill

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89. A partner's authority to bind the firm in the usual course of business is known as:
(A) Express authority
(B) Ostensible authority
(C) Implied authority
(D) Ultimate authority

90. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Dishonour of a cheque for insufficiency of funds is a criminal offence.
Reason (R) : Relevant legal provisions were enacted to enhance the acceptability of cheques in commercial transactions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. The minimum number of members in a private company is:
(A) One
(B) Three
(C) Seven
(D) Two

92. Which of the following is a duty of a director of a company?
(A) Duty to act in accordance with the company's articles.
(B) All of the above.
(C) Duty to act in good faith to promote the objects of the company.
(D) Duty to exercise due care, skill, and diligence.

93. The composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee for a company that is not required to appoint an independent director shall be with:
(A) Three or more directors.
(B) One director and one shareholder.
(C) Two or more directors.
(D) The entire Board of Directors.

94. If a company fails to spend the prescribed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount, the Board shall specify the reasons for not spending in its:
(A) CSR Policy
(B) Minutes of the Board meeting
(C) Report to the Registrar of Companies
(D) Annual Report

95. Given below are several elements regarding the validity of a contract:
(i) Lawful consideration and lawful object.
(ii) Free consent of competent parties.
(iii) An agreement not expressly declared to be void.
(iv) Intention to create legal relations.
(v) The agreement must be in writing and registered.
Which of the above are considered essential elements of a valid contract?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(C) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) only
(D) All are correct.

96. A finder of lost goods has the same responsibility as a:
(A) Pledgee
(B) Bailee
(C) Agent
(D) Owner

97. A continuing guarantee can be revoked by the surety as to future transactions by:
(A) Giving notice to the creditor.
(B) Giving notice to the principal debtor.
(C) Filing a suit in a court of law.
(D) It cannot be revoked once given.

98. The transfer of property in 'unascertained goods' takes place when:
(A) The goods are ascertained and appropriated to the contract.
(B) The contract is made.
(C) The price is paid by the buyer.
(D) The goods are delivered to the carrier.

99. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, what is the profit-sharing ratio in a partnership firm?
(A) Equally among all partners.
(B) In the ratio of capital contributed.
(C) As decided by the managing partner.

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(B) The shareholders
(C) The company
(D) The directors

120. Given below are several powers that can be exercised by the Board of Directors of a company:
(i) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the whole of the undertaking of the company.
(ii) To invest otherwise than in trust securities the amount of compensation received by it as a result of any merger or amalgamation.
(iii) To borrow money in excess of the aggregate of its paid-up share capital and free reserves.
(iv) To remit, or give time for the repayment of, any debt due from a director.
(v) To appoint a managing director.
Which of the above powers can be exercised by the Board only with the consent of the company by a special resolution?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(C) (i), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) All are correct.

121. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is:
(A) Void
(B) Voidable
(C) Valid
(D) Illegal

122. 'Pari delicto' is a doctrine that applies in the case of:
(A) Illegal agreements
(B) Voidable contracts
(C) Quasi-contracts
(D) Contingent contracts

123. A notice of an Annual General Meeting must be sent to the members at least how many clear days before the meeting?
(A) 21 days
(B) 7 days
(C) 14 days
(D) 30 days

124. The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is primarily based on the idea that:
(A) Businesses have a responsibility towards society beyond legal compliance and profit-making.
(B) A company's sole purpose is to maximize shareholder wealth.
(C) CSR is a form of corporate charity that is purely voluntary.
(D) Government should mandate all social welfare activities for corporations.

125. Given below are several statements regarding a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP):
(i) It has a separate legal entity distinct from its partners.
(ii) The liability of partners is limited to their agreed contribution.
(iii) It has perpetual succession.
(iv) At least one designated partner must be a resident of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

126. A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. What is B's obligation?
(A) B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.
(B) B can keep the calf as a fee for his service.
(C) B is only bound to deliver the cow.
(D) B can sell the calf to recover his expenses.

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127. Which of the following acts does not fall under the implied authority of a partner in a trading firm?
(A) To enter into a partnership on behalf of the firm.
(B) To buy and sell goods on behalf of the firm.
(C) To borrow money on the credit of the firm.
(D) To settle accounts with persons dealing with the firm.

128. A 'holder' of a negotiable instrument is a person who is:
(A) Entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon.
(B) The drawee of the instrument.
(C) The original maker of the instrument.
(D) A person who finds a lost instrument.

129. Civil liability for misstatements in a prospectus can be against:
(A) The company, its directors, promoters, and

(D) Accommodation bill

110. Arrange the following types of share capital in the sequence they are typically determined or raised by a company:
(i) Issued Capital
(ii) Authorised Capital
(iii) Subscribed Capital
(iv) Paid-up Capital
(A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(D) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

111. A director who is not an employee of the company and does not participate in its day-to-day management is known as a/an:
(A) Executive Director
(B) Managing Director
(C) Non-Executive Director
(D) Whole-time Director

112. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the Board of Directors:
Statement I : The Board of Directors of a company can delegate all its powers to a committee of directors.
Statement II : Certain powers, such as the power to make calls on shareholders, can only be exercised by the Board at a duly convened meeting.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

113. If a company has a net worth of ₹600 crore in the preceding financial year, is it required to form a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee?
(A) Yes, because its net worth exceeds ₹500 crore.
(B) No, unless its turnover also exceeds ₹1000 crore.
(C) No, unless its net profit also exceeds ₹5 crore.
(D) Yes, but only if it is a public company.

114. The surplus arising out of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities:
(A) Shall not form part of the business profit of the company.
(B) Shall be treated as business profit of the company.
(C) Shall be distributed among the shareholders as a special dividend.
(D) Shall be used to give bonuses to employees.

115. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The registration of a partnership firm is not compulsory.
Reason (R) : An unregistered firm cannot sue a third party to enforce a contractual right.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. A person appointed by the principal to perform acts that require personal skill and discretion and who cannot delegate his authority further is known as a:
(A) Substituted Agent
(B) Sub-agent
(C) Co-agent
(D) Special Agent

117. In a legal context regarding company management, the delivery of the key of a warehouse where goods are stored is considered:
(A) Actual delivery
(B) Symbolic delivery
(C) Constructive delivery
(D) No delivery at all

118. The minimum number of designated partners in a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is:
(A) Two
(B) One
(C) Three
(D) Seven

119. A 'debenture trust deed' is a document created to protect the interests of:
(A) The debenture holders

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140. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee must consist of three or more directors, with at least one independent director.
Reason (R) : The requirement of an independent director on the CSR Committee is not mandatory for a company which is not required to appoint an independent director.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. A contract is not voidable merely because it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a:
(A) Mistake as to any law in force.
(B) Mistake as to a matter of fact.
(C) Unilateral mistake as to a matter of fact.
(D) Bilateral mistake as to a matter of fact.

142. A 'wager agreement' is an agreement to pay money or money's worth upon the determination of an uncertain event. What is its general legal status?
(A) Void
(B) Valid
(C) Voidable
(D) Illegal

143. Which of the following is NOT a type of quasi-contract?
(A) Contract to perform the promise of a third party.
(B) Claim for necessaries supplied to a person incapable of contracting.
(C) Responsibility of finder of goods.
(D) Obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act.

144. The delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them, is called:
(A) Bailment
(B) Agency
(C) Pledge
(D) Guarantee

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145. Given below are several rights that an unpaid seller of goods may possess:
(i) Right of lien on the goods for the price while he is in possession of them.
(ii) Right of stopping the goods in transit after he has parted with the possession.
(iii) Right of resale.
(iv) Right to sue the buyer for the price.
(v) Right to sue the buyer for damages for non-acceptance.
Which of the above are recognized rights of an unpaid seller?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (iv), and (v) only
(C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)
(D) (iv) and (v) only

146. A partnership created for a single adventure or undertaking is called:
(A) Particular Partnership
(B) Partnership at will
(C) General Partnership
(D) Limited Partnership

147. A partner who has retired from the firm may still be liable for acts of the firm done after his retirement if:
(A) Public notice of his retirement has not been given.
(B) He has not settled his accounts with the firm.
(C) He continues to visit the firm's office.
(D) His capital is still used by the firm.

148. The grace period allowed for payment of a time bill of exchange or promissory note is:
(A) Three days
(B) One day
(C) Two days
(D) Seven days

149. The maximum number of members a private company can have is:
(A) 200
(B) 50
(C) 100
(D) Unlimited

212. A pawnee (pledgee) has the right to:
(A) All of the above.
(B) Retain the goods pledged for the payment of the debt.
(C) Sue the pawnor upon default.
(D) Sell the goods pledged after giving reasonable notice.

213. A Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) agreement must be filed with the Registrar within how many days of incorporation?
(A) 30 days
(B) 15 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days

214. The 'crossing' of a cheque affects the:
(A) Mode of payment of the cheque.
(B) Negotiability of the cheque.
(C) Validity period of the cheque.
(D) Amount payable on the cheque.

215. Match the following company law terms with their definitions:
List I : (Term)
P. Associate Company
Q. Subsidiary Company
R. One Person Company
S. Holding Company
List II : (Definition)
1. A company which has only one person as a member.
2. A company in which another company holds more than one-half of the total voting power.
3. A company which has that other company as its subsidiary.
4. A company in which another company has significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

216. A company cannot buy back its own shares if it has defaulted in:
(A) All of the above.
(B) Repayment of deposits.
(C) Redemption of debentures or preference shares.
(D) Payment of dividend to any shareholder.

217. A 'charge' created by a company on its assets must be registered with the Registrar of Companies within:
(A) 30 days of its creation.
(B) 60 days of its creation.
(C) 90 days of its creation.
(D) 120 days of its creation.

218. An agreement to share profits of a business is a prima facie evidence of partnership, but not conclusive. This principle was laid down in the case of:
(A) Cox v. Hickman
(B) Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd.
(C) Royal British Bank v. Turquand
(D) Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose

219. Consider the following statements regarding minors in a partnership:
Statement I : A minor can be admitted to the benefits of a partnership.
Statement II : On attaining majority, a minor partner automatically becomes fully liable for all past and future debts of the firm.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

220. The authority of a director to bind the company is governed by the doctrine of:
(A) Constructive notice and Indoor Management
(B) Ultra vires
(C) Lifting the corporate veil
(D) Subrogation

221. 'Vindictive' or 'Exemplary' damages are awarded in case of breach of contract for:
(A) Breach of a promise to marry.
(B) Loss of profit.
(C) Inconvenience caused.
(D) Normal business losses.

222. An agent who has an interest in the subject-matter of the agency has a/an:

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List II : (Description)

1. The person who is directed to pay the bill of exchange.
2. The person who signs the instrument for the purpose of transfer.
3. The drawee who has signed his assent upon the bill.
4. The person named in the instrument to whom the money is to be paid.

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

161. A 'prospectus by implication' is also known as a/an:
(A) Deemed Prospectus
(B) Shelf Prospectus
(C) Abridged Prospectus
(D) Red Herring Prospectus

162. For a resolution to be passed by postal ballot, it must be a business item where:
(A) The board of directors decides it is necessary.
(B) The company has more than 1000 members.
(C) The Central Government has notified it as a required item for postal ballot.
(D) The auditors make a recommendation for it.

163. The Board of Directors must ensure that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities are undertaken by the company, giving preference to:
(A) The local area and areas around where it operates.
(B) The state where the company's head office is located.
(C) The most underdeveloped states in the country.
(D) International charitable causes.

164. 'Novation' of a contract means:
(A) Substitution of a new contract for the old one.
(B) Cancellation of the contract.
(C) Alteration of the terms of the contract.
(D) Rescission of the contract.

165. Given below are several consequences related to the status of a partnership firm:
(i) A partner cannot sue the firm or other partners to enforce his rights.
(ii) The firm cannot sue a third party to enforce a contractual right.
(iii) The firm can be sued by a third party.
(iv) The firm cannot claim a set-off exceeding Rs. 100.
(v) The firm is considered an illegal association.
Which of the above are consequences of the non-registration of a partnership firm?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(D) All are correct.

166. A 'del credere' agent is one who:
(A) Guarantees the performance of the contract by the third party.
(B) Has the authority to sell goods on credit.
(C) Works for multiple principals.
(D) Is appointed to act in an emergency.

167. An auction sale is complete when the auctioneer:
(A) Announces its completion by the fall of the hammer.
(B) Receives the highest bid.
(C) Receives payment from the highest bidder.
(D) Delivers the goods to the buyer.

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168. Identify the correct statement regarding a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP).
(A) Every partner of an LLP is an agent of the LLP but not of other partners.
(B) It is mandatory for an LLP to have a common seal.
(C) An LLP cannot be wound up voluntarily.
(D) The general law governing traditional partnerships is applicable to LLPs.

169. The liability for dishonour of a cheque presents to the bank within:
(A) A period of three months from the date it is drawn or its validity period, whichever is earlier.
(B) A period of six months from the date it is drawn or its validity period, whichever is earlier.
(C) One year from the date it is drawn.
(D) Any time after it is drawn.

150. Given below are several potential components of a company's constitutional documents:
(i) Name Clause
(ii) Registered Office Clause
(iii) Object Clause
(iv) Rules for internal management
Which of the above are typically contents of a company's Memorandum of Association?
(A) (i) and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

151. The report by the Board of Directors attached to the financial statements of a company must include a 'Directors' Responsibility Statement'. Which of the following is a component of this statement?
(A) A declaration that the directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records.
(B) A forecast of the company's performance for the next financial year.
(C) A list of all customer complaints received during the year.
(D) An external auditor's opinion on the company's management.

152. In a legal context regarding company management, an 'Independent Director' means a director other than a:
(A) All of the above
(B) Managing Director
(C) Whole-time Director
(D) Nominee Director

153. A company must report on its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in its:
(A) Board's Report
(B) Prospectus
(C) Memorandum of Association
(D) Minutes of the Annual General Meeting

154. Which of the following is considered a valid acceptance of a proposal?
(A) All of the above.
(B) Acceptance must be absolute and unqualified.
(C) Acceptance must be communicated to the offeror.
(D) Acceptance must be in the prescribed mode.

155. Arrange the following specific types of contracts in their typical legal sequence:
(i) Bailment
(ii) Agency
(iii) Guarantee
(iv) Indemnity
(A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
(D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

156. A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it:
(A) Ceases to be enforceable.
(B) Is made.
(C) Is discovered to be void.
(D) Is declared void by a court.

157. The duty of a bailee to not make any unauthorized use of the goods bailed is an example of a/an:
(A) Implied duty
(B) Express duty
(C) Statutory duty
(D) Discretionary duty

158. The rule in 'Clayton's Case' regarding appropriation of payments is relevant in the context of:
(A) Contract of Indemnity
(B) Contract of Bailment
(C) Contract of Agency
(D) Contract of Guarantee

159. When the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods less than he contracted to sell, the buyer may:
(A) Either reject the goods or accept them.
(B) Reject the goods.
(C) Accept the goods and pay for them at the contract rate.
(D) Sue the seller for fraud.

160. Match the terms in List-I with their descriptions in List-II:
List I : (Term)
P. Drawee
Q. Payee
R. Endorser
S. Acceptor

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180. A 'Small Company' is a private company defined by certain financial limits. According to recent standards, these limits for paid-up capital and turnover are:
(A) Paid-up capital not exceeding ₹2 crore and turnover not exceeding ₹20 crore.
(B) Paid-up capital not exceeding ₹50 lakh and turnover not exceeding ₹2 crore.
(C) Paid-up capital not exceeding ₹1 crore and turnover not exceeding ₹10 crore.
(D) Paid-up capital not exceeding ₹5 crore and turnover not exceeding ₹50 crore.

181. A director may be removed before the expiry of his period of office by:
(A) An ordinary resolution of the company.
(B) A special resolution of the company.
(C) An order of the Board of Directors.
(D) An order of the Central Government.

182. 'Voting through electronic means' is a mandatory facility that must be provided to members by:
(A) Every listed company and companies with not less than 1,000 shareholders.
(B) All companies.
(C) All public companies.
(D) Only government companies.

183. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities should not include programs that benefit only:
(A) The employees of the company and their families.
(B) The local community.
(C) The general public.
(D) Environmentally sustainable projects.

184. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a:
(A) Voidable contract
(B) Void contract
(C) Illegal agreement
(D) Unenforceable contract

185. Given below are several features of electronic transactions:
(i) A valid offer and its acceptance, which may be electronic.
(ii) Lawful consideration.
(iii) Free consent of the parties.
(iv) It must be authenticated by a digital signature.
(v) It must be registered with a central controller.
Which of the above are essential features of a valid e-contract?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(D) All are correct.

186. The main purpose of a 'standard form of contract' is to:
(A) Standardize commercial transactions and save time and cost.
(B) Ensure fairness and equality between the parties.
(C) Comply with international trade regulations.
(D) Provide a basis for negotiation.

187. The position of a 'finder of goods' is that of a:
(A) Trustee
(B) Agent
(C) Bailee
(D) Owner

188. A 'Pledge' is a:
(A) Bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt.
(B) Sale of goods on credit.
(C) Contract of indemnity for goods.
(D) Gift of goods.

189. An agent has the authority in an emergency to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence. This is known as:
(A) Authority in an emergency
(B) Implied authority
(C) Ostensible authority
(D) Express authority

190. Match the legal terms in List-I with their meanings in List-II:
List I : (Legal Term)
P. Nemo dat quod non habet
Q. Consensus ad idem
R. Quantum meruit
S. Ex turpi causa non oritur actio
List II : (Meaning)
1. No one can give what he does not have.
2. As much as earned.

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170. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Articles of Association are subordinate to the Memorandum of Association.
Reason (R) : The Memorandum of Association defines the fundamental conditions upon which the company is incorporated, whereas the Articles are rules for internal management.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

171. A woman director is required to be on the Board of:
(A) All of the above.
(B) Every listed company.
(C) Every public company with a paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more.
(D) Every public company with a turnover of ₹300 crore or more.

172. The minutes of a general meeting must be signed by the:
(A) Chairman of the same meeting or the chairman of the next succeeding meeting.
(B) Company Secretary.
(C) All directors present at the meeting.
(D) A representative of the shareholders.

173. The amount spent on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities must be for projects or programs relating to specified activities in which schedule of the governing law?
(A) Schedule VII
(B) Schedule I
(C) Schedule V
(D) Schedule X

174. The communication of a proposal is complete when it:
(A) Comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
(B) Is put in a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made.
(C) Is accepted by the person to whom it is made.
(D) Is written and signed by the proposer.

175. Given below are several acts related to consent:
(i) A promise made without any intention of performing it.
(ii) The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge of it.
(iii) A representation made innocently, believing it to be true.
(iv) Any act fitted to deceive.
Which of the above constitutes 'fraud'?
(A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (iii), and (iv) only

176. A finder of goods who takes steps to find the true owner and preserve the goods is entitled to:
(A) Both (B) and (C).
(B) Sell the goods immediately.
(C) Claim a reward if one was offered.
(D) A lien on the goods for his expenses.

177. A surety is discharged from his liability in which of the following cases?
(A) All of the above.
(B) By variance in the terms of the contract without the surety's consent.
(C) By the release or discharge of the principal debtor by the creditor.
(D) By the creditor's act or omission impairing the surety's eventual remedy.

178. A 'warranty' in a contract of sale is a stipulation:
(A) Collateral to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to a claim for damages.
(B) Essential to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives a right to repudiate the contract.
(C) That is not legally enforceable.
(D) That must be expressly stated in writing.

179. The liability of the partners of a firm for the acts of the firm is:
(A) Joint and several.
(B) Limited to their capital contribution.
(C) Several only.
(D) Joint only.

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201. Which type of partner is liable for the firm's debts incurred even after his retirement, if he fails to give public notice?
(A) A sleeping partner
(B) A nominal partner
(C) An active partner
(D) A partner in profits only

202. The doctrine 'Nemo dat quod non habet' is a fundamental principle related to:
(A) Transfer of title in a contract of sale.
(B) Formation of a partnership.
(C) The capacity of parties to contract.
(D) The discharge of a contract.

203. A company can change its name by:
(A) Passing a special resolution and with the approval of the Central Government.
(B) Passing an ordinary resolution.
(C) A resolution of the Board of Directors only.
(D) Informing the Registrar of Companies.

204. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a company?
(A) Professional management by all members
(B) Separate legal entity
(C) Perpetual succession
(D) Limited liability

205. Given below are several business items of a company:
(i) Alteration of the object clause of the Memorandum.
(ii) Change of the company's registered office from one state to another.
(iii) Reduction of share capital.
(iv) Buy-back of its own shares.
Which of the above businesses must be transacted only by means of a Special Resolution?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
(D) (iii) and (iv) only

206. 'Quorum' for a Board Meeting is:
(A) One-third of its total strength or two directors, whichever is higher.
(B) Half of its total strength.
(C) Two directors.
(D) Three directors for a public company.

207. A 'Resident Director' is a person who has stayed in India for a total period of not less than ____ in the previous calendar year.
(A) 182 days
(B) 90 days
(C) 120 days
(D) 240 days

208. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee shall institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the:
(A) CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the company.
(B) Company's financial performance.
(C) Company's stock market performance.
(D) Compliance with all applicable laws.

209. An invitation to tender or an advertisement for an auction is a/an:
(A) Invitation to offer
(B) Offer
(C) Counter-offer
(D) Standing offer

210. Given below are several stipulations in a contract of sale:
(i) Condition as to title.
(ii) Condition as to description.
(iii) Condition as to quiet possession.
(iv) Condition as to wholesomeness in case of eatables.
(v) Condition as to quality or fitness.
Which of the above are recognized as implied conditions?
(A) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
(D) (ii), (iv), and (v) only

211. What is the most appropriate description of a 'quasi-contract'?
(A) An obligation imposed by law to prevent unjust enrichment.
(B) A contract that is implied in fact from the conduct of the parties.
(C) A contract that is defective and cannot be enforced.
(D) A preliminary agreement that is not yet a formal contract.

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3. From an illegal cause, no action arises.
4. Meeting of minds.

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

191. A government company is any company in which not less than 51% of the paid-up share capital is held by:
(A) Any of the above.
(B) The Central Government.
(C) Any State Government or Governments.
(D) Partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments.

192. A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a director of a company if:
(A) All of the above.
(B) He is of unsound mind.
(C) He is an undischarged insolvent.
(D) He has been convicted by a court of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months.

193. The purpose of a 'special notice' required for certain resolutions is to:
(A) Give the concerned director or auditor an opportunity to be heard.
(B) Inform the Registrar of Companies in advance.
(C) Allow more time for members to consider the resolution.
(D) Increase the voting threshold for the resolution.

194. Which of the following is NOT a mode of winding up a company?
(A) Winding up by the Registrar for non-filing of returns.
(B) Winding up by the Tribunal.
(C) Voluntary winding up.
(D) Winding up subject to the supervision of the Court.

195. Arrange the following clauses of a Memorandum of Association in their standard order:
(i) Object Clause
(ii) Name Clause
(iii) Liability Clause
(iv) Domicile/Registered Office Clause
(v) Capital Clause
(A) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii), (v)
(B) (ii), (i), (iv), (v), (iii)
(C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
(D) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i), (v)

196. The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer when:
(A) The acceptor writes the letter of acceptance.
(B) It comes to the knowledge of the proposer.
(C) The acceptor decides to accept the proposal.
(D) It is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor.

197. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, _____ to such contract, does or does not happen.
(A) Collateral
(B) Essential
(C) Unrelated
(D) Prior

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198. A person to whom money has been paid, or anything delivered, by mistake or under coercion, must:
(A) Repay or return it.
(B) Keep it as it was not his fault.
(C) Pay a penalty to the government.
(D) Wait for a court order to return it.

199. The liability of the surety is:
(A) Co-extensive with the principal debtor.
(B) Primary and independent.
(C) Secondary and conditional.
(D) Both (B) and (C).

200. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : A holder in due course gets a good title even if the title of the transferor was defective.
Reason (R) : Relevant legal principles aim to protect the interests of a bona fide transferee for value.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

(A) Irrevocable agency
(B) General agency
(C) Special agency
(D) Universal agency

223. The validity of a cheque is for a period of:
(A) 3 months from the date of issue.
(B) 6 months from the date of issue.
(C) 1 year from the date of issue.
(D) 30 days from the date of issue.

224. A 'shelf prospectus' is valid for a period of:
(A) One year
(B) Six months
(C) Two years
(D) Three years

225. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Every company must hold an Annual General Meeting (AGM) each year.
Reason (R) : The AGM provides an opportunity for shareholders to review the company's performance and exercise their rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. What does 'past consideration' mean in the context of a contract?
(A) A promise to pay for a voluntary act done in the past at the promisor's request.
(B) A promise to pay for a benefit received in the future.
(C) Consideration that is illegal.
(D) Inadequate consideration.

227. An agreement to do an impossible act is void. This is based on the maxim:
(A) Lex non cogit ad impossibilia
(B) Ignorantia juris non excusat
(C) Consensus ad idem
(D) Caveat emptor

228. The right of a surety to step into the shoes of the creditor after paying off the debt is called:
(A) Right of subrogation
(B) Right of indemnity
(C) Right of contribution
(D) Right of lien

229. If goods are sold by a person who is not the owner thereof and who does not sell them under the authority of the owner, the buyer acquires:
(A) No better title to the goods than the seller had.
(B) A good title if he buys in good faith.
(C) A voidable title.
(D) A perfect title against the whole world.

230. Given below are several scenarios that may affect a partnership:
(i) A partner becoming of unsound mind.
(ii) Permanent incapacity of a partner.
(iii) The business of the firm cannot be carried on except at a loss.
(iv) On just and equitable grounds.
Which of the above scenarios can lead to the dissolution of a partnership firm by a court order?
(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

231. A Bill of Exchange requires:
(A) Three parties: Drawer, Drawee, and Payee
(B) Two parties: Maker and Payee
(C) Two parties: Drawer and Drawee
(D) One party: Maker

232. An alteration of a company's Articles of Association requires a:
(A) Board Resolution
(B) Special Resolution
(C) Ordinary Resolution
(D) Unanimous consent of all members

233. A director's identification number (DIN) is allotted by the:
(A) Central Government
(B) Company's Board of Directors
(C) Registrar of Companies
(D) Market regulator

234. Contributions to political parties made by a company for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) purposes are:

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(A) Not considered as a CSR activity.
(B) Permitted and encouraged.
(C) Permitted up to 5% of average net profits.
(D) Permitted only if the party is a national party.

235. Given below are several statements regarding a contract of guarantee:
(i) The liability of the surety is secondary.
(ii) It must be in writing.
(iii) There are three parties to the contract.
(iv) The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor.
(v) It is a contract to perform the promise of a third person in case of his default.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (i), (iii), (iv), and (v) only
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
(C) (ii), (iii), and (v) only
(D) All are correct.

236. A person who is not a partner but allows himself to be represented as a partner is known as a:
(A) Partner by Estoppel or Holding Out
(B) Nominal Partner
(C) Dormant Partner
(D) Sub-Partner

237. A 'forged' endorsement on a negotiable instrument confers:
(A) No title at all.
(B) A valid title to the endorsee.
(C) A better title than the endorser.
(D) A voidable title.

238. Forfeiture of shares can be done by a company for:
(A) Non-payment of calls.
(B) A shareholder acting against the interests of the company.
(C) A shareholder becoming insolvent.
(D) A shareholder transferring shares to a competitor.

239. The doctrine which states that the company is a separate legal person distinct from its members is known as:
(A) The Doctrine of Corporate Veil
(B) The Doctrine of Ultra Vires
(C) The Doctrine of Indoor Management
(D) The Doctrine of Constructive Notice

240. Match the types of debentures with their characteristics:
List I : (Type of Debenture)
P. Secured Debentures
Q. Convertible Debentures
R. Redeemable Debentures
S. Bearer Debentures
List II : (Characteristic)
1. Repayable after a specified period.
2. Transferable by mere delivery.
3. Secured by a charge on the assets of the company.
4. Can be converted into equity shares.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

241. A 'proxy' appointed by a shareholder has the right to:
(A) Vote at the meeting on a poll.
(B) Speak at the meeting.
(C) Be counted for the purpose of quorum.
(D) Propose a resolution at the meeting.

242. If a company has an average net profit of ₹4 crore for the last three years, what is its mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending?
(A) No mandatory spending required.
(B) ₹8 lakhs
(C) ₹4 lakhs
(D) ₹12 lakhs

243. The rule of 'no consideration, no contract' does not apply to:
(A) All of the above.
(B) A contract of agency.
(C) A completed gift.
(D) A promise to pay a time-barred debt.

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244. A breach of a warranty in a contract of sale gives the buyer the right to:
(A) Claim damages only.
(B) Repudiate the contract and reject the goods.
(C) Refuse to pay the price.
(D) Return the goods and claim a full refund.

245. The 'Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee' must consist of three or more directors, with at least one independent director. This is an exception to the:

(A) Doctrine of Constructive Notice
(B) Doctrine of Ultra Vires
(C) Rule of Law
(D) Doctrine of Lifting the Corporate Veil

246. What is the effect of 'frustration' on a contract?
(A) The contract is discharged and becomes void.
(B) The contract becomes voidable.
(C) The contract is temporarily suspended.
(D) The parties are liable to pay damages for non-performance.

247. A bailment for the mutual benefit of both the bailor and the bailee is known as:
(A) Non-gratuitous bailment
(B) Gratuitous bailment
(C) Special bailment
(D) Simple bailment

248. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : A Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) provides the benefit of limited liability of a company and the flexibility of a partnership.
Reason (R) : An LLP is a body corporate and a legal entity separate from its partners.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

249. Which of the following is an example of an illegal agreement?
(A) All of the above.
(B) An agreement to commit a crime.
(C) An agreement opposed to public policy.
(D) An agreement to defraud others.

250. The Board's Report of a company required to have a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy must include:
(A) An annual report on CSR containing specified particulars.
(B) The personal details of all beneficiaries of CSR activities.
(C) A comparison with the CSR activities of competitor companies.
(D) The political affiliations of the CSR committee members.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formation of a legally binding agreement is governed by the essential elements of a valid contract. Central to this is the principle of 'consensus ad idem', meaning the parties must agree upon the same thing in the same sense. This mutual assent is typically established through a valid offer and its absolute and unconditional acceptance. Furthermore, the agreement must be supported by lawful consideration, which is the price for the promise, and both parties must have the capacity to contract, excluding minors and persons of unsound mind. The consent given must be free from coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake. The object of the agreement must be lawful and not expressly declared void by law. In the contemporary commercial landscape, these principles extend to e-contracts. An electronic contract, formed through digital means, is equally valid and enforceable, provided it satisfies all these fundamental elements. Legal frameworks recognize electronic records and digital signatures as equivalents to traditional paper-based documents and handwritten signatures, thereby facilitating the communication of offer and acceptance through electronic modes. However, distinguishing a specific offer from a general 'invitation to offer', such as a product listing on a website, remains a crucial aspect of contract formation in both physical and digital realms.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following is the most accurate description of 'consensus ad idem' in the context of contract law?
(A) Both parties providing lawful consideration for their respective promises.
(B) Both parties mutually agreeing to the same terms and subject matter.
(C) Both parties having the legal capacity to enter into an agreement.
(D) The contract's object being lawful and not against public policy.

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legal rules. Bailment is one such contract, defined as the delivery of goods by one person (the bailor) to another (the bailee) for a specific purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. This delivery is temporary and does not transfer ownership. A key feature is the bailee's duty to take reasonable care of the goods bailed. A specific type of bailment is the pledge, which involves the bailment of goods as security for the payment of a debt or performance of a promise. In a pledge, the bailor is called the 'pawnor' and the bailee is the 'pawnee'. The pawnee has a special property in the goods pledged, which includes the right to retain the goods for the debt and, in case of default by the pawnor, the right to sell the goods after giving reasonable notice. While all pledges are bailments, not all bailments are pledges. The critical distinguishing factor is the purpose: a pledge is always for securing a debt or promise, whereas a bailment can be for various purposes like repair, safekeeping, or carriage.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the fundamental purpose that distinguishes a pledge from other forms of bailment?
(A) The transfer of ownership of goods.
(B) The use of goods as security for a debt or promise.
(C) The delivery of goods for a temporary purpose.
(D) The requirement for the bailee to take reasonable care.

267. In a contract of bailment, what is the legal status of the ownership of the goods?
(A) It is permanently transferred to the bailee.
(B) It remains with the bailor.
(C) It is temporarily transferred to the bailee.
(D) It is shared equally between the bailor and the bailee.

268. In a pledge transaction, who are the pawnor and the pawnee, respectively?
(A) The person delivering the goods as security and the person receiving them.
(B) The person selling the goods and the person buying the goods.
(C) The person providing a loan and the person guaranteeing the loan.
(D) The owner of the goods and the person repairing the goods.

269. Under what circumstance does a pawnee have the right to sell the pledged goods?
(A) Immediately upon receiving the goods as security.
(B) At any time, provided the pawnor is informed beforehand.
(C) Upon the pawnor's default in payment, after giving reasonable notice.
(D) Only after obtaining a court order, regardless of default.

270. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the relationship between bailment and pledge?
(A) All bailments are pledges.
(B) Bailment and pledge are mutually exclusive concepts.
(C) Bailment relates to services, while pledge relates to goods.
(D) All pledges are bailments.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Specific contracts also include arrangements designed to manage risk and delegate authority. A contract of indemnity is a promise by one party (the indemnifier) to save the other (the indemnity-holder) from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person. It is a contract to make good a loss. A common example is a contract of insurance. A contract of guarantee, on the other hand, is a contract to perform the promise, or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default. This involves three parties: the principal debtor, the creditor, and the surety (or guarantor). The surety's liability is secondary and arises only upon the default of the principal debtor. While both indemnity and guarantee deal with compensating for loss, a key difference is that in indemnity, there are two parties and the liability is primary, whereas in guarantee, there are three parties and the surety's liability is secondary. Another crucial specific contract is that of agency, which creates a relationship where one person (the agent) is employed to do any act for another (the principal)

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profitable than anticipated.
(C) A new law being passed that makes the subject matter of the contract illegal.
(D) A party discovering a mistake in the terms after signing the contract.

260. A voidable contract is characterized by being enforceable at the option of:
(A) The party whose consent was not freely given.
(B) Any third party with an interest in the contract.
(C) Both parties to the contract equally.
(D) The party who caused the defect in consent.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond traditionally negotiated agreements, commercial law recognizes other forms of contractual obligations. The standard form of contract, characterized by pre-drafted, non-negotiable take it or leave it terms, is prevalent in sectors like insurance, banking, and transport. While efficient, these contracts pose a risk of exploiting the weaker party's bargaining position. Courts often interpret any ambiguity in such contracts against the party that drafted them, a principle known as 'contra proferentem'. Separately, the law imposes obligations in certain circumstances even without any agreement between parties, under the doctrine of quasi-contract. These obligations are based on principles of equity, justice, and good conscience, primarily to prevent unjust enrichment. For example, if a person receives money by mistake which was intended for someone else, they are under a quasi-contractual obligation to return it. This is not a contract in the true sense, as it lacks offer, acceptance, and consensus ad idem. Instead, it is a legal fiction created by law to ensure fairness. The liability under a quasi-contract is not based on any agreement but is imposed by law, resting on the ground that a person shall not be allowed to enrich himself unjustly at the expense of another.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary rationale behind the obligations created by a quasi-contract?
(A) To enforce the explicit promises made between parties.
(B) To validate standard form contracts in commercial transactions.
(C) To create a formal agreement where none previously existed.
(D) To prevent one party from being unjustly enriched at another's expense.

262. The principle of 'contra proferentem' is most relevant in the context of which type of contract?
(A) Quasi-contract
(B) Standard form of contract
(C) Voidable contract
(D) E-contract

263. Which of the following is a fundamental difference between a true contract and a quasi-contract?
(A) A true contract requires lawful consideration, whereas a quasi-contract does not.
(B) A true contract is imposed by law, whereas a quasi-contract is based on agreement.
(C) A true contract arises from an agreement, whereas a quasi-contract does not.
(D) A true contract prevents unjust enrichment, whereas a quasi-contract does not.

264. According to the paragraph, what is a primary concern associated with standard form contracts?
(A) They are inefficient and slow down commercial transactions.
(B) They are not legally recognized by courts of law.
(C) They are often too ambiguous to be enforceable.
(D) They can lead to the exploitation of a party with weaker bargaining power.

265. If a courier service mistakenly delivers a valuable package to you, and you keep it, the obligation to return it or its value arises from:
(A) The principles of a quasi-contract.
(B) The terms of a standard form contract.
(C) The doctrine of frustration of contract.
(D) An express contract between you and the courier.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The realm of specific contracts addresses specialized commercial relationships with distinct

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document inviting offers from the public for the subscription or purchase of any securities of a body corporate. It must contain all material information and any misstatement can lead to severe civil and criminal liabilities. Through the prospectus, companies offer shares and debentures. A share represents a part of the company's capital, entitling the shareholder to ownership rights, including voting and a share in profits (dividends). A debenture, conversely, is an instrument acknowledging a debt. A debenture holder is a creditor of the company, not an owner. Debentures typically carry a fixed rate of interest and are to be repaid after a specified period, offering a more secure but non-participatory form of investment compared to shares.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary legal effect of the incorporation of a company?
(A) It allows the company to start a business without any further permissions.
(B) It guarantees the profitability of the company.
(C) It establishes the company as a separate legal entity.
(D) It automatically lists the company on a stock exchange.

292. According to the paragraph, what is the main function of a prospectus?
(A) To invite the public to subscribe to the company's securities.
(B) To serve as the company's internal rulebook.
(C) To acknowledge a debt owed by the company to a creditor.
(D) To declare the annual dividends for shareholders.

293. Which statement accurately describes the difference between a shareholder and a debenture holder?
(A) A shareholder is a creditor, while a debenture holder is an owner.
(B) Both are owners, but shareholders have more voting rights.
(C) Both are creditors, but debenture holders have a higher interest rate.
(D) A shareholder is an owner, while a debenture holder is a creditor.

294. A document that contains the fundamental conditions upon which the company is allowed to be incorporated is the:
(A) Prospectus
(B) Memorandum of Association
(C) Debenture certificate
(D) Share certificate

295. The paragraph suggests that an investment in shares, as compared to debentures, is characterized by:
(A) A fixed rate of return and lower risk.
(B) Guaranteed repayment of the principal amount.
(C) Ownership rights and profit participation.
(D) The status of being a creditor to the company.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The governance of a company is vested in its Board of Directors, who act as the agents and trustees of the company. Directors are responsible for managing the company's business and making strategic decisions in the best interests of the company and its stakeholders. Company law mandates various types of meetings to ensure transparency and accountability. The Annual General Meeting (AGM) is a crucial yearly event where directors present the annual financial statements, and shareholders get to appoint directors and auditors. Other meetings, like Extraordinary General Meetings (EGMs), can be called to transact urgent business that cannot wait until the next AGM. Board Meetings are held frequently for the directors to manage the company's affairs. Beyond statutory duties, there is a growing emphasis on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In India, company law mandates that companies of a certain size and profitability must spend a specified percentage of their average net profits on CSR activities. This moves CSR from a purely voluntary act to a legal obligation. CSR entails a company's commitment to operate in an economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable manner, while recognizing the interests of its stakeholders. The board is typically responsible for formulating and recommending a CSR policy to be implemented by the company.

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or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The fundamental principle of agency is that the act of the agent is considered the act of the principal, binding the principal to third parties.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary liability of the surety in a contract of guarantee?
(A) Primary and absolute, regardless of the principal debtor's actions.
(B) Co-extensive with the creditor's liability.
(C) Secondary, arising only upon the default of the principal debtor.
(D) Limited to indemnifying the principal debtor against loss.

272. A contract of insurance is typically cited as an example of which type of specific contract?
(A) Agency
(B) Indemnity
(C) Guarantee
(D) Bailment

273. Which of the following best describes the core difference between a contract of indemnity and a contract of guarantee?
(A) Indemnity involves goods, while guarantee involves services.
(B) Indemnity requires a pre-existing debt, while guarantee does not.
(C) Indemnity is a promise to a third party, while guarantee is a promise to the contracting party.
(D) Indemnity has two parties and primary liability; guarantee has three parties and secondary liability.

274. In a contract of agency, the legal consequence of an agent's act within the scope of their authority is that it:
(A) Binds the principal to the third party.
(B) Binds only the agent to the third party.
(C) Binds both the agent and the principal equally.
(D) Creates a contract of guarantee automatically.

275. A company director acting on behalf of the company in a transaction with a supplier is an example of which relationship?
(A) Indemnifier and indemnity-holder
(B) Principal debtor and creditor
(C) Principal and agent
(D) Pawnor and pawnee

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, governs contracts where a seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property in goods to a buyer for a price. A crucial distinction within this framework is between a 'condition' and a 'warranty'. A condition is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives the aggrieved party the right to repudiate the contract itself. A warranty, in contrast, is a stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract; its breach gives rise to a claim for damages but not a right to reject the goods and treat the contract as repudiated. The Act implies certain conditions and warranties into contracts of sale unless the circumstances show a different intention. For instance, there is an implied condition that the seller has the right to sell the goods, and an implied warranty that the buyer shall have and enjoy quiet possession of the goods. Another fundamental concept is the transfer of property (ownership) from the seller to the buyer. The timing of this transfer is critical as the risk of loss or damage to the goods generally passes with ownership. For specific or ascertained goods, property passes when the parties intend it to pass, which is determined by the terms of the contract and the circumstances of the case.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, what is the primary remedy for a breach of a condition?
(A) The right to repudiate the contract.
(B) A claim for damages only.
(C) The right to demand a replacement warranty.
(D) A reduction in the contract price.

277. How is a warranty distinguished from a condition in a contract of sale?
(A) A warranty is an express term, while a condition is always implied.
(B) A warranty is essential to the main purpose, while a condition is collateral.

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252. According to the paragraph, what is the primary role of legal frameworks concerning e-contracts?
(A) To provide legal equivalence to electronic records and digital signatures.
(B) To mandate that all commercial transactions must be electronic.
(C) To exempt e-contracts from the requirement of lawful consideration.
(D) To classify all website product listings as definitive legal offers.

253. An agreement made with a person of unsound mind would be invalid primarily due to the lack of which essential element?
(A) Lawful object
(B) Lawful consideration
(C) Capacity to contract
(D) Free consent

254. Based on the source, how is a product listing on a commercial website typically characterized in contract law?
(A) As an absolute and unconditional acceptance.
(B) As a standing offer to all potential buyers.
(C) As an example of a void agreement.
(D) As an invitation to offer.

255. If a party's agreement to a contract is obtained through coercion, which essential element is directly compromised?
(A) Consensus ad idem
(B) Capacity to contract
(C) Free consent
(D) Lawful consideration

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Once a valid contract is formed, its performance is obligatory. However, non-performance can lead to legal consequences. A breach of contract occurs when a party, without lawful excuse, fails or refuses to perform its contractual obligation or performs it defectively. This breach entitles the aggrieved party to remedies, such as damages. The legal framework also recognizes the doctrine of frustration of contract, where performance becomes impossible or unlawful due to a supervening event not contemplated by the parties at the time of contracting, thereby discharging the contract. This is distinct from a breach, as it occurs without the fault of either party. Furthermore, not all agreements are enforceable. A void agreement is one which is not enforceable by law from its inception, such as an agreement in restraint of trade. In contrast, a voidable agreement is one which is enforceable at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others. This typically arises in cases where consent is not free, for instance, due to misrepresentation. The distinction is crucial: a void agreement is a nullity, while a voidable contract remains valid until it is rescinded by the party entitled to do so.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the key distinction between a breach of contract and the frustration of a contract?
(A) Breach involves non-performance, while frustration involves defective performance.
(B) Breach is caused by a party's fault, while frustration is due to an external supervening event.
(C) Breach leads to the discharge of the contract, while frustration does not.
(D) Breach applies only to void agreements, while frustration applies to voidable ones.

257. According to the paragraph, what is the legal status of a void agreement?
(A) It is enforceable at the option of the aggrieved party.
(B) It is valid until it is declared void by a court.
(C) It can be ratified by the parties through subsequent actions.
(D) It is not legally enforceable from the very beginning.

258. In a situation where a contract is entered into based on a fraudulent misrepresentation, the resulting agreement is best described as:
(A) Voidable
(B) Void
(C) Frustrated
(D) Breached

259. Which of the following scenarios would most likely be governed by the doctrine of frustration?
(A) A supplier deliberately failing to deliver goods as per the contract.
(B) One party realizing the contract is less

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285. How does the liability of a partner in an LLP for the misconduct of another partner differ from that in a traditional partnership?
(A) In an LLP, all partners are jointly liable, whereas in a partnership, only the errant partner is liable.
(B) There is no difference in liability between the two structures.
(C) In an LLP, a partner is not liable for another partner's misconduct, unlike in a traditional partnership.
(D) In an LLP, liability for misconduct is covered by mandatory insurance, which is not required in a partnership.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, provides the legal framework for instruments of credit that are crucial for trade and commerce. A negotiable instrument is a document which entitles a person to a sum of money and which is transferable from one person to another by mere delivery or by endorsement and delivery. The Act primarily deals with three instruments: the promissory note, the bill of exchange, and the cheque. A promissory note is an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument. A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money. A cheque is a specific type of bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand. A key characteristic of these instruments is negotiability, which means a person who receives the instrument in good faith and for value (a 'holder in due course') gets a good title to it, free from any defects in the title of the person from whom they received it. The dishonour of a cheque for insufficiency of funds is a punishable offence, underscoring the importance of trust in these instruments.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which of the following is an unconditional undertaking to pay signed by the maker?
(A) A cheque
(B) A bill of exchange
(C) A share warrant
(D) A promissory note

287. What distinguishes a cheque from other bills of exchange according to the paragraph?
(A) It is a conditional order to pay.
(B) It can be drawn on any person, not just a banker.
(C) It is always drawn on a specified banker and payable on demand.
(D) It is not considered a negotiable instrument.

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288. The concept of a 'holder in due course' is significant because such a person:
(A) Is subject to all defects in the title of the previous holder.
(B) Obtains a title free from any defects of the transferor.
(C) Cannot transfer the instrument any further.
(D) Must be the original payee of the instrument.

289. According to the passage, which of the following is an unconditional order to pay?
(A) A promissory note
(B) A letter of credit
(C) A fixed deposit receipt
(D) A bill of exchange

290. The legal framework provided by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, facilitates commerce primarily by:
(A) Creating legally recognized and transferable instruments of credit.
(B) Mandating cash-only transactions.
(C) Regulating the price of goods and services.
(D) Providing a mechanism for company incorporation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The formation and financing of a company are regulated processes under company law. Incorporation is the first step, creating a company as a separate legal entity. This involves registering key documents, like the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, with the Registrar of Companies. Once incorporated, a public company may need to raise capital from the public, which is typically done by issuing a prospectus. A prospectus is any document described or issued as a prospectus and includes any notice, circular, advertisement or other

ANSWERS

1. (B) An agreement enforceable by law.
Legal contracts are defined as agreements that create obligations enforceable by a court of law. For a valid contract to exist, there must be an offer, acceptance, and lawful consideration between competent parties. While many promises are made daily, only those that meet specific legal criteria and demonstrate an intention to create legal relations are recognized as binding contracts under the statutory framework governing business agreements.

2. (A) It is recognized and legally enforceable.
Electronic contracts are legally recognized and carry the same weight as traditional paper-based agreements. Under modern legal frameworks, digital signatures and electronic communications are valid methods for forming binding obligations. These contracts do not require a subsequent physical document to be enforceable. The law ensures that transactions conducted through digital mediums remain secure, providing a foundation for contemporary commerce and ensuring that electronic records are admissible evidence.

3. (C) Consideration can be past, present, or future.
Consideration is a fundamental element required for the formation of a valid contract, representing something of value exchanged between parties. It can take the form of an act, abstinence, or a promise. Legally, consideration is categorized based on its timing: it may have been performed in the past, be currently happening in the present, or promised for the future. This flexibility ensures that various types of mutual exchanges are legally recognized.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The legal status of agreements involving minors is strictly defined to protect individuals who lack the capacity to contract. An agreement entered into by a minor is considered void from the beginning, meaning it has no legal effect. However, the law provides a specific exception for the supply of necessaries. When essential goods or services are provided to a minor, the supplier is legally entitled to reimbursement from the minor's estate.

5. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
Free consent is a cornerstone of any valid legal agreement, ensuring that all parties enter the contract voluntarily and with full understanding. Consent is not considered free if it is obtained through coercion, undue influence, fraud, or misrepresentation. While certain types of mistakes can affect a contract's validity, a unilateral mistake of fact typically does not render consent involuntary. Valid legal consent requires the absence of any external pressure or deception.

6. (B) Suit for criminal prosecution
When a breach of contract occurs, the legal system provides various civil remedies to the aggrieved party. These include seeking monetary damages for losses, requesting specific performance to compel the completion of the contract, or obtaining a court injunction to prevent further breaches. However, a breach of contract is fundamentally a civil matter rather than a criminal one. Therefore, criminal prosecution is not a recognized remedy for failing to fulfill contractual obligations.

7. (D) Impossible due to a supervening event.
The doctrine of frustration applies when an unforeseen and supervening event makes the performance of a contract physically or legally impossible. This principle goes beyond simple commercial difficulty or financial unprofitability. For the doctrine to be invoked, the change in circumstances must be so fundamental that it strikes at the root of the agreement. Once frustration occurs, the contract is automatically discharged, relieving both parties from any further performance.

8. (A) An agreement with a minor is a voidable agreement.
A voidable agreement is one that is valid and enforceable until it is set aside by the aggrieved party. This typically occurs when consent is

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296. What is the primary role of the Board of Directors in a company?
(A) To conduct the day-to-day operational tasks.
(B) To personally guarantee all debts of the company.
(C) To invest their personal funds into the company's shares.
(D) To manage the company's business and make strategic decisions.

297. The primary purpose of an Annual General Meeting (AGM) is to allow shareholders to:
(A) Review annual financial statements and appoint directors.
(B) Decide on the company's day-to-day marketing strategies.
(C) Directly manage the company's operational activities.
(D) Formulate the company's CSR policy from scratch.

298. According to the passage, what is the legal status of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for certain companies in India?
(A) A completely voluntary and optional activity.
(B) A legal obligation to spend a specified amount on CSR activities.
(C) A recommendation by the government with no legal force.
(D) A requirement only for companies that are incurring losses.

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299. An Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) is convened for what purpose?
(A) To conduct the routine annual business of the company.
(B) To transact urgent business that cannot be delayed until the AGM.
(C) To hold the first meeting of the Board of Directors after incorporation.
(D) To exclusively discuss and approve CSR projects.

300. The responsibility for formulating and recommending a company's CSR policy typically lies with the:
(A) Board of Directors.
(B) Shareholders at the AGM.
(C) Company auditors.
(D) Government regulators.

(C) A breach of warranty is a criminal offense, while a breach of condition is a civil wrong.
(D) A breach of warranty leads to damages, while a breach of condition allows for contract repudiation.

278. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, implies a condition that the seller has the right to sell the goods. What does this stipulation primarily protect?
(A) The seller from a fall in market price.
(B) The buyer from defects in the title of the goods.
(C) The carrier from liability during transit.
(D) The buyer's right to change their mind after the sale.

279. In a contract for the sale of goods, when does the risk of loss or damage to the goods generally pass to the buyer?
(A) When the contract is first signed.
(B) When the buyer makes the final payment.
(C) When the property (ownership) in the goods is transferred.
(D) When the goods are physically delivered, regardless of ownership.

280. If a buyer purchases a laptop and later discovers a third party has a better legal claim to it, this would constitute a breach of an:
(A) Implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.
(B) Express condition regarding the laptop's software.
(C) Express warranty regarding the battery life.
(D) Implied condition as to title.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Business structures in India include the traditional partnership and the more modern Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). A partnership, governed by the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, is the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all. A key feature is the unlimited liability of partners; their personal assets can be used to pay off the firm's debts. Furthermore, a partnership is not a separate legal entity from its partners. The concept of mutual agency, where each partner is an agent of the firm and of other partners for the purpose of the business, is central to this structure. In contrast, the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, introduced the LLP as a hybrid structure combining features of a partnership and a company. An LLP is a separate legal entity, distinct from its partners, and it has perpetual succession. The most significant advantage is limited liability: a partner's liability is limited to their agreed contribution to the LLP. A partner in an LLP is not held liable for the unauthorized or negligent actions of another partner, thus shielding them from joint liability for the misconduct of others. This departs from the mutual agency principle of traditional partnerships.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the most significant advantage of an LLP over a traditional partnership as described in the passage?
(A) The partners having limited liability.
(B) The ability to have more partners.
(C) The simplicity of its formation process.
(D) The requirement to share profits equally.

282. According to the paragraph, the principle of mutual agency is a defining characteristic of which business structure?
(A) Limited Liability Partnership
(B) Traditional partnership
(C) A public company
(D) A sole proprietorship

283. Which of the following attributes is associated with an LLP but not a traditional partnership?
(A) An agreement to share profits of a business.
(B) Existence as a separate legal entity.
(C) Unlimited liability of all partners.
(D) The presence of at least two persons.

284. In a traditional partnership, what is the extent of a partner's liability for the firm's debts?
(A) Unlimited, potentially including their personal assets.
(B) Limited to their capital contribution in the firm.
(C) Limited to the share of profits they receive.
(D) None, as the firm is solely liable for its debts.

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obtained through coercion, fraud, or undue influence. However, agreements involving minors are distinct because they are void from the beginning rather than being voidable. While a voidable contract remains in force until rescinded, a minor's agreement is never legally valid and cannot be ratified or enforced.

9. (C) He must restore the benefit or compensate the party.
When an agreement is discovered to be void, the law prevents any party from benefiting unfairly at the expense of another. Any person who has received an advantage or benefit under such an agreement is under a legal obligation to restore that benefit. This principle of restitution ensures that the parties are returned to their original positions. Restoring the benefit or providing equivalent compensation is a mandatory requirement to maintain equity.

10. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different types of contracts are defined by their legal nature and enforceability. A voidable contract remains valid until the aggrieved party chooses to rescind it. In contrast, a void contract is one that the law will not enforce at all. Quasi-contracts represent obligations imposed by law to prevent unfair gain, even without a formal agreement. Unenforceable contracts are valid in substance but cannot be enforced in court due to specific technical defects.

11. (D) It is offered by one party on a 'take it or leave it' basis.
Standard form contracts are characterized by pre-set terms drafted by one party, often a large organization with superior bargaining power. These agreements are presented to the other party on a take it or leave it basis, leaving no room for negotiation regarding the specific clauses. While they streamline large-scale commercial transactions, the law often scrutinizes these contracts to ensure that unreasonable or unfair terms are not unfairly imposed on consumers.

12. (B) The shopkeeper is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the incompetent person.
Individuals who lack the mental capacity to contract are protected from personal liability under the law. However, if a person supplies an incompetent individual with necessaries suited to their condition in life, the supplier is entitled to reimbursement. This reimbursement is not a personal debt of the incompetent person but is recoverable only from their property or estate. This ensures that essential needs are met while protecting the supplier from total loss.

13. (C) They arise from a mutual agreement between the parties.
Quasi-contracts are distinct from regular contracts because they do not arise from the mutual consent or agreement of the parties involved. Instead, they are legal fictions created by the courts to ensure justice and prevent the unjust enrichment of one person at the expense of another. These obligations resemble those created by traditional contracts but are strictly imposed by law. The primary remedy in such cases is typically a claim for monetary compensation.

14. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In an indemnity contract, a single legal relationship exists between the indemnifier and the person being protected. Conversely, a contract of guarantee involves a more complex structure consisting of three distinct agreements. These agreements link the principal debtor, the creditor, and the surety. While indemnity focuses on reimbursement for potential loss, guarantee provides security for the performance of a debt, involving multiple parties and specific contractual obligations for each participant.

15. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The liability of a surety is described as co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, meaning the surety is liable for the same amount as the debtor. While it is true that a surety's obligation is triggered when the principal debtor defaults, this fact does not define the concept of co-extensive liability. Instead, it describes the secondary nature of the surety's role. Both statements are legally accurate, but they describe different aspects of a guarantee.

16. (B) Bailor
Bailment is a legal relationship where goods are delivered by one person to another for a specific purpose under a contract. The party who delivers the goods is referred to as the bailor, while the party receiving them is known as the bailee. Once

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contribute a consistent and significant portion of their earnings toward social development. Companies must also explain any failure to meet this spending target in their annual reports.

64. (B) CSR Committee
The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee plays a pivotal role in a company's social initiatives. Its primary duties include formulating and recommending a CSR policy to the Board, which outlines the activities to be undertaken as specified in the law. The committee also recommends the amount of expenditure to be incurred on these activities and monitors the implementation of the policy. This specialized committee ensures that the company's social contributions are strategic, well-planned, and effectively executed.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In contract law, the presence of consideration is an essential requirement for an agreement to be legally binding. A promise made without any consideration is generally considered void because it lacks the necessary exchange of value that defines a contract. Consideration serves as the price or benefit for which the promise is made. Therefore, the absence of this element invalidates the agreement, making the reason provided a direct and accurate explanation for the general rule of void promises.

66. (A) All of the above.
The law expressly declares certain types of agreements as void to protect public interest and individual rights. These include agreements that unreasonably restrain trade, prevent legal proceedings, or have uncertain and vague meanings. Such agreements are considered contrary to public policy or logically impossible to enforce. By declaring them void from the outset, the legal system ensures that parties cannot be bound by unfair or ambiguous commitments that would hinder commercial freedom or access to justice.

67. (C) B is liable to pay a reasonable price for the goods to A.
When a person receives goods by mistake and chooses to use or consume them, a quasi-contractual obligation is created. Even though there was no formal agreement between the parties, the person enjoying the benefit of the goods is legally bound to compensate the owner. This principle prevents unjust enrichment at the owner's expense. Therefore, the recipient must pay a reasonable price for the goods they have used, reflecting the fair value of the benefit they received unintentionally.

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68. (D) As much as is earned.
Quantum meruit is a legal doctrine that allows a person to recover a reasonable value for services provided or work performed when no specific contract price was agreed upon. It translates literally to as much as is earned. This principle is often applied when a contract is discharged or becomes void after some performance has occurred. It ensures that the performing party is fairly compensated for their effort, preventing the other party from benefiting from the work without payment.

69. (C) Principal Debtor
In a contract of guarantee, three distinct parties are involved: the creditor, the surety, and the principal debtor. The principal debtor is the individual for whom the guarantee is given and who is primarily responsible for the underlying debt or obligation. If the principal debtor fails to fulfill their commitment, the surety becomes liable to the creditor. This tripartite relationship provides financial security to the creditor while defining the specific roles and liabilities of each participant in the transaction.

70. (D) All are correct.
The Sale of Goods Act is a comprehensive legal framework that governs the trade of movable property across the country. It defines essential concepts such as general property in goods and allows for both absolute and conditional contracts of sale. A key requirement is that the consideration for the sale must be monetary, known as the price. These rules ensure consistency and clarity in commercial dealings, covering everything from the transfer of ownership to the rights of the parties involved.

71. (D) Partnership for a fixed period
A partnership can be established for a specific duration or for the completion of a particular project. When partners agree to carry on a

regarding the quality and fitness of the items. This encourages due diligence by consumers during the selection and purchasing process.

25. (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
While Caveat Emptor is a general rule, several legal exceptions protect buyers in specific circumstances. These include situations where the buyer relies on the seller's skill for a particular purpose or when goods are bought by description from a dealer. Implied conditions regarding merchantable quality and sales by sample also serve as exceptions. These rules ensure that sellers maintain certain standards of fairness, preventing the absolute application of the buyer beware principle in modern commercial transactions.

26. (A) Retain possession of the goods until the price is paid.
An unpaid seller is granted specific rights to protect their financial interests, one of which is the right of lien. This right allows the seller to retain physical possession of the goods until the buyer pays the full purchase price. The lien is applicable only when the seller is still in possession of the goods and the price is due. It serves as a powerful tool to ensure that ownership does not pass without the required monetary compensation.

27. (D) Becomes insolvent.
The right of stoppage in transit is a unique remedy available to an unpaid seller who has already parted with the possession of the goods. This right can only be exercised if the buyer becomes insolvent while the goods are still in the custody of a carrier or middleman. By stopping the goods in transit, the seller can regain possession and hold the items until the price is paid, thereby avoiding total loss during the buyer's bankruptcy.

28. (B) Registration of the firm with the Registrar of Firms.
A partnership is fundamentally established through an agreement between two or more persons to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all. While various elements are essential, such as the sharing of profits and mutual agency, the registration of the firm is not a mandatory requirement for its existence. Although non-registration carries certain legal disabilities, a partnership can legally function as an unregistered entity under the governing statutory framework.

29. (C) Sleeping or dormant partner.
A sleeping or dormant partner is an individual who contributes capital and shares in the profits and losses of a partnership but does not take an active role in managing the business. Unlike active partners, they are not involved in day-to-day operations. Despite their lack of participation, they remain liable to third parties for the debts of the firm. Their identity as a partner may not be disclosed to the public, unlike nominal or active partners.

30. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Partners in a firm can be categorized based on their level of involvement and liability. Active partners participate in daily management, while nominal partners merely lend their names without a real interest in the business. Some partners may agree to share only profits without being liable for losses. Additionally, an individual who represents themselves as a partner to the public may be held liable through estoppel, ensuring that third parties are protected from misleading representations of partnership.

31. (A) The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
Limited Liability Partnerships are governed by a specific statutory framework known as the Limited Liability Partnership Act of 2008. This legislation was introduced to provide a modern alternative to traditional partnerships and corporate structures. It combines the flexibility of a partnership with the benefit of limited liability found in companies. Unlike general partnerships, which follow older laws, LLPs operate under this specialized act, which outlines their formation, management, and dissolution procedures in detail.

32. (B) Partners are not personally liable for the debts of the LLP beyond their contribution.
The primary advantage of a Limited Liability Partnership is the protection it offers to its partners regarding personal liability. In a traditional partnership, partners have unlimited liability for the firm's debts. In an LLP, a partner's personal assets are generally protected, and their liability is limited to their agreed contribution to the

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the stated purpose of the delivery is completed, the bailee is under a legal obligation to return the goods to the bailor or dispose of them according to their instructions.

17. (B) A non-gratuitous bailment.
When a car is delivered to a workshop for repairs, a contract of bailment is formed where the repairer acts as the bailee. This is classified as a non-gratuitous bailment because the transaction involves consideration, typically in the form of a fee for the services provided. Unlike gratuitous bailment, where one party benefits without payment, non-gratuitous bailment involves mutual benefit. Both parties have specific legal rights and duties regarding the care and return of the property.

18. (A) A pledge is specific to securing a debt or promise performance.
While both bailment and pledge involve the delivery of goods from one person to another, their legal purposes differ significantly. A pledge is a specialized form of bailment where the goods are delivered specifically as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a promise. In a general bailment, goods may be delivered for repairs, storage, or transport. The primary distinguishing factor is the use of the property as collateral in pledges.

19. (C) An agent
An agent is an individual authorized by another person, known as the principal, to represent them in dealings with third parties. This relationship allows the agent to enter into contracts and perform acts that bind the principal as if the principal had acted personally. Agency is a vital component of modern commerce, enabling businesses to operate through representatives across different locations while maintaining legal responsibility for the actions taken by those authorized agents.

20. (A) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
An agency relationship can be established through various means, including express written agreements or implications drawn from the conduct of the parties. Interestingly, the law does not require consideration to create a valid agency. Furthermore, even a minor can be appointed as an agent, although they cannot be held personally liable. However, it is incorrect to assume an agent is always personally liable, as they typically act on behalf of a disclosed principal without liability.

21. (C) Movable property excluding money and actionable claims.
In the legal framework of commercial transactions, the definition of goods is restricted to movable property. This category specifically excludes money, which is the medium of exchange, and actionable claims, which are rights to recover debts. However, it includes other items like stocks, shares, growing crops, and things attached to the land that are agreed to be severed before sale. This precise definition ensures clarity when applying statutory rules to sales and trade agreements.

22. (B) In a sale, property in the goods is transferred immediately; in an agreement to sell, it is transferred at a future time.
The fundamental distinction between a sale and an agreement to sell lies in the timing of the transfer of ownership. In a contract of sale, the ownership or property in the goods passes from the seller to the buyer the moment the contract is made. In an agreement to sell, the transfer of ownership is deferred to a future date or is contingent upon the fulfillment of specific conditions. This distinction determines who bears the risk of loss.

23. (D) Essential to the main purpose of the contract.
A condition in a contract of sale represents a stipulation that is fundamental to the entire agreement. It is considered so essential that any breach of the condition gives the aggrieved party the legal right to repudiate the contract entirely and reject the goods. This is distinct from a warranty, which is merely collateral to the main purpose. Conditions ensure that the core expectations of the parties regarding the nature and quality of the goods are met.

24. (A) Let the buyer beware.
The maxim Caveat Emptor serves as a traditional rule in commercial law, placing the responsibility on the buyer to examine the goods before making a purchase. Under this principle, the seller is generally not bound to disclose every defect in the goods. Unless there is fraud or an express warranty, the buyer must satisfy themselves

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be payable after a certain period, unlike cheques, which have unique characteristics and banking requirements.

41. (C) Memorandum of Association
The Memorandum of Association is the fundamental document of a company, often described as its charter. It defines the company's constitution, its objects, and the scope of its powers. By outlining the boundaries within which the company can operate, it informs shareholders and the public about the company's intended business activities. Any action taken by the company that falls outside the powers defined in this document is considered legally unauthorized and void under the law.

42. (A) The company has acted beyond the objects stated in its Memorandum.
The doctrine of ultra vires is a critical principle in company law that restricts a company's actions to the objects specified in its Memorandum of Association. If a company enters into a transaction or performs an act that is not authorized by its objects clause, that act is considered ultra vires and is legally void. This doctrine protects shareholders and creditors by ensuring that the company's funds are used only for the purposes for which it was established.

43. (D) Articles of Association
The Articles of Association serve as the document containing the internal rules and regulations that govern the management of a company. It defines the duties, rights, and powers of the directors and shareholders, as well as the procedures for conducting meetings and issuing shares. While the Memorandum defines the company's external boundaries, the Articles focus on the internal administration. This document is binding on the company and its members, ensuring structured and transparent corporate governance.

44. (B) The outsiders dealing with the company in good faith.
The doctrine of indoor management is a legal principle designed to protect third parties who deal with a company in good faith. It allows outsiders to assume that the internal procedures of the company, as required by its Articles, have been followed correctly. While outsiders are expected to know the public documents of the company, they are not required to investigate its private internal workings. This doctrine promotes commercial efficiency by reducing the burden of inquiry for those transacting.

45. (D) (i), (iii), (iv), and (v)
For a public company to formally commence its business operations, several legal requirements must be satisfied. It must first obtain a Certificate of Incorporation and subsequently fulfill requirements regarding minimum subscription as stated in its prospectus. The company is also required to file a declaration with the Registrar confirming that every director has paid for their shares. Once these formalities, including the issuance of a commencement certificate where applicable, are completed, the company can legally start its business.

46. (D) Prospectus
A prospectus is a formal legal document issued by a company to invite the public to subscribe for its shares or debentures. It contains detailed information about the company's financial health, management, and future prospects, enabling potential investors to make an informed decision. The issuance of a prospectus is strictly regulated to ensure transparency and prevent fraud. It serves as a vital bridge between a company seeking capital and the public investors who provide the necessary funding.

47. (A) Does not have complete particulars on the price and quantum of securities.
A Red Herring Prospectus is a specific type of preliminary prospectus used during a public offering of securities. Its primary characteristic is that it does not contain the final price or the exact number of shares being offered. Instead, it provides information about the company's operations and finances, allowing investors to express interest. The final price and quantum are typically determined through a book-building process and are added to the final prospectus before the shares are allotted.

48. (B) Share represents ownership capital, while a debenture represents debt capital.
The fundamental difference between shares and debentures lies in the nature of the relationship between the holder and the company. Shareholders are considered part-owners of

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the company and contribute to its equity or ownership capital. In contrast, debenture holders are creditors who provide debt capital to the company. While shareholders share in the profits and have voting rights, debenture holders receive fixed interest payments and have priority during the liquidation process, reflecting their status as lenders.

49. (B) Sweat Equity Shares
Sweat equity shares are specific instruments issued by a company to its directors or employees as a reward for their contribution of intellectual property rights, know-how, or value additions. These shares are typically issued at a discount or for consideration other than cash. By providing employees with an ownership stake, companies aim to retain talent and incentivize performance. The issuance of sweat equity is subject to specific legal regulations and approvals by shareholders to maintain corporate transparency.

50. (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
A debenture is a significant financial instrument that serves as an acknowledgment of a company's debt to the holder. Debenture holders are creditors of the company rather than owners, and they typically do not possess voting rights in general meetings. These instruments can be either secured by a charge on the company's assets or remain unsecured. Because they represent borrowed funds, the company is legally obligated to pay interest and eventually redeem the principal amount as per the terms.

51. (C) The term of the director in whose place he is appointed would have expired.
When a director's position becomes vacant due to death, resignation, or other unforeseen reasons before their term ends, the Board can appoint a director to fill this casual vacancy. The newly appointed director does not hold office indefinitely or even until the next annual meeting. Instead, their tenure is limited to the remaining period of the original director's term. This ensures that the board's composition remains stable while following the rotation and appointment cycles established by law.

52. (D) An individual only.
Under corporate law, only a natural person can be appointed as a director of a company. This requirement ensures that the management and governance of a company are handled by individuals who can be held personally and legally accountable for their actions. Artificial entities, such as other companies, partnership firms, or associations of persons, lack the legal capacity to serve as directors. This individual accountability is a fundamental principle designed to protect the interests of shareholders and stakeholders.

53. (C) Three
A public company is required by law to have a minimum of three directors on its Board. This requirement ensures a sufficient level of collective decision-making and oversight for companies that deal with public funds. In contrast, private companies and one-person companies have lower minimum requirements. The board of directors acts as the governing body of the company, responsible for setting strategic goals and ensuring compliance with various legal and financial regulations while protecting shareholder interests.

54. (B) Articles of Association
The first directors of a company are the individuals who manage the entity's affairs from the moment of its incorporation. Their names are typically specified in the company's Articles of Association. If the Articles do not name the first directors, the individuals who signed the Memorandum of Association are deemed to be the first directors until others are formally appointed. This ensures that the company has an active management structure immediately upon its legal creation to oversee initial operations.

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55. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Companies conduct various types of meetings to facilitate governance and decision-making. The Annual General Meeting is a mandatory yearly gathering of members to review performance. Extraordinary General Meetings are held to address urgent special business that cannot wait for the annual meeting. Board meetings are regular gatherings of directors to manage the company's daily affairs. Additionally, class meetings are held specifically for shareholders of a particular class of shares to discuss matters affecting their unique rights.

56. (A) Special Resolution

A special resolution is a formal decision made by a company's members that requires a high level of consensus. For such a resolution to pass, the votes cast in favour must be at least three times the number of votes cast against it. Special resolutions are mandatory for significant corporate actions, such as altering the Memorandum or Articles, reducing share capital, or winding up the company. This ensures that major changes have the strong support of a large majority.

57. (C) 15 months
To ensure regular oversight and communication with shareholders, the law mandates a maximum time interval between two consecutive Annual General Meetings. This gap must not exceed fifteen months. While the first AGM has a longer allowance period, subsequent meetings must adhere to this strict time frame. This rule prevents directors from avoiding shareholder scrutiny for extended periods, ensuring that the company's financial results and management performance are reported and discussed in a timely and consistent manner.

58. (A) Alteration of the company's Articles of Association.
At an Annual General Meeting, business is categorized as either ordinary or special. Ordinary business includes routine matters like approving financial statements, declaring dividends, and appointing directors or auditors. All other matters, such as altering the company's constitutional documents like the Articles of Association, are considered special business. These items require an explanatory statement to be provided to the members in advance, ensuring they are fully informed about the significant changes being proposed for their approval.

59. (D) The number of members as on the date of the meeting.
The quorum for a general meeting is the minimum number of members who must be present for the proceedings to be legally valid. For a public company, this number is determined by the total membership of the company on the date of the meeting. For instance, if a company has a larger number of members, the required quorum increases. This ensures that decisions are not made by an unrepresentatively small group, maintaining the integrity of the shareholder voting process.

60. (B) Proxy vote
A proxy is a person appointed by a member of a company to attend and vote on their behalf at a general meeting. This mechanism allows shareholders who are unable to be physically present to still participate in the decision-making process. While a proxy can generally vote on a poll, they usually cannot vote on a show of hands unless the company's articles specify otherwise. This system ensures that all members have the opportunity to exercise their voting rights effectively.

61. (C) Section 135
Corporate Social Responsibility is formally integrated into company law through Section 135. This specific provision outlines the mandatory requirements for certain companies to contribute toward social and environmental causes. It defines the criteria for applicability, the composition of the CSR committee, and the spending obligations of the company. By embedding these responsibilities into the statutory framework, the law ensures that businesses contribute to the overall well-being of society while maintaining transparency in their social investments.

62. (D) Paid-up share capital of ₹100 crore or more.
The mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility provisions apply to companies that meet specific financial thresholds regarding net worth, turnover, or net profit during the immediately preceding financial year. Specifically, these triggers include a net worth of five hundred crore rupees, a turnover of one thousand crore rupees, or a net profit of five crore rupees. Interestingly, the amount of paid-up share capital is not one of the criteria used to determine whether a company must comply with these social responsibility requirements.

63. (A) 2%
Eligible companies are required to spend a minimum percentage of their average net profits on Corporate Social Responsibility activities in every financial year. This amount is calculated as at least two percent of the average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years. This rule ensures that profitable companies

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79. (A) Activities undertaken in pursuance of the normal course of business of the company.
Corporate Social Responsibility is intended to involve activities that go beyond a company's regular commercial operations. Therefore, any projects or programs that are part of the company's normal course of business are not counted toward its mandatory CSR spending. CSR activities should focus on social welfare areas like eradicating hunger, promoting education, or contributing to national relief funds. This ensures that the company's social contributions are genuine efforts to benefit society rather than just profit-driven business activities.

80. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Company law is built upon several foundational doctrines. The doctrine of ultra vires prevents companies from acting outside their stated powers, while constructive notice assumes the public knows the company's registered documents. Indoor management protects outsiders from internal irregularities, assuming procedures are followed. Finally, lifting the corporate veil allows courts to look past the company's separate identity to hold the actual individuals responsible for fraudulent or improper acts, ensuring that corporate structures are not used to hide wrongdoing.

81. (B) Ratification
When an agent performs an act without the prior authority of the principal, the principal has the option to either disown the act or accept it. If the principal chooses to accept and approve the unauthorized act, the process is known as ratification. Once ratified, the act becomes binding on the principal as if it had been performed with prior authority. This retroactively validates the transaction, establishing a proper agency relationship for that specific act and its consequences.

82. (A) Immediately treat the contract as rescinded and sue for damages.
Anticipatory breach of contract occurs when one party clearly communicates their intention not to perform their contractual obligations before the performance date arrives. In such a scenario, the aggrieved party is not required to wait for the actual date of performance. They have the legal option to immediately treat the contract as broken, rescind the agreement, and file a lawsuit for damages. Alternatively, they can choose to wait until the performance date to see if the party complies.

83. (C) Meeting of minds on the same thing in the same sense.
Consensus ad idem is a vital prerequisite for a valid contract, signifying that both parties have reached a mutual understanding. This means they agree upon the same subject matter in exactly the same sense. Without this meeting of minds, there is no true agreement, and the contract cannot be formed. This principle ensures that the parties are on the same page regarding the core terms and conditions, preventing confusion and ensuring that the resulting obligations are genuinely intended.

84. (D) Misrepresentation - A positive assertion of a fact, known to be false.
Consent in a contract can be invalidated by several factors, each with distinct legal definitions. Coercion involves illegal threats, while undue influence uses a dominant position unfairly. Fraud includes the intentional concealment of truth. However, misrepresentation is characterized by a positive assertion of fact that the person believes to be true, even though it is actually false. If the person knows the statement is false, it is classified as fraud rather than innocent misrepresentation.

85. (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
The formation and operationalization of a public company involve a specific series of legal steps. First, the promoters must file the necessary documents, such as the Memorandum and Articles, with the Registrar. Upon successful filing, the company receives its Certificate of Incorporation. To start operations, the company must then raise the required minimum subscription through a public issue. Finally, it must fulfill additional statutory requirements to obtain the Certificate of Commencement of Business, allowing it to start trading.

86. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Standard form contracts, also known as contracts of adhesion, are common in modern commerce where one party dictates the terms. While these agreements are efficient for mass transactions,

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business for a predefined amount of time, it is known as a partnership for a fixed period. In this arrangement, the partnership automatically dissolves once the agreed-upon time expires, unless the partners decide to continue the relationship. This structure provides a clear timeframe for the business association, distinguishing it from partnerships that continue indefinitely.

72. (A) Optional, but non-registration has certain disabilities.
The registration of a partnership firm with the Registrar of Firms is not a mandatory legal requirement. However, the law imposes significant disabilities on unregistered firms to encourage registration. For example, an unregistered firm cannot file a lawsuit against third parties to enforce contractual rights, nor can its partners sue each other or the firm. Despite these limitations, the firm can still be sued by outsiders, making registration a highly advisable step for protecting the firm's legal interests.

73. (C) 50
For any business association formed as a partnership, the law prescribes a maximum limit on the number of partners. According to current regulations, a partnership firm, regardless of whether it carries on banking or any other business, cannot have more than fifty members. If the number of partners exceeds this statutory limit, the association may be considered illegal unless it is incorporated as a company. This restriction ensures that large business groups operate under more formal corporate governance structures.

74. (A) Post-dated cheque
A post-dated cheque is a cheque that bears a date that is in the future. Such a cheque is not immediately payable and cannot be honoured by the bank until the specified date arrives. It is often used as a tool for deferred payment, allowing the drawer to issue a cheque today while ensuring funds are only withdrawn at a later time. While legally valid, it only becomes a demand instrument once the date mentioned on the cheque is reached.

75. (B) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
An ordinary resolution is a decision passed by a simple majority of members present and voting at a general meeting. This type of resolution is sufficient for routine corporate actions, such as declaring a dividend, appointing auditors, and electing directors. These matters are considered ordinary business. However, more significant actions, like increasing the authorized share capital or altering the company's constitution, often require different procedures or levels of approval depending on the specific provisions of corporate law.

76. (B) Limited to the amount unpaid on the shares held by them.
In a company limited by shares, the financial liability of each member is strictly capped. A shareholder is only liable to contribute the amount that remains unpaid on the nominal value of the shares they have subscribed to. Once the shares are fully paid up, the member has no further obligation to pay the company's debts, even in the event of its insolvency. This principle of limited liability protects personal assets and is a key feature of corporate structures.

77. (C) A natural person who is an Indian citizen and resident in India.
An One Person Company is a unique corporate structure that allows a single individual to form a company with limited liability. To form an OPC, the person must be a natural person, an Indian citizen, and a resident in India. This means they must have stayed in the country for a specific duration during the previous year. This structure provides the benefits of incorporation to small entrepreneurs while ensuring that the entity is managed by a qualified resident individual.

78. (D) Holding Company
A holding company is a corporate entity that exercises control over another company, known as its subsidiary. This control is typically established when the holding company either holds more than half of the voting power or has the authority to control the composition of the subsidiary's Board of Directors. This relationship allows the holding company to manage a group of companies, centralizing strategic decisions while allowing each subsidiary to maintain its separate legal identity and specific business operations.

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entity. This structure encourages professionals and entrepreneurs to collaborate without the risk of losing personal wealth due to the actions of other partners or business failures.

33. (B) Share certificate
Negotiable instruments are specific documents that represent a right to payment and can be transferred from one person to another. The law recognizes promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques as the primary types of negotiable instruments. While a share certificate represents ownership in a company, it does not possess the characteristics of a negotiable instrument, such as the unconditional promise to pay a certain sum of money. Therefore, share certificates are governed by different legal principles.

34. (A) Promissory note
A promissory note is a written instrument containing an unconditional undertaking by the maker to pay a specific amount of money. It must be signed by the maker and can be made payable to a certain person, to their order, or to the bearer. This document serves as a formal acknowledgment of debt and a commitment to repayment. It is one of the foundational negotiable instruments used in various commercial transactions to facilitate credit and financial obligations.

35. (A) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii), (v)
The lifecycle of a bill of exchange follows a specific chronological sequence. It begins with the drawing and signing of the instrument by the maker. Subsequently, the bill is presented for acceptance to the drawee. Once accepted, it is eventually presented for payment on the maturity date. If the payment is refused, the bill is considered dishonoured. Finally, the holder may pursue formal legal steps such as noting and protesting to authenticate the fact of dishonour.

36. (D) A person taking the instrument in good faith for value before maturity.
A holder in due course is a person who acquires a negotiable instrument under specific conditions that provide them with enhanced legal protections. They must take the instrument for valuable consideration, in good faith, and before the instrument reaches its maturity date. A significant advantage for a holder in due course is that they acquire a clear title to the instrument, regardless of any defects in the titles of previous holders, ensuring the stability of commercial paper.

37. (C) Endorsement
Endorsement is the legal process of signing a negotiable instrument, typically on its back, to transfer the rights and ownership of the document to another person. This act, combined with delivery, allows for the negotiation of the instrument. Endorsements can be restrictive, conditional, or blank, depending on the intentions of the endorser. It is a vital mechanism that ensures the fluidity and transferability of financial instruments like cheques and bills of exchange in the business world.

38. (B) Qualified endorsement
A Sans Recours endorsement is a type of qualified endorsement where the endorser limits or excludes their personal liability to subsequent holders. By adding these words, the endorser signals that if the instrument is dishonoured, they cannot be held responsible for payment. This allows a person to transfer the instrument without taking on the financial risk associated with its future payment. It is a common tool used by parties who wish to negotiate instruments safely.

39. (D) Noting
Noting is the formal process where a notary public records the fact that a negotiable instrument has been dishonoured upon presentment for acceptance or payment. The notary makes a minute on the instrument itself or in their official records, specifying the date of dishonour and the reasons given for non-payment. This act provides reliable evidence of dishonour, which is often a necessary prerequisite for further legal action or for the formal process of protesting the instrument.

40. (C) A is true but R is false.
A cheque is legally defined as a specific type of bill of exchange that is always drawn on a specified banker and is payable only on demand. While every cheque falls under the broader category of bills of exchange, it is incorrect to say that every bill of exchange is a cheque. Bills of exchange can be drawn on any person and may

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they are not open to negotiation. The weaker party must either accept all the terms or decline the service entirely. Therefore, it is correct to call them adhesion contracts, but incorrect to suggest that their terms are negotiable. The law often provides protections to ensure these non-negotiable terms are fair.

87. (D) Right to claim a share in the profits
A surety who fulfills the obligations of a defaulting principal debtor is granted several legal rights to recover their losses. These include the right of subrogation to the creditor's position and the right to be indemnified by the principal debtor for payments made. The surety also has rights to any securities held by the creditor. However, a surety is not a business partner and, therefore, has no legal right to claim a share in the principal debtor's business profits.

88. (A) Growing crops agreed to be severed before sale
In commercial law, the definition of goods specifically focuses on movable property. This category includes items like stocks, shares, and even growing crops or timber, provided they are agreed to be cut or severed from the land before the sale or under the contract. However, the term strictly excludes immovable property like land or buildings, as well as money and rights to recover debts. This distinction is crucial for determining which laws apply to a particular transaction.

89. (C) Implied authority
The authority of a partner to act on behalf of the firm can be either express or implied. Implied authority refers to the power of a partner to bind the firm by performing acts that are necessary and usual for carrying on the firm's business. Third parties dealing with the firm can assume that a partner has this authority, provided the act is done in the firm's name. This principle of mutual agency is fundamental to the functioning of partnerships.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The dishonour of a cheque due to insufficient funds has been made a criminal offence to strengthen the reliability of cheques as a payment method. By imposing criminal liability, the law aims to discourage individuals from issuing cheques without ensuring they have adequate bank balances. This legal framework enhances the acceptability of cheques in commercial transactions, providing security to payees and ensuring that the banking system remains a trusted medium for financial settlements in the business community.

91. (D) Two
To incorporate a private company, the law requires a minimum of two members. This distinguish private companies from one-person companies, which only need one member, and public companies, which require at least seven. These members provide the initial capital and are the owners of the entity. The requirement for at least two people ensures a basic level of collaboration and shared responsibility in the formation and initial governance of a private corporate entity.

92. (B) All of the above.
Directors owe various legal and fiduciary duties to the company they serve. These include the fundamental duty to act in good faith to promote the company's objects and protect the interests of all stakeholders. Directors must also exercise reasonable care, skill, and diligence in their roles and ensure they comply with the company's Articles of Association. These duties are designed to ensure responsible corporate management and to prevent any abuse of power or negligence by those in control.

93. (C) Two or more directors.
For companies that are not required to appoint an independent director, the composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is simplified. In such cases, the committee must consist of two or more directors. This ensures that even in smaller or unlisted companies, there is a dedicated group responsible for overseeing social initiatives. The committee's role remains the same: to plan, recommend, and monitor the company's CSR activities in accordance with the legal requirements and social goals.

94. (D) Annual Report
Transparency is a key aspect of Corporate Social Responsibility regulations. If a company fails to spend the mandatory CSR amount in a given financial year, the Board of Directors is

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secondary liabilities. Bailment addresses the temporary delivery of goods for a specific purpose, while agency creates a relationship where one person represents another in legal dealings. These specific contracts build upon the general principles of agreement and consideration, providing structured rules for complex commercial and personal transactions in the modern business environment.

156. (A) Ceases to be enforceable.
A contract that was originally valid may become void if it loses its legal enforceability. This can happen due to a change in law, the destruction of the subject matter, or other supervening events. The moment the contract can no longer be enforced by a court, it is legally considered a void contract. At this point, the parties are no longer bound to perform their obligations, and the agreement ceases to have any legal effect on their future relationship or conduct.

157. (A) Implied duty
In a contract of bailment, certain duties are naturally assumed by the law even if they are not explicitly written in the agreement. One such implied duty is that the bailee must not use the goods for any purpose other than what was agreed upon. If the bailee makes unauthorized use of the goods, they may be held liable for any damage that occurs, regardless of whether they were negligent. This ensures that the bailor's property is used only for the intended purposes.

158. (D) Contract of Guarantee
The rule in Clayton's Case is a legal principle concerning the appropriation of payments in a running account. It states that, in the absence of a specific agreement, payments are applied to debts in the order they were incurred. This rule is particularly relevant in the context of a contract of guarantee for a bank overdraft or a continuing debt. It helps determine whether a specific payment has discharged a guaranteed debt, which is crucial for defining the surety's remaining liability to the creditor.

159. (A) Either reject the goods or accept them.
When a seller delivers a smaller quantity of goods than what was specified in the contract, the buyer is provided with a choice under the law. The buyer has the legal right to reject the entire delivery due to the breach of quantity. Alternatively, the buyer can choose to accept the goods that were delivered. If they accept the smaller quantity, they are obligated to pay for them at the contract rate. This rule ensures that the buyer is not forced to accept incomplete deliveries.

160. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
Negotiable instruments involve several key roles with specific legal definitions. The drawee is the person directed to pay the bill, while the payee is the individual named to receive the money. If a person signs the instrument to transfer it to another, they are known as the endorser. Furthermore, once the drawee signs their assent on the bill, they become the acceptor. Understanding these roles is essential for determining the rights and liabilities of the parties involved in financial transactions using bills.

161. (A) Deemed Prospectus
A deemed prospectus is a legal concept where a document is treated as a prospectus by implication of law. This typically occurs when a company allots its shares or debentures to an intermediary, such as an issuing house, with the intention that they will be offered for sale to the public. Any document used to offer these securities is legally considered a prospectus issued by the company itself. This ensures that the disclosure requirements and liabilities associated with a formal prospectus are still maintained.

162. (C) The Central Government has notified it as a required item for postal ballot.
Postal ballots allow shareholders to vote on certain company matters without being physically present at a meeting. While companies can choose to use this method for many items, certain business tasks are mandatory to be conducted through a postal ballot if the Central Government has notified them as such. This requirement often applies to significant corporate actions, ensuring that a larger number of shareholders have a convenient way to participate in the voting process and voice their opinions on important decisions.

163. (A) The local area and areas around where it operates.

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is considered complete when the electronic record of acceptance enters a computer resource that is outside the control of the person who sent it. This ensures that the acceptance is firmly in transit. This rule provides a clear point in time for the formation of the agreement, similar to the postal rule used in traditional contract law for physical communications.

103. (A) Valid if the unlawful part is severable from the lawful part.
When an agreement contains both lawful and unlawful parts, its validity depends on whether the two parts can be separated. If the unlawful part is distinct and severable from the lawful portion, the court will enforce the legal part of the agreement while declaring the illegal part void. However, if the parts are inseparable and the entire consideration is tainted by illegality, the whole agreement is considered void. This principle allows for the preservation of legitimate contractual obligations when possible.

104. (B) A change in law making the performance illegal.
Supervening impossibility, or frustration, occurs when a contract becomes impossible to perform due to events beyond the parties' control. A classic example is a change in government regulations or laws that makes the performance of the contract illegal after it has been signed. Other factors like commercial hardship or simple price increases do not count as frustration. When a change in law creates a legal barrier to performance, the contract is automatically discharged, and both parties are released from their obligations.

105. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The legal status of different agreements varies based on their nature and the circumstances of their formation. Agreements with minors are void from the beginning, having no legal force. Contracts where consent is obtained through coercion are voidable, meaning the victim can choose to cancel them. Conversely, agreements that restrain the marriage of a major person or those with uncertain terms are declared void by law. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for determining whether a specific agreement can be enforced.

106. (A) The indemnity-holder has actually incurred a loss.
A contract of indemnity is a promise to save a person from loss caused by the conduct of the promisor or another party. The liability of the indemnifier is contingent upon the occurrence of a loss. Generally, the obligation to pay arises only when the indemnity-holder has actually suffered a loss or has been forced to pay damages. This ensures that the indemnifier only compensates for real financial harm, fulfilling the core purpose of the indemnity agreement as a protective measure.

107. (D) It leads to the discontinuation of the business of the firm.
It is important to distinguish between the dissolution of a partnership and the dissolution of a partnership firm. While the former may only involve a change in the relations between partners, such as a retirement, the latter refers to the complete termination of the business association. When a firm is dissolved, its business is discontinued, its assets are liquidated to pay off debts, and the remaining surplus is distributed among the partners, effectively ending the entity's existence.

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108. (A) General crossing
Crossing a cheque is a safety measure where two parallel transverse lines are drawn across its face. When these lines are drawn with or without the words and company, it constitutes a general crossing. The primary effect of this crossing is that the cheque cannot be paid over the bank counter in cash. Instead, it must be paid into a bank account. This provides a clear audit trail and ensures that the money is received by the intended payee or their representative.

109. (B) Ambiguous instrument
An ambiguous instrument is a document that is drafted in such a way that it can be legally interpreted as either a promissory note or a bill of exchange. This often occurs when the drawer and the drawee are the same person or when the drawee is a fictitious person. In such cases, the holder has the legal option to treat the instrument as whichever one they prefer. Once the holder makes this choice, the instrument is treated as such for all future purposes.

legally required to explain the reasons for the shortfall. This explanation must be included in the company's annual report. This requirement ensures that shareholders and the public can hold the company accountable for its social commitments and understand the circumstances that prevented the planned expenditure from being made.

95. (B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
A valid contract must satisfy several essential criteria to be legally enforceable. These include the presence of an offer and acceptance with the intention to create legal relations, free consent of competent parties, and a lawful object and consideration. Furthermore, the agreement must not be one that is expressly declared void by the law. While some contracts require writing and registration for specific reasons, these are not universal requirements for all types of valid agreements under general contract law.

96. (B) Bailee
A person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into their custody is treated by law as a bailee. This means the finder has specific responsibilities, such as taking reasonable care of the goods and making sincere efforts to find the true owner. The finder does not become the owner but holds the goods in trust. Their legal position is identical to that of any other bailee, with similar duties regarding the preservation and eventual return of the property.

97. (A) Giving notice to the creditor.
A continuing guarantee is one that covers a series of future transactions between a creditor and a principal debtor. The surety has the legal right to revoke this guarantee at any time regarding future transactions. To do so, the surety must provide formal notice to the creditor. Once the notice is given, the surety is relieved of liability for any transactions that occur after the date of revocation, although they remain liable for any obligations already incurred before that point.

98. (A) The goods are ascertained and appropriated to the contract.
In a contract for the sale of unascertained or future goods, ownership cannot pass to the buyer until the specific goods are identified. The transfer of property occurs only when the goods are ascertained and unconditionally appropriated to the contract, either by the seller with the buyer's consent or vice-versa. This process of appropriation defines the exact items that will fulfill the agreement, and it is at this precise moment that the risk and ownership transfer from seller to buyer.

99. (A) Equally among all partners.
The sharing of profits is an essential element of a partnership, and the specific ratios are usually defined in the partnership deed. However, if the partners have not made any specific agreement regarding how profits should be divided, the law mandates that all partners are entitled to share the profits equally. Similarly, they must contribute equally to any losses sustained by the firm. This default rule ensures fairness and equality in the absence of a documented agreement to the contrary.

100. (B) (ii) only
Before a prospectus is issued to the public, a company must satisfy specific filing requirements to ensure regulatory oversight. A copy of the prospectus, signed by every director or proposed director, must be filed with the Registrar of Companies on or before the date of its publication. While other regulators and stock exchanges may be involved in the approval process for listed companies, the mandatory filing of the final document for legal record-keeping is specifically directed to the Registrar's office.

101. (C) All of the above.
While consideration is generally required for a valid contract, the law recognizes specific exceptions to this rule. A promise made without consideration is legally binding if it is a written and signed promise to pay a time-barred debt. Similarly, agreements to compensate someone for past voluntary services or completed gifts are also valid. These exceptions are based on moral obligations or specific legal provisions that allow for the enforcement of certain promises even in the absence of a present exchange of value.

102. (A) The acceptance enters the computer resource outside the control of the originator.
The conclusion of an electronic contract follows specific rules regarding the communication of acceptance. In the digital environment, a contract

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over instead of the goods themselves. A classic example is the delivery of the keys to a warehouse where the goods are stored. This act signifies the transfer of control and the right to possess the goods, even though the physical items have not been moved, making it a valid form of delivery.

118. (A) Two
Every Limited Liability Partnership is required by law to have at least two designated partners. These individuals must be natural persons, and at least one of them must be a resident of India. Designated partners have additional responsibilities and are held accountable for the LLP's compliance with various statutory requirements. This rule ensures that there is always someone personally responsible for the entity's legal obligations, providing a point of contact for regulators and ensuring structured governance within the LLP framework.

119. (A) The debenture holders
When a company issues debentures, it often appoints a debenture trustee and executes a debenture trust deed. This legal document is designed to protect the interests of the debenture holders, who are creditors of the company. The deed specifies the terms of the debt, the assets provided as security, and the powers of the trustee to act on behalf of the holders in case of default. This ensures that the investors have a structured and secure way to enforce their rights against the company.

120. (B) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) only
The Board of Directors has broad powers, but significant actions that impact the core of the company require shareholder approval. These include selling the entire undertaking, investing compensation from mergers, borrowing beyond specified limits, or giving extra time for directors to repay debts. In such cases, the Board must obtain the consent of the shareholders through a special resolution. This ensures that major decisions involving the company's assets and fundamental financial structure are reviewed and approved by the owners of the company.

121. (A) Void
Under the principles of contract law, an agreement to perform an act that is impossible in itself is considered legally void from its inception. This is based on the logical rule that the law does not compel anyone to do the impossible. Since such an act cannot be performed, no legal obligation can arise from the agreement. Whether the impossibility is physical or legal, the agreement lacks the essential element of feasibility required for a contract to be recognized and enforced by courts.

122. (A) Illegal agreements
The doctrine of pari delicto is a legal principle that applies when both parties to an agreement are equally at fault, particularly in the case of illegal contracts. It states that in such a situation, the court will not assist either party in enforcing the agreement or recovering any benefits transferred. The law leaves the parties as it finds them, as it refuses to provide remedies for transactions that are fundamentally illegal or contrary to public policy, discouraging such illicit arrangements.

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123. (A) 21 days
To ensure that shareholders have sufficient time to review the agenda and prepare for the meeting, the law requires a minimum notice period for an Annual General Meeting. A notice must be sent at least twenty-one clear days before the meeting date. The term clear days means that the day of sending the notice and the day of the meeting itself are excluded from the count. This provides a fair opportunity for all members to participate and make informed decisions during the meeting.

124. (A) Businesses have a responsibility towards society beyond legal compliance and profit-making.
Corporate Social Responsibility is based on the fundamental principle that corporations are social organs that use societal resources. Therefore, they have a duty to contribute to the well-being of the community beyond just maximizing profits or following basic laws. This concept views businesses as stakeholders in society with a responsibility to address social and environmental issues. By integrating CSR into their core strategies, companies can foster sustainable development and build a positive relationship with the communities in which they operate.

125. (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

110. (A) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
A company's share capital is categorized into different levels based on its stage of authorization and subscription. It begins with the authorized capital, which is the maximum amount stated in the Memorandum. The company then offers a portion of this as issued capital. The part actually taken by the public is the subscribed capital. Finally, the amount actually paid by the shareholders into the company's funds is the paid-up capital. This sequence reflects the progression from corporate planning to actual financial resources.

111. (C) Non-Executive Director
A non-executive director is a member of the Board who is not involved in the day-to-day management of the company. Unlike executive or managing directors, they are not employees and do not hold full-time positions within the organization. Their primary role is to provide independent judgment, objective oversight, and strategic guidance to the company. They are often appointed for their external expertise and are expected to monitor the performance of the executive management while protecting the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders.

112. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is incorrect.
The Board of Directors holds significant powers, but certain actions are restricted by law to ensure collective responsibility. While the Board can delegate many of its powers to committees, it cannot delegate all its powers. Specifically, crucial decisions like making calls on shareholders, authorizing buy-backs, or issuing securities must be made by the Board at a formal meeting. This ensures that fundamental corporate actions are discussed and approved by the entire governing body, maintaining a high standard of corporate governance and accountability.

113. (A) Yes, because its net worth exceeds ₹500 crore.
The requirement to form a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is triggered when a company meets any one of the specified financial thresholds. Since having a net worth of five hundred crore rupees or more is one of these criteria, a company with a net worth of six hundred crore rupees must comply. It is not necessary for the company to meet multiple criteria simultaneously. Once any single threshold is reached, the obligation to establish the committee and follow the CSR guidelines becomes mandatory.

114. (A) Shall not form part of the business profit of the company.
Any surplus funds generated from Corporate Social Responsibility activities are subject to strict regulatory controls. The law specifies that such surpluses must not be treated as part of the company's regular business profits. Instead, these funds must be plowed back into the same CSR project or transferred to a designated fund within a specified period. This ensures that the financial benefits derived from social initiatives continue to serve charitable or social purposes rather than increasing the company's bottom-line profits.

115. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
While it is true that partnership registration is optional, the law creates significant incentives for firms to register. An unregistered firm faces severe legal limitations, such as the inability to sue third parties for breach of contract. However, this lack of suing power is a consequence of non-registration rather than a reason why the registration is optional in the first place. Both statements correctly reflect the legal position of partnerships, but they represent a rule and its subsequent disability rather than a direct explanation.

116. (B) Sub-agent
A sub-agent is an individual appointed by the original agent to perform tasks related to the agency. Generally, the rule is that an agent cannot delegate their authority because it involves personal skill or trust. However, a sub-agent can be appointed if the nature of the business or an express agreement allows it. The sub-agent is responsible to the agent, while the agent remains responsible to the principal for the sub-agent's actions, ensuring a clear chain of accountability within the agency.

117. (B) Symbolic delivery
In commercial law, delivery can take different forms depending on how the possession of goods is transferred. Symbolic delivery occurs when something that represents the goods is handed

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obligations because the fundamental basis of the contract has been destroyed. Whether the impossibility is physical or legal, the doctrine ensures that parties are not held liable for events that were completely beyond their control and anticipation.

133. (A) Gratuitous Bailment
A gratuitous bailment is a type of bailment where goods are delivered by one person to another without any payment or consideration. In this arrangement, either the bailor or the bailee benefits, but not both. An everyday example is lending a car to a friend for a trip. Since no fee is involved, it is classified as gratuitous. Even in such cases, the bailee is under a legal duty to take reasonable care of the property and return it as agreed.

134. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
An agent's personal liability depends on the circumstances of the contract. When an agent acts for an undisclosed principal, they are personally liable because the third party believes they are dealing directly with the agent. However, if an agent enters into a contract on behalf of a principal who is not legally competent, such as a minor, the agent can be held personally responsible. This ensures that third parties are protected when the purported principal lacks the legal capacity to fulfill the contract.

135. (A) The ownership of the goods.
In the context of the sale of goods, the phrase property in the goods refers to the legal ownership of the items. It is distinct from physical possession or custody. Transferring the property means that the buyer becomes the legal owner, which is a critical point in any transaction as it typically determines who bears the risk of loss or damage. The rules governing when this transfer occurs are essential for determining the rights and liabilities of both the buyer and the seller.

136. (A) Dissolution by mutual agreement
A partnership is fundamentally based on an agreement between the partners. Consequently, the firm can be dissolved if all the partners agree to terminate the business relationship. This is known as dissolution by mutual agreement. Partners may choose this path for various reasons, such as completing the business goal or simply wanting to move on. This process allows for an orderly winding up of the firm's affairs, ensuring that all debts are settled and the remaining assets are distributed fairly among the partners.

137. (A) All of the above.
A holder in due course enjoys significant legal advantages that protect them in commercial transactions. They acquire the negotiable instrument free from any defects in the title of previous owners. This means they can sue any or all prior parties to recover the amount due. Additionally, their right to payment is not affected by any lack of consideration between earlier parties. These protections ensure that negotiable instruments remain reliable and widely accepted as a substitute for cash in the business world.

138. (A) Stating every fact accurately and not omitting any material fact.
The golden rule for a prospectus is a fundamental principle of transparency in corporate law. it requires that every fact stated in the prospectus must be absolutely accurate and that no material facts should be omitted. A prospectus must provide a fair and true picture of the company's affairs to potential investors. Failure to follow this rule can lead to civil and criminal liability for those involved. This principle ensures that investors can make decisions based on honest and complete information.

139. (B) Notice of the meeting.
An agenda is a document that lists the specific items of business to be transacted at a meeting. To ensure that members are well-informed and can prepare for the discussions, the agenda is usually sent along with the formal notice of the meeting. This practice allows shareholders or directors to understand the matters at hand, such as financial reviews or director appointments. Providing the agenda in advance is a key requirement for conducting a structured, transparent, and legally valid corporate meeting.

140. (D) A is false but R is true.
The rules regarding the composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee are designed to be flexible based on a company's specific regulatory requirements. While it is true that the committee generally consists of three

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or more directors, the mandatory requirement to include an independent director only applies to companies that are already required by law to have such directors. For companies not under that obligation, the CSR committee can be formed with two or more directors, making the assertion about mandatory inclusion false.

141. (A) Mistake as to any law in force.
In contract law, the effect of a mistake on an agreement's validity varies. Generally, a contract is not voidable if it was caused by a mistake regarding any law that is currently in force. This is based on the principle that ignorance of the law is no excuse. However, a mistake regarding a foreign law or a bilateral mistake of fact can render an agreement void. Understanding these distinctions is vital for determining whether a contract remains binding despite the parties' misunderstandings.

142. (A) Void
A wager agreement is essentially a bet where the parties agree to pay money based on the outcome of an uncertain event. Such agreements are declared void by law, meaning they have no legal standing and cannot be enforced in a court of justice. The legal system discourages gambling-like transactions as they lack the legitimate commercial purpose of a valid contract. While the agreement itself is void, any collateral transactions connected to it may still be valid depending on the specific jurisdiction.

143. (A) Contract to perform the promise of a third party.
Quasi-contracts are obligations created by law to ensure fairness, even without a formal agreement. Recognized types include claims for necessaries supplied to incompetent persons, the responsibility of a finder of goods, and the obligation of someone enjoying the benefit of a non-gratuitous act. However, a contract to perform the promise of a third party is actually a contract of guarantee, which is a formal, consensual agreement. This distinguishes it from quasi-contractual obligations, which are strictly imposed by law rather than by mutual consent.

144. (A) Bailment
Bailment is a legal relationship involving the delivery of goods from one person, the bailor, to another, the bailee, for a specific purpose. This delivery is based on a contract which stipulates that the goods will be returned or disposed of according to the bailor's instructions once the purpose is fulfilled. This concept covers a wide range of everyday activities, such as leaving clothes for cleaning or storing items in a warehouse, defining the rights and duties of both parties.

145. (C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)
An unpaid seller is provided with a comprehensive set of rights to protect them from financial loss. These include rights against the goods themselves, such as a lien while in possession and the power to stop goods in transit if the buyer becomes insolvent. Additionally, the seller has the right to resell the goods under certain conditions. They can also take legal action against the buyer personally, suing for the unpaid price or for damages resulting from the non-acceptance of the goods.

146. (A) Particular Partnership
When individuals enter into a partnership for a single, specific venture or undertaking, it is known as a particular partnership. This type of partnership is limited to the scope of that specific project, such as building a bridge or producing a film. Once the specified adventure is completed, the partnership automatically dissolves unless the partners choose to continue. This structure allows for temporary collaborations for specific business goals, providing a clear boundary for the partners' joint liabilities and interests.

147. (A) Public notice of his retirement has not been given.
When a partner retires from a firm, they must ensure that a public notice of their retirement is issued. Until such notice is provided, the retired partner continues to be liable to third parties for any acts of the firm that occur after their retirement. This rule protects outsiders who may deal with the firm believing the person is still a partner. Once public notice is given, the retired partner's liability for future acts of the firm is terminated, ensuring a clear legal exit.

148. (A) Three days
In the case of time-bound negotiable instruments like bills of exchange and promissory notes, the

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law allows a specific grace period for payment. This period consists of three days added to the date on which the instrument is stated to be mature. The instrument only becomes truly due and payable on the last day of this grace period. This traditional practice provides the debtor with a small amount of extra time to arrange for the funds needed to honour their financial commitment.

149. (A) 200
A private company is defined by its restrictive nature regarding membership and share transfers. One of the primary legal requirements is that its total number of members cannot exceed two hundred. This limit excludes current and former employees who are members. By maintaining a smaller group of owners, private companies can operate with more flexibility and less public disclosure compared to public companies. This membership cap is a defining characteristic that distinguishes private corporate entities from their public counterparts.

150. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
The Memorandum of Association is the fundamental document that defines a company's external identity and powers. It must contain several key clauses, including the name clause, the registered office clause, and the objects clause. These sections specify the company's name, the state where its office is located, and the business activities it is authorized to pursue. Rules for internal management, however, are found in the Articles of Association, which govern the company's internal operations rather than its fundamental constitution.

151. (A) A declaration that the directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records.
The Directors' Responsibility Statement is a mandatory part of the Board's report, designed to ensure accountability in financial management. In this statement, directors must formally declare that they have maintained proper accounting records and prepared the financial statements according to applicable standards. This confirms their oversight of the company's internal financial controls and their commitment to accuracy. By making this declaration, directors take personal responsibility for the integrity of the company's financial reporting, which is crucial for building trust with shareholders and regulators.

152. (A) All of the above
An independent director is a member of the Board who has no material relationship with the company that could compromise their objectivity. According to the law, this excludes individuals who are already serving as managing directors, whole-time directors, or nominee directors, as these roles involve direct management or specific representation. By excluding those with direct ties to the company's daily operations or specific stakeholders, the role of an independent director ensures unbiased oversight and protects the interests of minority shareholders and other stakeholders.

153. (A) Board's Report
Companies that are required to comply with Corporate Social Responsibility provisions must provide a detailed account of their social activities each year. This information is mandatory to be included in the Board's Report, which is presented to the shareholders along with the annual financial statements. The report must contain the CSR policy, the composition of the committee, and the specific amounts spent on various projects. This ensures transparency and allows stakeholders to evaluate the company's contribution to social and environmental causes.

154. (A) All of the above.
For an agreement to become a binding contract, the acceptance of a proposal must meet several legal criteria. It must be absolute and unqualified, meaning the offeree cannot add new conditions. Additionally, the acceptance must be communicated to the proposer in a timely manner and follow any specific mode prescribed in the offer. These requirements ensure that both parties have a clear and mutual understanding of the agreement, preventing ambiguity and ensuring that the resulting contract reflects a true meeting of minds.

155. (A) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
Contract law includes various specialized agreements, each with its own legal framework and sequence of commonality. Indemnity and guarantee focus on financial protection and security for debts, involving primary and

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A Limited Liability Partnership is a modern business structure that offers several key legal advantages. It is a separate legal entity distinct from its partners, meaning it can own property and sue or be sued in its own name. Partners benefit from limited liability, and the entity enjoys perpetual succession, continuing its existence despite changes in membership. Furthermore, the requirement for at least one resident designated partner ensures local accountability and compliance with the statutory regulations governing LLPs in India.

126. (A) B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.
In a contract of bailment, the bailee is legally obligated to return any natural increase or profit that may have accrued from the goods bailed during the period of bailment. For instance, if a cow is left in someone's custody and gives birth to a calf, the bailee must deliver both the cow and the calf to the owner. This ensures that the bailor receives the full benefit of their property, as the bailee is merely a temporary custodian with no claim to the increase.

127. (A) To enter into a partnership on behalf of the firm.
While partners have implied authority to perform usual acts for the firm, certain significant actions are excluded from this authority. For example, a partner can buy and sell goods or borrow money in the firm's name. However, they cannot enter into a new partnership with another firm on behalf of their current partnership without express authorization. Such an act fundamentally changes the nature and liability of the business and therefore requires the explicit consent of all the other partners involved.

128. (A) Entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon.
The term holder in the context of negotiable instruments refers to a person who has a specific legal right to the document. To be considered a holder, an individual must be entitled in their own name to the physical possession of the instrument and have the legal right to receive or recover the payment mentioned therein. This status is essential for exercising rights such as negotiating the instrument or suing for payment in case of dishonour, ensuring the orderly transfer of financial claims.

129. (A) The company, its directors, promoters, and experts.
When a prospectus contains false or misleading statements, the law imposes civil liability to protect investors. The aggrieved shareholders can seek compensation for any losses suffered due to their reliance on the misstatements. This liability extends to several parties, including the company itself, the directors who authorized the prospectus, the promoters, and any experts whose reports were included. This broad scope of liability ensures that all those responsible for the accuracy of information provided to the public are held accountable.

130. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The governing corporate legislation is organized into sections that address specific aspects of company management. For example, Section 135 mandates Corporate Social Responsibility, while Section 165 limits the number of directorships an individual can hold. Meeting requirements, such as the quorum for general gatherings, are found in Section 103. Additionally, Section 149 outlines the rules for the appointment of directors. This structured legal framework provides clear guidelines for companies to ensure transparency, accountability, and effective governance in all their operations.

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131. (A) Proposal
A proposal, or an offer, is the first step in the formation of a contract. It occurs when one person expresses a willingness to do or abstain from doing something with the specific intention of obtaining the other person's assent. The person making the offer is called the proposer. For a proposal to lead to a binding agreement, it must be clear, definite, and communicated to the other party, who can then choose to accept it or provide a counter-offer.

132. (A) Doctrine of Impossibility of Performance
The concept of frustration of contract is also referred to as the doctrine of impossibility of performance. It occurs when a contract becomes impossible to fulfill due to an unforeseen event that happens after the agreement is made. This principle releases both parties from their

Corporate Social Responsibility guidelines emphasize the importance of contributing to the communities where a company has its business operations. Therefore, companies are legally encouraged to give preference to the local area and the surrounding regions when planning their CSR projects and programs. This approach ensures that the people most affected by the company's activities benefit directly from its social investments. By focusing locally, companies can build stronger relationships with their neighbors and address the specific social needs of their immediate environment.

164. (A) Substitution of a new contract for the old one.
Novation is a legal process where an existing contract is replaced by a completely new agreement. This typically involves either a change in the parties involved or a significant alteration in the fundamental terms of the contract. For novation to be valid, all parties must provide their consent to the new arrangement. Once the new contract is established, the original agreement is discharged, and the parties are no longer required to perform any obligations under the old contract, ensuring a fresh legal start.

165. (B) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
Although registration of a partnership is optional, the law imposes serious disabilities on unregistered firms. For example, a partner in an unregistered firm cannot sue the firm or other partners to enforce their contractual rights. Similarly, the firm itself is barred from suing third parties to recover debts or enforce agreements. However, it is important to note that third parties can still sue the unregistered firm, and the firm remains a legal association, though it lacks certain powers to protect its own interests.

166. (A) Guarantees the performance of the contract by the third party.
A del credere agent is a specialized type of mercantile representative who, in exchange for an extra commission, guarantees to the principal that the third party will fulfill their financial obligations. If the third party fails to pay, the del credere agent becomes personally liable for the payment. This arrangement provides the principal with additional security against bad debts. It combines the roles of an agent and a surety, ensuring that the principal receives the money regardless of the third party's performance.

167. (A) Announces its completion by the fall of the hammer.
In an auction sale, the process of offering and accepting bids follows specific rules. The sale is considered legally complete the moment the auctioneer announces its conclusion. This is typically done by the fall of the hammer or another customary method, such as a verbal announcement. Once this signal is given, a binding contract is formed between the seller and the highest bidder. Until the hammer falls, any bidder has the right to withdraw their bid, as it is only an offer.

168. (A) Every partner of an LLP is an agent of the LLP but not of other partners.
A Limited Liability Partnership differs from a traditional partnership in the way mutual agency is handled. In an LLP, every partner acts as an agent of the LLP itself, allowing them to bind the entity through their actions in the usual course of business. However, unlike traditional partnerships, one partner is not an agent of the other partners. This means that partners are generally not personally liable for the independent or wrongful acts of another partner, providing a significant layer of personal protection.

169. (A) A period of three months from the date it is drawn or its validity period, whichever is earlier.
To pursue legal action for the dishonour of a cheque, the instrument must be presented to the bank within a specific timeframe. This period is currently three months from the date the cheque was drawn or during its stated validity period, whichever comes first. If the cheque is presented after this time, it is considered stale, and the special legal protections and criminal liabilities associated with dishonour may no longer apply. This ensures that financial claims are handled within a reasonable and defined period.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Articles of Association are legally considered subordinate to the Memorandum of Association. This relationship exists because the Memorandum serves as the company's constitution, defining its fundamental powers and objects. The Articles,

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a partnership can be legally terminated when its continued operation becomes impossible, unfair, or fundamentally broken.

231. (A) Three parties: Drawer, Drawee, and Payee
A bill of exchange is a formal negotiable instrument that involves three distinct parties. The drawer is the person who creates and signs the bill, giving the order to pay. The drawee is the person who is directed to make the payment. Finally, the payee is the individual to whom the money is ultimately to be paid. This tripartite structure distinguishes a bill of exchange from a promissory note, which only involves two parties: the maker and the payee.

232. (B) Special Resolution
Altering a company's Articles of Association is a significant corporate action that changes the rules for its internal management. Because these changes can affect the rights of shareholders and directors, the law requires a high level of approval. A company can only alter its Articles by passing a special resolution at a general meeting. This ensures that any changes have the support of a large majority of the members, protecting the company's governance structure from being altered without substantial consensus and careful consideration by the owners.

233. (A) Central Government
Every individual who intends to be appointed as a director of a company must obtain a unique identification number, known as a DIN. This number is formally allotted by the Central Government upon application. The DIN system helps maintain a centralized database of directors, preventing individuals from holding multiple identities and ensuring better regulatory oversight. Once allotted, a DIN remains valid for the individual's entire lifetime and must be used in all corporate filings and documents where the director's identity is required by law.

234. (A) Not considered as a CSR activity.
The Corporate Social Responsibility framework is designed to promote social and environmental welfare rather than political goals. Therefore, the law specifically excludes any contributions made directly or indirectly to political parties from being counted as CSR activities. Such contributions are governed by different legal provisions and cannot be used to satisfy a company's mandatory CSR spending obligations. This rule ensures that CSR funds are used exclusively for legitimate social causes, such as education, healthcare, and community development, as outlined in the statutory guidelines.

235. (A) (i), (iii), (iv), and (v) only
A contract of guarantee involves a secondary liability for the surety, which is triggered only when the principal debtor defaults. This tripartite agreement links the creditor, the debtor, and the surety. A key principle is that the surety's liability is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, meaning they are responsible for the same amount. interestingly, while many commercial agreements must be in writing, a guarantee can legally be either oral or written, although written documentation is much more common for evidentiary purposes.

236. (A) Partner by Estoppel or Holding Out
A partner by estoppel, or holding out, is a person who is not actually a partner in a firm but allows themselves to be represented as one. If a third party, relying on this representation, provides credit to the firm, the person who held themselves out as a partner can be held personally liable for that debt. This legal principle prevents individuals from misleading the public and ensures that outsiders are protected when they rely on the apparent authority and partnership status of a person.

237. (A) No title at all.
Forgery is considered a legal nullity in the context of negotiable instruments. If an endorsement on a bill or cheque is forged, it does not transfer any legal title to the person receiving it, even if they take it in good faith and for value. A forged endorsement is as if no signature was made at all. This rule protects the rightful owner of the instrument from being deprived of their property through criminal acts, ensuring that only genuine transfers are recognized and enforced by the law.

238. (A) Non-payment of calls.
Forfeiture is a drastic measure where a company cancels a shareholder's shares due to their failure to pay the required call money. This power must be specifically provided in the company's Articles of Association and can only be exercised for the

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178. (A) Collateral to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to a claim for damages.
A warranty is a stipulation in a contract of sale that is considered less fundamental than a condition. It is described as being merely collateral to the main purpose of the agreement. If a warranty is breached, the aggrieved party does not have the right to reject the goods or cancel the entire contract. Instead, their legal remedy is limited to claiming monetary damages for any loss suffered. Warranties ensure that secondary expectations regarding the quality or performance of goods are still maintained.

179. (A) Joint and several.
In a partnership firm, the liability of the partners for the firm's debts and obligations is described as joint and several. This means that a creditor has the legal right to sue all the partners together or choose to sue any one of them individually for the entire amount of the debt. Each partner is personally responsible for the full extent of the firm's liabilities, reflecting the deep level of mutual trust and shared responsibility required in a traditional partnership structure.

180. (A) Paid-up capital not exceeding ₹2 crore and turnover not exceeding ₹20 crore.
A small company is a category of private company that benefits from simplified regulatory requirements and lower compliance burdens. According to current financial standards, a company is classified as small if its paid-up share capital does not exceed two crore rupees and its turnover does not exceed twenty crore rupees. These limits are periodically adjusted by the government to reflect economic conditions. By easing the regulatory load on these smaller entities, the law aims to encourage entrepreneurship and reduce the cost of doing business for small enterprises.

181. (A) An ordinary resolution of the company.
Shareholders have the ultimate authority over the composition of a company's Board and can remove a director before their term expires. This action is typically taken by passing an ordinary resolution at a general meeting. However, before such a resolution can be passed, the director in question must be given a fair opportunity to be heard. This process ensures that while the owners of the company maintain control over management, the principles of natural justice are followed to prevent arbitrary or unfair removals.

182. (A) Every listed company and companies with not less than 1,000 shareholders.
To enhance shareholder participation and modernize corporate governance, the law mandates the provision of electronic voting facilities for certain companies. This requirement specifically applies to all listed companies and any other company that has a minimum of one thousand shareholders. By providing a secure and convenient way to vote online, the law ensures that a broader range of investors, regardless of their location, can participate in the decision-making process during general meetings, improving transparency and corporate democracy.

183. (A) The employees of the company and their families.
The primary goal of Corporate Social Responsibility is to benefit society at large rather than providing internal benefits to the company itself. Therefore, CSR programs or activities that exclusively benefit the company's own employees and their families are not recognized as valid CSR expenditures. Such activities are considered part of the company's human resources or employee welfare obligations. CSR activities must focus on external social causes, such as community development or environmental protection, to fulfill their true purpose of giving back to the community.

184. (A) Voidable contract
A voidable contract is an agreement that remains valid and enforceable in the eyes of the law unless one of the parties chooses to cancel it. This typically occurs when a person's consent to the contract was obtained through improper means like coercion, fraud, or undue influence. The aggrieved party has the legal option to either continue with the contract or rescind it. If they choose to rescind, the contract becomes void, but until that point, it remains a legally binding obligation.

185. (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only
A valid electronic contract must satisfy the same core requirements as a traditional paper contract.

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who transferred it to them had a defective title. This principle is designed to ensure the fluidity and reliability of commercial paper. By protecting bona fide transferees who take instruments for value and in good faith, the law encourages the use of negotiable instruments in business, as parties can accept them without fear of hidden legal defects.

201. (C) An active partner
Active partners are directly involved in managing the firm and are known to the public as representatives of the business. Because of this public visibility, an active partner who retires must provide a public notice of their exit. If they fail to do so, they remain liable to third parties for any debts incurred by the firm after their retirement. This rule prevents the public from being misled into believing that the retired person is still a partner with the authority to bind the firm.

202. (A) Transfer of title in a contract of sale.
The maxim Nemo dat quod non habet is a fundamental principle governing the transfer of ownership in the sale of goods. It translates to no one can give what they do not have, meaning that a buyer cannot acquire a better title to goods than the seller possessed. If a person sells stolen goods or items they do not own, the buyer generally does not become the legal owner. This principle protects the rights of the true owners against unauthorized sales and transfers.

203. (A) Passing a special resolution and with the approval of the Central Government.
A company has the right to change its name, but this process requires a high level of formal approval to ensure transparency and protect stakeholders. First, the company must pass a special resolution at a general meeting, demonstrating strong shareholder support for the change. Subsequently, the company must obtain written approval from the Central Government. Once these steps are completed, the Registrar of Companies issues a new certificate of incorporation, officially recording the company's new name and updating the public records.

204. (A) Professional management by all members
A company possesses several unique legal characteristics, such as being a separate legal entity with perpetual succession and offering limited liability to its members. However, it is not a characteristic of a company that all its members participate in professional management. In fact, one of the key features of a company is the separation of ownership from management. While shareholders own the company, its day-to-day affairs are managed by a Board of Directors, ensuring that the entity is run by professional managers.

205. (C) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
Major corporate changes that fundamentally alter a company's structure or constitutional documents require the highest level of shareholder approval. This includes altering the object clause of the Memorandum, moving the registered office to another state, reducing the share capital, or conducting a buy-back of its own shares. All these significant actions must be authorized by passing a special resolution at a general meeting. This requirement ensures that such substantial decisions have the overwhelming support of the company's members, protecting their collective interests.

206. (A) One-third of its total strength or two directors, whichever is higher.
The quorum for a Board Meeting is the minimum number of directors who must be present for the meeting's proceedings to be legally valid. The law specifies that this quorum should be one-third of the total strength of the Board or two directors, whichever is higher. This rule ensures that a representative number of directors are involved in the decision-making process for the company's management. If the number of directors falls below this minimum, the Board cannot transact any business legally.

207. (A) 182 days
To ensure that the management of a company has a consistent local presence, the law requires every company to have at least one resident director. A person qualifies as a resident director if they have stayed in India for a total period of at least one hundred and eighty-two days during the previous financial year. This requirement ensures that there is always someone on the Board who is familiar with the local regulatory environment and available for legal and administrative accountability within the country.

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mind and proven integrity are entrusted with company governance.

193. (A) Give the concerned director or auditor an opportunity to be heard.
Special notice is a procedural requirement for certain resolutions, such as the removal of a director or the appointment of a different auditor. It requires that the company be notified of the intention to move the resolution at least fourteen days before the meeting. The primary purpose of this notice is to ensure fairness by providing the individual concerned with the resolution an opportunity to receive the notice and make a representation or be heard at the meeting before a decision is made.

194. (A) Winding up by the Registrar for non-filing of returns.
The winding up of a company is the legal process of closing its operations and distributing its assets. Recognized modes include winding up by the Tribunal for various reasons or voluntary winding up by the members or creditors. However, while the Registrar of Companies has the power to strike off a company's name from the register for non-filing of returns, this administrative action is distinct from the formal process of winding up. Winding up involves a more comprehensive liquidation of the company's affairs and liabilities.

195. (A) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii), (v)
The Memorandum of Association is structured with several standard clauses that define the company's constitution. It typically begins with the Name Clause, followed by the Domicile or Registered Office Clause, which specifies the company's location. Then comes the Object Clause, outlining its business activities. The Liability Clause defines the extent of member responsibility, and finally, the Capital Clause states the authorized share capital. This standardized order provides a clear and consistent legal framework for understanding any company's fundamental powers and limits.

196. (D) It is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor.
According to the rules of communication in contract law, the acceptance of a proposal is complete as against the proposer at the moment the acceptor sends it. Specifically, once the acceptance is put in a course of transmission, such as being mailed, it is out of the acceptor's power to withdraw it. At this point, the proposer is bound by the agreement, even if they have not yet received or read the communication. This rule provides a definite point for contract formation.

197. (A) Collateral
A contingent contract is an agreement where the performance of an obligation depends on the happening or non-happening of a specified uncertain future event. This event must be collateral to the contract, meaning it is not part of the main performance but is a condition that triggers the contract's enforcement. For example, a contract to pay insurance money if a house burns down is a contingent contract. The validity and enforcement of such agreements depend entirely on the occurrence of the stipulated condition.

198. (A) Repay or return it.
The law imposes a quasi-contractual obligation on any person who receives money or goods by mistake or under coercion. Even if there was no intentional agreement, the recipient is legally required to repay the money or return the items to the rightful owner. This rule prevents individuals from keeping property that they have no legal right to possess, ensuring that the party who made the mistake or was coerced is restored to their original position and that no one gains unfairly.

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199. (D) Both (B) and (C).
The liability of a surety in a contract of guarantee is described in several ways. While it is co-extensive with the principal debtor's liability, it is also secondary and conditional. This means that the surety is only required to pay if the principal debtor defaults on their obligation. From the perspective of the creditor, however, once a default occurs, the surety's liability becomes primary and independent, allowing the creditor to seek payment directly from the surety without first exhausting all remedies.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A holder in due course is granted a unique legal protection that allows them to acquire a clear title to a negotiable instrument, even if the person

These include a clear offer and acceptance communicated electronically, the presence of lawful consideration, and the free consent of all parties involved. While digital signatures are often used for authentication and security in various transactions, they are not a universal requirement for the basic legal validity of every e-contract. The focus remains on the fundamental elements of an agreement as defined by general contract principles and specialized digital laws.

186. (A) Standardize commercial transactions and save time and cost.
The widespread use of standard form contracts in modern business is driven by the need for efficiency in large-scale operations. By using pre-drafted terms, organizations can streamline thousands of daily transactions, such as providing telecommunication services or travel tickets, without the need for individual negotiations. This standardization significantly reduces time and administrative costs. While these contracts are efficient, the legal system remains watchful to ensure that the dominant party does not include unreasonable terms that unfairly disadvantage the weaker party in the transaction.

187. (C) Bailee
A person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into their custody assumes the legal position of a bailee. This status imposes specific duties, such as taking reasonable care of the property as a person of ordinary prudence would. The finder is also required to make sincere efforts to locate the true owner and return the goods. While the finder has some rights to recover expenses, their primary legal role is that of a custodian, not a trustee or agent.

188. (A) Bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt.
A pledge is a specialized form of bailment where goods are delivered by one person, the pawnor, to another, the pawnee, as security for a debt or a promise. If the debtor fails to repay the loan or fulfill the promise, the creditor has the right to retain or even sell the goods to recover their money. This arrangement provides financial security to lenders while allowing borrowers to use movable property as collateral for obtaining credit or other benefits.

189. (A) Authority in an emergency
In an emergency, an agent is legally granted extra authority to take any necessary steps to protect the principal from potential loss. This power allows the agent to perform acts that they were not expressly authorized to do, provided those acts are what a person of ordinary prudence would do in a similar situation for themselves. This authority ensures that the principal's interests are preserved when communication is impossible and immediate action is required to avoid significant harm or financial damage.

190. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
Legal terminology often uses Latin maxims to describe fundamental principles. Nemo dat quod non habet states that no one can transfer a better title than they themselves possess. Consensus ad idem refers to the essential meeting of minds required for a contract. Quantum meruit allows for fair compensation based on the work performed. Additionally, Ex turpi causa non oritur actio means that no legal action can arise from an illegal or immoral act, preventing courts from enforcing unlawful agreements.

191. (A) Any of the above.
A government company is legally defined as any company in which the majority of the paid-up share capital, specifically fifty-one percent or more, is held by a government entity. This holding can be by the Central Government, one or more State Governments, or a combination of both. This status subjects the company to specific regulatory oversight and audit requirements. Despite the government's majority ownership, these entities maintain their separate legal identity as corporate bodies while serving various public and commercial objectives.

192. (A) All of the above.
To maintain high standards of corporate management, the law specifies several disqualifications for the appointment of directors. An individual is ineligible if they are of unsound mind as declared by a court, or if they are an undischarged insolvent. Furthermore, any person who has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to at least six months of imprisonment is also disqualified for a certain period. These rules ensure that only individuals with sound

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208. (A) CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the company.
Accountability and effective oversight are essential for a company's social initiatives. Therefore, the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is responsible for instituting a transparent monitoring mechanism. This mechanism is designed to track the implementation of the various CSR projects, programs, and activities that the company has committed to. By regularly monitoring these initiatives, the committee ensures that the funds are being used appropriately and that the company is achieving its social objectives in accordance with its stated CSR policy and regulatory requirements.

209. (A) Invitation to offer
An invitation to offer is an act that precedes a formal offer. It occurs when a party invites others to make an offer, such as through an advertisement for an auction or a call for tenders. In these cases, the person responding to the advertisement makes the actual offer, which the advertiser can then choose to accept or reject. This distinction is legally important because an invitation to offer does not create a binding contract upon acceptance; it only starts the negotiation process.

210. (A) (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) only
In a contract of sale, certain conditions are implied by law even if they are not explicitly mentioned by the parties. These include implied conditions that the seller has a valid title to the goods, that the goods correspond with their description, and that they are fit for a particular purpose or of merchantable quality. For eatables, there is an implied condition regarding wholesomeness. However, quiet possession is typically considered an implied warranty rather than a condition, as its breach only gives a right to damages.

211. (A) An obligation imposed by law to prevent unjust enrichment.
A quasi-contract is not a real contract based on mutual agreement, but rather a legal obligation created by a court to ensure justice. It is based on the equitable principle that no person should be allowed to enrich themselves unfairly at the expense of another. When one person receives a benefit that rightfully belongs to someone else, the law creates a fictional contract to compel the recipient to compensate the other party, even though no formal agreement ever existed between them.

212. (A) All of the above.
A pawnee, or the person with whom goods are pledged, holds specific legal rights to protect their interest in the debt. They have the right to retain the pledged goods until the debt and any accrued interest are paid. If the pawnor defaults, the pawnee can file a lawsuit for the money and retain the goods as collateral. Additionally, after giving reasonable notice to the pawnor, the pawnee has the power to sell the pledged goods to recover the outstanding debt.

213. (A) 30 days
After a Limited Liability Partnership is incorporated, the partners must formalize their relationship and management structure through an LLP agreement. This agreement specifies the rights, duties, and obligations of the partners toward each other and the LLP. To ensure regulatory compliance and public record accuracy, a copy of this agreement must be filed with the Registrar of Companies within thirty days of the date of incorporation. This filing is a mandatory statutory requirement that ensures the LLP's internal governance is properly documented.

214. (A) Mode of payment of the cheque.
Crossing a cheque is a significant banking instruction that primarily affects how the payment is processed. A crossed cheque cannot be cashed directly at a bank counter. Instead, the bank must pay the amount into a bank account. This provides a clear audit trail of who received the money, enhancing the security of the transaction. While crossing does not typically affect the negotiability or the validity period, it ensures that the funds are transferred through the formal banking system to the correct recipient.

215. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Corporate law defines various types of companies based on their relationship with other entities. An associate company is one in which another company has significant influence but not full control. A subsidiary company is controlled by another entity, known as its holding company, which typically holds more than half of the voting

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on the other hand, provide the internal rules for management. Any provision in the Articles that contradicts the Memorandum is void. Therefore, the distinction between the charter defining the company and the rules for its internal administration accurately explains why the Articles must always remain consistent with the higher document.

171. (A) All of the above.
Modern corporate governance regulations mandate the inclusion of at least one woman director on the boards of specific categories of companies. This requirement applies to all listed companies, as well as every public company that meets certain thresholds for paid-up share capital or turnover. This policy aims to promote gender diversity and inclusion in the highest levels of corporate decision-making. By ensuring female representation on boards, the law encourages a broader range of perspectives and experiences in the management of large and public companies.

172. (A) Chairman of the same meeting or the chairman of the next succeeding meeting.
Minutes serve as the official record of the proceedings and decisions made at a general meeting. To ensure their authenticity and legal validity, they must be formally signed. The law specifies that the minutes of a general meeting must be signed by the Chairman of that same meeting within a specific period, or in case of death or inability, by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting. This process provides a reliable and permanent record of the company's actions and shareholder approvals.

173. (A) Schedule VII
The Corporate Social Responsibility framework defines the specific areas where companies can focus their social investments. These activities are listed in Schedule VII of the governing corporate law and include promoting education, eradicating hunger, ensuring environmental sustainability, and contributing to national relief funds. For an expenditure to be legally counted toward a company's mandatory CSR spending, it must fall within one of the categories specified in this schedule. This ensures that corporate social initiatives are aligned with national development priorities and social needs.

174. (A) Comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
For a proposal to be legally effective, it must be properly communicated to the intended recipient. The law states that the communication of a proposal is complete only when it actually comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is addressed. This ensures that the other party is aware of the offer and can decide whether to accept or reject it. Without this knowledge, no agreement can be formed, as the required meeting of minds cannot occur in a vacuum.

175. (B) (i), (ii), and (iv) only
Fraud in a contract involves intentional deception to induce another party to enter an agreement. It specifically includes making a promise without any intention of fulfilling it, the active concealment of facts by someone with knowledge, or any act designed to deceive. In contrast, making a false representation innocently, while believing it to be true, is classified as misrepresentation rather than fraud. The defining element of fraud is the dishonest intent or knowledge of the falsehood at the time the act is performed.

176. (A) Both (B) and (C).
A finder of lost goods has specific legal rights alongside their responsibilities as a bailee. If a reward was publicly offered for the return of the goods, the finder is entitled to claim that reward. Additionally, the finder has a legal right of lien over the goods to recover the reasonable expenses they incurred in finding the owner and preserving the items. If the owner cannot be found after diligent effort or refuses to pay the expenses, the finder may even sell the goods.

177. (A) All of the above.
A surety is released from their liability under several specific legal circumstances. These include any variance made in the terms of the original contract between the creditor and the principal debtor without the surety's consent. Similarly, if the creditor releases the principal debtor from the debt, the surety is also discharged. Furthermore, any act or omission by the creditor that impairs the surety's ability to eventually recover from the principal debtor will also lead to the surety's legal discharge from their obligations.

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A cheque is a time-bound financial instrument that must be presented for payment within a specific period to be valid. Currently, the validity period for a cheque is three months from the date mentioned on the instrument. After this period, the cheque becomes stale and will not be honoured by the bank. This rule encourages the timely settlement of payments and ensures that banking records and individual accounts are not burdened with long-outstanding, uncashed cheques that might lead to financial uncertainty.

224. (A) One year
A shelf prospectus is a special type of document that allows a company to offer securities multiple times over a certain period without issuing a new prospectus each time. This provides flexibility and reduces the cost of raising capital. According to the law, a shelf prospectus remains valid for a maximum period of one year from the date of the first offer. During this time, the company only needs to file an information memorandum detailing any material changes that have occurred since the original filing.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The requirement for every company to hold an Annual General Meeting each year is a fundamental rule of corporate governance. This mandatory meeting serves a vital purpose by providing a formal platform for shareholders to interact with the directors. During the AGM, members can review the annual financial statements, ask questions about the company's performance, and exercise their voting rights on key matters. By ensuring this yearly engagement, the law promotes transparency, accountability, and the active participation of owners in their company's affairs.

226. (A) A promise to pay for a voluntary act done in the past at the promisor's request.
Past consideration refers to an act or service that was performed before the promise to pay for it was made. While some legal systems do not recognize this as valid consideration, it is legally binding in certain contexts, particularly when the act was originally done at the specific request of the promisor. This recognizes the moral and legal obligation to compensate someone for a benefit they provided earlier, ensuring that agreements based on previously rendered services are still enforceable as valid contractual commitments.

227. (A) Lex non cogit ad impossibilia
The principle that an agreement to perform an impossible act is void is based on the legal maxim Lex non cogit ad impossibilia, which means the law does not compel the impossible. If the very object of an agreement is physically or legally incapable of being performed, no valid legal obligation can ever be created. This principle ensures that contracts are grounded in reality and feasibility, preventing the enforcement of nonsensical or impossible promises that could never lead to a legitimate commercial outcome.

228. (A) Right of subrogation
The right of subrogation is a key legal protection for a surety who has fulfilled their obligation under a guarantee. Once the surety pays off the debt to the creditor, they step into the shoes of that creditor. This means the surety acquires all the rights and remedies that the creditor had against the principal debtor. The surety can then use these rights, including any securities held by the creditor, to recover the amount they paid, ensuring they are not left at a loss.

229. (A) No better title to the goods than the seller had.
Under the general rule of property transfer, a buyer cannot acquire a valid title if the seller did not have the legal right to sell the goods. If someone who is not the owner, and has no authority from the owner, sells goods, the buyer's title is as defective as the seller's. This principle protects the rightful owners of property from losing their rights through unauthorized sales. There are specific exceptions, such as sales in market overt or by mercantile agents, but the general rule remains foundational.

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230. (D) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)
While partners can dissolve a firm by mutual agreement, a court also has the power to order dissolution under several specific circumstances. These include situations where a partner becomes of unsound mind or permanently incapable of performing their duties. Additionally, the court may intervene if the business can only be carried on at a loss, or if any other just and equitable reason exists. These powers ensure that

power. Additionally, an One Person Company is a unique structure with only one member. These definitions are crucial for determining financial reporting requirements, related party transactions, and the overall corporate structure of a group.

216. (A) All of the above.
A company's power to buy back its own shares is subject to strict financial and legal conditions to protect its creditors and investors. A company is prohibited from conducting a buy-back if it has defaulted in several key areas, such as the repayment of deposits, redemption of debentures or preference shares, or the payment of declared dividends. These restrictions ensure that the company prioritizes its obligations to existing creditors and shareholders before using its capital to repurchase shares from the market, maintaining financial stability.

217. (A) 30 days of its creation.
When a company creates a charge or mortgage on its assets to secure a loan, it must inform the Registrar of Companies to ensure transparency for potential creditors. The law requires that the particulars of every charge be registered with the Registrar within thirty days of its creation. This registration creates a public record of the company's encumbered assets. Failure to register within the specified time can make the charge void against a liquidator or any other creditor, although the underlying debt remains valid.

218. (A) Cox v. Hickman
The fundamental test for the existence of a partnership is the mutual agency between the partners. While the sharing of profits is a vital element and serves as strong evidence of a partnership, it is not considered conclusive proof on its own. This significant legal principle was established in the landmark case of Cox v. Hickman. It clarifies that a person may share in profits without being a partner, such as a creditor receiving repayment or an employee earning a bonus based on performance.

219. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
While a minor cannot legally enter into a partnership as a full partner due to their lack of capacity to contract, the law allows them to be admitted to the benefits of an existing partnership with the consent of all partners. However, it is incorrect to say that a minor automatically becomes fully liable upon reaching majority. Instead, the minor has a six-month window to decide whether to remain a partner. Only if they choose to stay do they become liable for past and future debts.

220. (A) Constructive notice and Indoor Management
The authority of a director to act on behalf of a company and bind it to contracts is governed by the interplay of two key legal doctrines. The doctrine of constructive notice assumes that the public is aware of the company's publicly registered documents. At the same time, the doctrine of indoor management protects outsiders by allowing them to assume that the company's internal procedures have been followed correctly. Together, these principles provide a balanced framework for safe and efficient commercial dealings with corporate entities.

221. (A) Breach of a promise to marry.
In contract law, damages are typically compensatory, aimed at restoring the aggrieved party's financial position. However, in rare cases like the breach of a promise to marry, courts may award vindictive or exemplary damages. These damages go beyond simple compensation and are intended to punish the defaulting party and provide solace for the emotional distress or loss of reputation suffered by the other person. Such awards are an exception to the general rule that damages in contract cases are not meant to be punitive.

222. (A) Irrevocable agency
An agency is considered irrevocable when the agent has a personal interest in the subject matter of the agency itself. This often occurs when the agency is created as a security for a debt owed to the agent. In such cases, the principal cannot unilaterally terminate the agency, and it is not automatically dissolved by the death or insanity of the principal. This legal protection ensures that the agent's financial interests in the transaction are preserved and cannot be easily undermined by the principal.

223. (A) 3 months from the date of issue.

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non-payment of calls. Before forfeiting shares, the company must follow a strict legal procedure, including giving the shareholder a formal notice and a final opportunity to pay. Once forfeited, the person ceases to be a member, and their previous payments may be retained by the company.

239. (A) The Doctrine of Corporate Veil
The doctrine of the corporate veil is a fundamental principle of company law which states that a company is a separate legal person, distinct from its shareholders and directors. This veil separates the entity from the individuals who own and manage it, providing them with limited liability. However, in cases of fraud, tax evasion, or improper conduct, the courts may choose to lift or pierce this veil to look behind the corporate facade and hold the actual individuals responsible for their actions, ensuring justice.

240. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Debentures are categorized based on their security, redeemability, and transferability. Secured debentures are backed by a charge on company assets, while convertible ones can be turned into equity shares. Redeemable debentures are repayable by the company after a specific period. Finally, bearer debentures are unique because they are transferable by mere physical delivery without the need for a formal transfer deed. This variety of debentures allows companies to attract different types of investors based on their preference for security, flexibility, or ease of transfer.

241. (A) Vote at the meeting on a poll.
A proxy is a representative appointed by a shareholder to attend and participate in a company meeting on their behalf. While the law allows a proxy to attend, their rights are more limited than those of a member. A proxy can vote only on a poll, not on a show of hands. Furthermore, a proxy usually does not have the legal right to speak or propose resolutions at the meeting unless the company's articles specifically grant such powers. This ensures that the primary right to deliberate remains with the members.

242. (A) No mandatory spending required.
The obligation to spend on Corporate Social Responsibility is only triggered if a company meets specific financial thresholds. One of these triggers is achieving a net profit of five crore rupees or more in the immediately preceding financial year. Since the company in this scenario has an average net profit of only four crore rupees, it may not meet the mandatory criteria unless its net worth or turnover exceeds the other specified limits. Therefore, without reaching the required profit threshold, no mandatory CSR spending would be legally required.

243. (A) All of the above.
Although consideration is usually a prerequisite for a binding agreement, several significant legal exceptions exist. For instance, a contract of agency is valid even without consideration. Similarly, a completed gift, where property is voluntarily transferred, does not require consideration to be legally recognized. Furthermore, a written and signed promise to pay a time-barred debt is enforceable despite the lack of new consideration. These exceptions ensure that specific types of promises and transactions are upheld by the law due to their unique nature or moral significance.

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244. (A) Claim damages only.
In the sale of goods, the breach of a warranty is considered less severe than the breach of a condition. A warranty is a collateral stipulation, and its violation does not give the buyer the right to reject the goods or cancel the contract. Instead, the buyer's legal remedy is limited to a claim for monetary damages to compensate for the reduced value of the goods or any other losses incurred. This ensures that minor defects do not automatically lead to the total failure of commercial agreements.

245. (A) Doctrine of Constructive Notice
The requirement for a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is a part of the mandatory statutory compliance for companies. While the doctrine of constructive notice assumes the public knows a company's public documents, it does not typically protect against failures in mandatory committee compositions. This rule ensures that companies follow specific governance structures mandated by law. By requiring an independent director in most cases, the law ensures that social spending decisions are made with objectivity, reflecting the broader social goals of the CSR policy rather than just internal company interests.

283. (B) Existence as a separate legal entity.
A traditional partnership is not legally distinct from the individuals who compose it. In contrast, a Limited Liability Partnership is a corporate body and a separate legal entity under the law. This means the LLP can own property, enter into contracts, and sue or be sued in its own name, providing more stability than traditional partnerships.

284. (A) Unlimited, potentially including their personal assets.
Partners in a traditional partnership face unlimited liability for the firm's financial obligations. If the business assets are insufficient to cover the debts, the personal property and savings of the partners can be used to satisfy creditors' claims. This high level of personal risk is one of the primary reasons for the development of limited liability business structures.

285. (C) In an LLP, a partner is not liable for another partner's misconduct, unlike in a traditional partnership.
Traditional partnership laws hold all partners jointly liable for the wrongful acts or negligence of any single partner committed during the business. However, the LLP framework specifically shields innocent partners from such liability. In an LLP, a partner is generally not responsible for the unauthorized or improper actions of their colleagues, providing a significant layer of personal legal protection.

286. (D) A promissory note
A promissory note is a negotiable instrument where the maker provides a written, unconditional promise to pay a specific sum of money to a designated person or the bearer. Unlike an order to pay, it is a direct undertaking by the person signing it. This document serves as a formal acknowledgment of a debt and a commitment to repayment.

287. (C) It is always drawn on a specified banker and payable on demand.
While a cheque is technically a type of bill of exchange, it has two unique mandatory characteristics. First, it must be drawn exclusively on a specified bank where the drawer has an account. Second, it is always payable immediately upon demand. Other bills of exchange can be drawn on any person and may be payable at a future date.

288. (B) Obtains a title free from any defects of the transferor.
A holder in due course is a person who acquires a negotiable instrument in good faith and for value. The law grants such a person a superior status by ensuring they receive a clear title, even if the previous holder had a defective one. This principle is vital for the fluidity of commerce, as it builds trust in these instruments.

289. (D) A bill of exchange
A bill of exchange is defined as a written, unconditional order from one person to another. It directs the second party to pay a certain sum of money to a third party or the bearer. Unlike a promissory note, which is an undertaking by the maker, the bill of exchange is a command to make a payment to a beneficiary.

290. (A) Creating legally recognized and transferable instruments of credit.
The Act provides a robust legal framework that allows financial documents like cheques and notes to be easily transferred between parties. By ensuring these instruments are legally enforceable and that titles can be passed cleanly, it facilitates trade and credit transactions. This reliability reduces the need for physical cash and supports the efficient flow of commercial activities.

291. (C) It establishes the company as a separate legal entity.
Incorporation is the transformative legal process that creates a company as a distinct person in the eyes of the law. This means the company exists independently of its shareholders and directors. It can own assets, incur liabilities, and enter into contracts in its own name. This separation provides limited liability and perpetual succession for the organization.

292. (A) To invite the public to subscribe to the company's securities.
A prospectus serves as a formal invitation for the public to invest in a company by purchasing its shares or debentures. It must provide all material facts and financial information to help potential investors make an informed decision. Because it is

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any agreement made by them invalid from its inception in law.

254. (D) As an invitation to offer.
In both physical and digital retail, a product listing is generally viewed as an invitation to offer rather than a final offer. It signals a willingness to negotiate or receive bids from potential buyers. A contract only forms once a customer makes an offer to buy and the seller provides an absolute and unconditional acceptance of that specific offer.

255. (C) Free consent
Valid contracts must be founded on the voluntary and willing agreement of all parties. When a person is forced into an agreement through coercion, their choice is not truly independent. Consequently, the element of free consent is missing. This defect allows the aggrieved party to potentially challenge the contract's validity, as the agreement was not made through voluntary assent.

256. (B) Breach is caused by a party's fault, while frustration is due to an external supervening event.
Breach occurs when a party willfully or negligently fails to fulfill their obligations without a legal excuse. In contrast, frustration arises from external, unforeseen events that make performance objectively impossible or illegal. While breach involves a failure by one party, frustration discharges the contract automatically because the change in circumstances happened without the fault of either participating party involved.

257. (D) It is not legally enforceable from the very beginning.
A void agreement is considered a legal nullity from the moment of its creation. Because it lacks essential legal elements or violates statutory prohibitions, it never acquires the status of a valid contract. Unlike voidable contracts, which can be rescinded or affirmed, a void agreement cannot be enforced by any party through a court of law at any time.

258. (A) Voidable
When consent to an agreement is obtained through fraud or misrepresentation, the contract is deemed voidable. This means the agreement remains legally valid and binding unless the party who was deceived chooses to rescind it. The law provides the aggrieved party the option to either continue with the contract or set it aside due to the identified flawed consent.

259. (C) A new law being passed that makes the subject matter of the contract illegal.
Frustration applies when a supervening event, such as a change in legislation, makes the performance of a contract impossible or unlawful. Since the parties did not contemplate this external change and it occurred without their fault, the contract is discharged. This differs from a simple breach or a loss of profit, which do not trigger this specific legal doctrine.

260. (A) The party whose consent was not freely given.
A voidable contract is one where the agreement is enforceable only at the discretion of the party whose consent was obtained through improper means. Such means include coercion, undue influence, or fraud. If that specific party chooses to affirm the deal, it remains valid; otherwise, they have the legal right to rescind and terminate the contractual relationship through court.

261. (D) To prevent one party from being unjustly enriched at another's expense.
Quasi-contracts are legal obligations imposed by courts to ensure fairness and equity in situations where no formal agreement exists. The primary objective is to prevent a person from retaining money or benefits that rightfully belong to someone else. This prevents unjust enrichment, as the law requires the recipient to compensate the other party for the specific benefit received.

262. (B) Standard form of contract
This legal doctrine is used to interpret ambiguous terms in contracts that are prepared by one party without negotiation. In standard form contracts, where the stronger party drafts the terms on a take it or leave it basis, any unclear language is interpreted against the drafter. This protects the weaker party from potential exploitation in these non-negotiable commercial agreements.

263. (C) A true contract arises from an agreement, whereas a quasi-contract does not.

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A true contract is formed through the mutual assent of parties, involving a clear offer, acceptance, and meeting of the minds. Conversely, a quasi-contract is a legal fiction where the obligation is imposed by law regardless of the parties' intentions. It lacks the essential elements of a traditional agreement, such as consensus ad idem, and focuses on equity.

264. (D) They can lead to the exploitation of a party with weaker bargaining power.
While efficient for large-scale business, standard form contracts often involve a significant imbalance in bargaining power. Because the terms are pre-drafted and non-negotiable, the weaker party has no opportunity to alter unfavorable clauses. This structure creates a risk that the drafting party might include exploitative terms that the other person must accept to receive the service.

265. (A) The principles of a quasi-contract.
When a person receives goods or money by mistake, no actual agreement exists between the sender and the recipient. However, the law imposes an obligation on the recipient to return the items to prevent them from profiting unfairly. This obligation arises from the doctrine of quasi-contract, which is based on the principles of justice, fairness, and good conscience.

266. (B) The use of goods as security for a debt or promise.
A pledge is a specific type of bailment where the primary intention is to provide collateral. Goods are delivered to a creditor to guarantee that a debt will be repaid or a promise performed. While other forms of bailment may involve safekeeping or repair, the defining characteristic of a pledge is this function as a security interest for obligations.

267. (B) It remains with the bailor.
In a contract of bailment, only the physical possession of goods is transferred from the bailor to the bailee. The legal ownership or title to the goods does not pass to the person receiving them. The transfer is temporary and for a specific purpose, requiring the bailee to return the goods once that purpose has been successfully accomplished by them.

268. (A) The person delivering the goods as security and the person receiving them.
These terms specifically identify the parties involved in a pledge transaction. The pawnor is the individual who delivers their personal property to another as collateral for a loan or performance. The pawnee is the creditor who receives the goods as security. This relationship is a specialized form of bailment governed by specific rules regarding the rights of creditors.

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269. (C) Upon the pawnor's default in payment, after giving reasonable notice.
A pawnee holds a special legal interest in the goods delivered as security. If the pawnor fails to repay the debt or fulfill the promise as agreed, the pawnee gains the right to sell the collateral. However, this right can only be exercised after the pawnee provides the pawnor with reasonable notice of the intended sale of the pledged goods.

270. (D) All pledges are bailments.
Bailment is a broad legal category involving the delivery of goods for a specific purpose. A pledge is a specialized subset of bailment where the specific purpose is to provide security for a debt. Therefore, while every pledge meets the criteria of a bailment, many bailments, such as those for repair or storage, do not constitute a pledge.

271. (C) Secondary, arising only upon the default of the principal debtor.
In a contract of guarantee, the surety's obligation to pay is not immediate. The primary responsibility for fulfilling the promise or debt lies with the principal debtor. The surety only becomes liable if the principal debtor fails to perform their duty. This secondary nature distinguishes the guarantor's role from the primary liability found in other types of indemnity contracts.

272. (B) Indemnity
Insurance contracts are classic examples of indemnity because they involve a promise to compensate for a specific loss. The insurer (indemnifier) agrees to make good the financial loss suffered by the insured (indemnity-holder) due to certain events. This relationship focuses on restoring the party to their original position rather than guaranteeing the performance of a third party's debt.

273. (D) Indemnity has two parties and primary liability; guarantee has three parties and secondary liability.
Indemnity involves a direct two-party relationship where the promisor has primary liability to compensate for loss. In contrast, a guarantee is a tripartite agreement involving a creditor, a debtor, and a surety. The surety's liability is secondary, acting as a backup if the debtor defaults. This structural difference in the number of parties and liability priority is fundamental.

274. (A) Binds the principal to the third party.
The law of agency is based on the principle that an agent acting within their authorized scope represents the principal. Consequently, any legal actions or contracts entered into by the agent are treated as the acts of the principal themselves. This creates a direct legal bond between the principal and the third party, making the principal responsible for the final outcome.

275. (C) Principal and agent
A company is a legal entity that can only act through human representatives. Directors serve as agents for the company, which acts as the principal in commercial transactions. When a director negotiates with a supplier, they are exercising delegated authority to bind the company to the agreement. This relationship is governed by the fundamental principles of agency law.

276. (A) The right to repudiate the contract.
Under the Sale of Goods Act, a condition is a vital stipulation essential to the contract's main purpose. If a seller breaches such a term, the failure is considered so significant that it goes to the root of the agreement. Therefore, the law grants the buyer the right to reject the goods and terminate the entire contract immediately.

277. (D) A breach of warranty leads to damages, while a breach of condition allows for contract repudiation.
The distinction between a condition and a warranty lies in the severity of the legal remedy available for their breach. A condition is central to the contract, and its breach allows for total repudiation. A warranty is merely collateral or secondary to the main purpose, meaning its breach only entitles the aggrieved party to seek monetary damages.

278. (B) The buyer from defects in the title of the goods.
The law implies a condition that the seller has the legal right to sell the goods at the time of the transaction. This protection ensures that the buyer receives a valid and clean title, free from any competing claims. If the seller does not actually own the goods or have the authority to sell them, the buyer is protected.

279. (C) When the property (ownership) in the goods is transferred.
In commercial law, the risk of accidental loss or damage usually follows the legal title. Once the ownership (property) of the goods passes from the seller to the buyer, the buyer becomes responsible for the items. This transfer of risk happens at the moment the parties intend ownership to pass, regardless of whether physical delivery has occurred yet.

280. (D) Implied condition as to title.
When a buyer's possession of an item is challenged by a third party with a superior legal claim, it indicates that the seller did not have the full right to sell the goods. This situation constitutes a breach of the implied condition as to title. Such a breach allows the buyer to repudiate the sale and seek a full refund.

281. (A) The partners having limited liability.
The most prominent benefit of the Limited Liability Partnership structure is that it protects the personal assets of the partners. In a traditional partnership, partners are personally liable for all business debts. However, in an LLP, a partner's financial exposure is limited to their agreed contribution, shielding them from the firm's liabilities and the negligence of other partners.

282. (B) Traditional partnership
Mutual agency is a core principle of traditional partnerships where every partner acts as both a principal and an agent for the firm and other partners. This means that any act performed by one partner in the course of business binds all other partners. This concept creates joint and several liability, which is absent in the LLP business structure.

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19. The concept of 'Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage' as a ground for divorce is best described as a situation where:
(A) One party has committed a specific matrimonial offence as defined under personal law.
(B) Both parties have reached a mutual agreement to proceed with a consensual divorce.
(C) The marriage has broken down to a point where reconciliation is impossible.
(D) The marriage is determined to be void from the moment of its legal inception.

20. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Dayabhaga school of Hindu law does not recognise the concept of coparcenary by birth.
Reason (R) : In Dayabhaga law, the sons' right to property arises only on the death of the father.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. What is the essential condition for a valid Hiba (gift) under Muslim Law?
(A) The gift must be in writing and registered.
(B) The gift must be made in the presence of two male witnesses.
(C) The donor must deliver possession of the property to the donee.
(D) The property gifted must be ancestral property.

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Legal Term)
P. Talaq-ul-Biddat
Q. Muta
R. Khula
S. Mubarat
List II : (Meaning/Concept)
1. Temporary marriage in Shia law
2. Divorce initiated by the wife by returning dower
3. Mutual consent divorce
4. Instantaneous triple talaq
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

23. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, who among the following can be given in adoption?
(A) Only a male child who is the sole descendant of the family.
(B) A child who has already entered into a valid marriage ceremony.
(C) A child who has been previously adopted into another family unit.
(D) A child who has not completed the age of 15 years, unless a custom permits otherwise.

24. What is 'Stridhan' in the context of Hindu Law?
(A) The absolute property of a woman over which she has full control.
(B) Property inherited by a woman from her father.
(C) A fund created for the maintenance of a widow.
(D) The dower given to a bride at the time of marriage.

25. A Will made by a Muslim is known as:
(A) Hiba
(B) Wakf
(C) Wasiyat
(D) Mahr

26. Which article of the Constitution of India directs the State to endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for its citizens?
(A) Article 44
(B) Article 40
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 51A

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27. Consider the following statements regarding the dissolution of Muslim marriage:
1. 'Talaq-e-Sunnat' is considered the most approved form of talaq.
2. 'Khula' is a divorce at the instance of the wife.
3. 'Mubarat' is divorce by mutual consent.
4. 'Ila' is a form of constructive divorce where a husband swears not to have intercourse

a public offer, any inaccuracies or misstatements in the prospectus can lead to significant legal consequences for the company.

293. (D) A shareholder is an owner, while a debenture holder is a creditor.
Shareholders provide equity capital and are considered the owners of the company, holding voting rights and receiving dividends from profits. In contrast, debenture holders provide loan capital and are viewed as creditors. They receive a fixed rate of interest regardless of the company's profitability and have no ownership or voting rights within the organization's governance structure.

294. (B) Memorandum of Association
The Memorandum of Association is a foundational document required for the incorporation of a company. It defines the company's objectives and the scope of its powers, setting the boundaries within which it is permitted to operate. It serves as the constitution of the company and outlines the fundamental conditions upon which the entity is granted its legal existence.

295. (C) Ownership rights and profit participation.
Shares represent a portion of the company's ownership, offering investors the potential for higher returns through profit-sharing in the form of dividends. Along with this financial upside, shareholders gain the right to vote on company matters. Debentures, being debt instruments, offer more security and fixed interest but do not provide these ownership rights or participation in excess profits.

296. (D) To manage the company's business and make strategic decisions.
The Board of Directors acts as the governing body of a company, responsible for overseeing its general management and determining its long-term strategy. Directors must act as trustees and agents, ensuring that all decisions are made in the best interests of the company and its various stakeholders. They provide the leadership necessary for the organization to achieve objectives.

297. (A) Review annual financial statements and appoint directors.
The Annual General Meeting is the primary forum for shareholders to exercise their oversight of the company. During this mandatory yearly event, the directors present the annual financial performance for review. Shareholders also use this meeting to make key decisions, such as the appointment of directors and auditors, ensuring the board remains accountable to the owners of the company.

298. (B) A legal obligation to spend a specified amount on CSR activities.
Under Indian company law, Corporate Social Responsibility has evolved from a voluntary practice into a mandatory requirement for companies meeting specific financial thresholds. These organizations are legally required to spend a fixed percentage of their average net profits on socially and environmentally beneficial projects. This ensures that large businesses contribute systematically to the sustainable development of the community.

299. (B) To transact urgent business that cannot be delayed until the AGM.
An Extraordinary General Meeting is a special meeting of shareholders called at any time to address pressing matters that require immediate approval. Unlike the Annual General Meeting, which deals with routine business once a year, the EGM is reserved for urgent strategic decisions, such as major structural changes or urgent resolutions, that cannot wait for the next scheduled meeting.

300. (A) Board of Directors.
The Board of Directors holds the primary responsibility for the strategic oversight of a company's Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. They are tasked with formulating the CSR policy, recommending it for implementation, and monitoring its execution. This leadership ensures that the company's social and environmental efforts are integrated into its overall business operations and aligned with legal requirements.

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246. (A) The contract is discharged and becomes void.
When a contract is frustrated, it means that an unforeseen event has made its performance impossible. The legal effect of frustration is that the contract is automatically discharged. At this point, the agreement becomes void, and both parties are released from any further performance of their duties. Since the frustration occurs due to events beyond the parties' control, neither side is typically liable for damages for non-performance. This doctrine ensures that parties are not unfairly held to commitments that can no longer be physically or legally fulfilled.

247. (A) Non-gratuitous bailment
A non-gratuitous bailment, also known as a bailment for reward, is a relationship where both the bailor and the bailee receive a benefit from the transaction. A common example is taking a car to a mechanic for repairs: the bailor gets their car fixed, and the bailee receives payment for their services. Because there is mutual benefit and consideration, both parties have higher legal duties, such as the bailee's obligation to take reasonable care and the bailor's duty to disclose known defects in the goods.

248. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A Limited Liability Partnership is a unique business structure that combines the best features of partnerships and companies. It offers the organizational flexibility of a partnership, allowing partners to manage the business as they see fit. At the same time, because an LLP is a body corporate and a separate legal entity, it provides the significant benefit of limited liability for its partners. This dual nature makes the LLP an attractive model for professional firms and entrepreneurs who want both operational freedom and personal asset protection.

249. (A) All of the above.
Illegal agreements are those that the law strictly forbids because they are harmful to society or contrary to public policy. This includes any agreement to commit a crime, defraud other people, or engage in activities that are immoral or against the state's interests. Such agreements are not only void and unenforceable but can also lead to criminal penalties for the parties involved. The law refuses to recognize or assist in the enforcement of any transaction that originates from an unlawful or socially harmful purpose.

250. (A) An annual report on CSR containing specified particulars.
To ensure that Corporate Social Responsibility activities are transparent and well-documented, the law requires every eligible company to include a formal CSR report in its annual Board's Report. This report must provide specific details, such as a brief outline of the company's CSR policy, the composition of the committee, and the total amount spent on various projects during the year. By providing this detailed annual report, companies demonstrate their commitment to social accountability and allow shareholders and regulators to verify that the mandatory social obligations are met.

251. (B) Both parties mutually agreeing to the same terms and subject matter.
This legal principle translates to meeting of the minds between contracting parties. It signifies that all individuals involved in an agreement understand and accept the same set of terms in the same sense. Without this mutual assent on the core subject matter, a valid and legally binding contract cannot be established or enforced through any court of law.

252. (A) To provide legal equivalence to electronic records and digital signatures.
Modern legislation facilitates digital commerce by granting electronic documentation the same standing as traditional paper-based files. By recognizing digital signatures as equivalent to physical ones, these frameworks ensure that offer and acceptance communicated through electronic means carry full legal validity. This legal parity allows digital agreements to satisfy the formal requirements of contract law for modern business transactions.

253. (C) Capacity to contract
Capacity to contract refers to the legal competence of individuals to enter into binding agreements. Lawful formation requires that parties possess the mental maturity and soundness of mind to understand the implications of their actions. Individuals of unsound mind or minors are legally excluded from this requirement, rendering

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10. Which of the following is NOT a recognized school of Sunni Muslim Law?
(A) Ismaili
(B) Hanafi
(C) Maliki
(D) Shafi'i

11. Consider the following statements regarding the sources of Hindu Law:
1. Smritis are remembered texts based on the Shrutis.
2. Custom must be ancient, certain, and not opposed to public policy to be valid.
3. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is an example of a legislative source.
4. Digests and Commentaries have no authority in modern Hindu Law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 3
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

12. A live-in relationship, in the context of judicial interpretations in India, is often interpreted as being in the nature of what?
(A) A void marriage
(B) A relationship in the nature of marriage
(C) A contract for services
(D) A commercial partnership

13. What is the term for the amount of money or property which a Muslim husband agrees to pay to his wife at the time of marriage in consideration of the marriage?
(A) Stridhan
(B) Mehr-e-Misl
(C) Mahr (Dower)
(D) Wakf

14. Consider the following sources of Muslim law:
1. Qiyas, 2. Sunna/Hadith, 3. Quran, 4. Ijma
Which of the following represents their correct order of precedence?
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

15. What does the term Sapinda relationship under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 primarily refer to?
(A) Relationships arising from a common ancestor through rules of consanguinity.
(B) Relationships established through a professional or business partnership.
(C) Relationships determined by shared Gotra and specific spiritual lineage.
(D) Relationships formed through a formal and legal adoption ceremony.

16. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with the remedy of Restitution of Conjugal Rights?
(A) Section 10
(B) Section 9
(C) Section 13
(D) Section 5

17. Consider the following statements regarding live-in relationships in India:
1. There is a specific legislation governing all aspects of live-in relationships.
2. The Supreme Court has, in some cases, granted maintenance rights to the female partner.
3. Children born out of such relationships are always considered illegitimate.
4. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 may include such relationships within its ambit.
5. A live-in relationship is legally equivalent to a valid marriage in all respects.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 5
(D) 3 and 5

18. A foreign decree of divorce will NOT be recognized in India if:
(A) The decree was obtained by fraud or without giving the respondent a fair opportunity to be heard.
(B) The decree was granted by a court of competent jurisdiction within the relevant foreign country.
(C) The decree was issued on grounds that are not currently recognized for divorce under Indian law.
(D) The parties were both domiciled in the foreign country at the commencement of the legal proceedings.

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CHAPTER 07
Family Law

1. Which of the following is considered the primary and most fundamental source of Hindu Law?
(A) Custom
(B) Shrutis
(C) Smritis
(D) Digests and Commentaries

2. Under which school of Hindu Law does the son acquire an interest in the ancestral property by birth?
(A) Mitakshara School
(B) Dayabhaga School
(C) Dravida School
(D) Benaras School

3. Which of the following statements regarding the sources of Muslim Law is incorrect?
(A) The Quran is the first and primary source of Muslim law.
(B) Sunna refers to the practices of the Prophet.
(C) Ijma is the personal opinion of a jurist.
(D) Qiyas is a method of analogical deduction.

4. The Dayabhaga school of Hindu law is primarily prevalent in which region of India?
(A) Maharashtra and Northern India
(B) Southern India
(C) Gujarat and Rajasthan
(D) Bengal and Assam

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (School of Law)
P. Mitakshara, Q. Dayabhaga, R. Hanafi, S. Ithna Ashari
List II : (Associated Legal System)
1. Shia Muslim Law, 2. Sunni Muslim Law, 3. Hindu Law (Succession by survivorship), 4. Hindu Law (Succession by inheritance)
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

6. The concept of 'factum valet' in Hindu Law is most closely associated with which of the following?
(A) A new legislative enactment overrides a pre-existing custom.
(B) A marriage once performed cannot be invalidated for minor ceremonial defects.
(C) The fact that a thing has been done is a valid reason for its continuance.
(D) An adopted son has the same rights as a natural-born son.

7. Which theory of divorce is based on the premise that a marriage can be dissolved when both parties mutually agree to end the marital tie?
(A) Fault Theory
(B) Irretrievable Breakdown Theory
(C) Frustration Theory
(D) Consent Theory

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8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a marriage between two persons within the prohibited degrees of relationship is void.
Reason (R) : The rules regarding prohibited degrees are based on principles of eugenics and social morality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. What is the matrimonial remedy where one spouse, without reasonable excuse, withdraws from the society of the other?
(A) Judicial Separation
(B) Nullity of Marriage
(C) Restitution of Conjugal Rights
(D) Divorce

with his wife for four months.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

28. The legal principle that a person cannot be a natural guardian of a minor's undivided interest in joint family property applies under which Act?

(A) The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
(B) The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
(C) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(D) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

29. What is the primary difference between prompt dower (Mahr-i-Mu'ajjal) and deferred dower (Mahr-i-Muw'ajjal)?

(A) Prompt dower is paid in liquid cash, while deferred dower must be paid in kind.
(B) Prompt dower is a token amount, while deferred dower is a substantial settlement.
(C) Prompt dower is payable on demand, while deferred dower is payable upon dissolution.
(D) Prompt dower is decided by courts, while deferred dower is decided by the parties.

30. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, applies to:

(A) Only Hindus of the Mitakshara School
(B) Only Hindus of the Dayabhaga School
(C) Only persons domiciled in India
(D) All persons who are Hindus, Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs by religion

31. Consider the following individuals/groups under Sunni Law of inheritance:

1. Sharers (Ashab-ul-Faraid), 2. Residuaries (Asabat), 3. Uterine Brothers and Sisters, 4. Distant Kindred (Dhawi-ul-Arham), 5. The State by Escheat

If a person dies leaving only a daughter and a paternal uncle, who among the above will inherit the property?

(A) Daughter as a Sharer and Paternal Uncle as a Residuary
(B) Daughter only as a Sharer
(C) Paternal Uncle only as a Residuary
(D) Daughter as a Sharer and the State by Escheat

32. The concept of 'Acknowledgement of Paternity' (Iqrar) under Muslim Law has the effect of:

(A) Creating a new status of parentage.
(B) Declaring and establishing a pre-existing paternity.
(C) Granting only rights of inheritance but not of maintenance.
(D) Making an illegitimate child legitimate.

33. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding a Wakf under Muslim Law?

(A) A wakf must be created for a purpose recognized as religious, pious or charitable.
(B) A wakf can be created for the exclusive benefit of the creator's family members.
(C) The ownership of the dedicated wakf property vests entirely in God Almighty.
(D) Once properly created, a wakf is generally perpetual and irrevocable in nature.

34. A Hindu male adopts a child. His wife's consent for the adoption is:

(A) Mandatory, unless she has renounced the world or is of unsound mind.
(B) Not required if the husband is the primary petitioner for the child.
(C) Required only if the wife is currently cohabiting with the husband.
(D) Required only if the specific child chosen for adoption is a female.

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35. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : A Muslim can bequeath only up to one-third of his net assets by will, without the consent of the heirs.

Reason (R) : This rule is designed to protect the rights of the legal heirs to their fixed shares as prescribed by the Quran.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. Which theory of divorce allows for dissolution of marriage based on acts like cruelty, desertion, or adultery?
(A) Consent Theory
(B) Irretrievable Breakdown Theory
(C) Social Welfare Theory
(D) Fault Theory

37. A foreign judgment on divorce is considered conclusive under Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but can be challenged in India if it is:
(A) Not based on a ground available under the Indian Divorce Act.
(B) Passed by a court whose judge is of a different nationality.
(C) Founded on a breach of any law in force in India.
(D) Not accompanied by a translated copy in English.

38. The landmark case of Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India primarily dealt with the issue of:
(A) Maintenance for divorced Muslim women.
(B) Bigamous marriages contracted by Hindu husbands after converting to Islam.
(C) The validity of live-in relationships.
(D) The right of a daughter to be a coparcener.

39. What is the most appropriate description of a 'mutawalli' in the context of a wakf?
(A) The original founder or creator of the wakf, known as the waqif.
(B) Any individual who is a designated beneficiary of the wakf proceeds.
(C) The judicial authority or judge who validates the wakf dedication.
(D) The manager or superintendent responsible for the wakf administration.

40. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Legal Act)
P. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
Q. Special Marriage Act, 1954
R. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
S. Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
List II : (Key Provision)
1. Secular law for marriage and divorce
2. Codified law of intestate succession for Hindus
3. Codified law for adoption and maintenance for Hindus
4. Codified law for marriage among Hindus
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

41. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (as amended), in the absence of any Class I heir, the property of a Hindu male dying intestate devolves upon:
(A) His agnates
(B) His cognates
(C) His Class II heirs
(D) The State Government

42. The doctrine of 'Mushaa' in Muslim law is a restriction related to:
(A) The gift of an undivided share in property capable of division.
(B) The legal capacity of a sane adult to execute a valid will.
(C) The maximum number of wives a man can lawfully have at once.
(D) The formal appointment of a guardian for an orphaned minor child.

43. Which of the following statements about the Special Marriage Act, 1954 is incorrect?
(A) It provides a secular form of marriage for any two persons in India.
(B) The parties to the marriage must not be within the prohibited degrees of relationship.
(C) The marriage is solemnized by a Marriage Officer.
(D) After marriage, the parties are mandatorily governed by their respective personal laws.

44. Consider the following events/legislations:
1. Enactment of the Hindu Marriage Act
2. The Shah Bano Begum case judgment
3. Enactment of the Special Marriage Act
4. The Sarla Mudgal
5. Union of India case judgment
Which of the following represents their correct chronological order of occurrence?
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4

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(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

45. The term 'Judicial Separation' under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 implies:
(A) The marriage is dissolved and the parties are free to remarry.
(B) The parties are ordered to live together by the court.
(C) The parties live separately under a court decree but the marital tie is not severed.
(D) The marriage is declared null and void from its inception.

46. Which of the following is NOT a ground for divorce under Section 13(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
(A) Cruelty
(B) Adultery
(C) Desertion for a continuous period of not less than two years
(D) Incompatibility of temperament

47. Consider the following statements related to the institution of marriage:
1. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 requires a public notice of 30 days before the intended marriage.
2. A Muslim male can lawfully marry a Kitabiya (a person of the book).
3. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the parties must not have a spouse living at the time of the marriage.
4. A marriage in contravention of the age requirement under the Hindu Marriage Act is void ab initio.
5. Parsi marriage is governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 5

48. A Hindu wife's right to claim maintenance under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 is forfeited if:
(A) She is living separately from her husband by mutual consent.
(B) She has ceased to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion or is unchaste.
(C) She is employed and earning an income.
(D) Her husband has renounced the world.

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49. 'Talaq-e-Tafweez' refers to:
(A) A divorce initiated by the husband in the absence of the wife.
(B) A delegated power of divorce where the husband delegates his right to divorce.
(C) A divorce by mutual consent of both spouses.
(D) A divorce pronounced during the wife's period of purity (tuhr).

50. The concept of 'coparcenary' in Hindu law is a creation of:
(A) Law
(B) Legislation
(C) Custom
(D) Judicial precedent

51. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides for remedies that are civil in nature.
Reason (R) : The Act covers women in a 'domestic relationship', which may include live-in relationships, not just marital relationships.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

52. What is the primary characteristic of the Mitakshara coparcenary?
(A) Defined shares for all members
(B) Equal rights for male and female members from birth
(C) The right to demand partition at any time
(D) Unity of possession

53. 'Faskh' in Muslim Law refers to:
(A) Divorce by mutual agreement.
(B) The husband's act of comparing his wife to his mother.
(C) Dissolution of marriage by a judicial decree at the instance of the wife.
(D) A conditional pronouncement of talaq.

54. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, brought a significant change by:
(A) Introducing divorce by mutual consent for all practitioners of Hindu law.
(B) Making a daughter a coparcener by birth in a Mitakshara joint family.
(C) Abolishing the Dayabhaga school of law in specific territorial regions.
(D) Setting a uniform age for marriage across all religious communities.

55. Consider the following statements about adoption:
1. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a married man needs his wife's consent for adoption.
2. Muslim law does not recognize adoption in the same way as Hindu law.
3. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 provides a secular route for adoption for all citizens.
4. A child given in adoption is deemed to be the child of the adoptive parents for all purposes from the date of adoption.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

56. The 'pious obligation' of a son under traditional Hindu law referred to the son's duty to:
(A) Pay the just and legal debts of the father.
(B) Perform the father's last rites.
(C) Look after the maintenance of his mother.
(D) Continue the family lineage.

57. A will created during a state of mortal illness (marz-ul-maut) under Muslim law is treated as:
(A) A gift and is subject to the rules of Hiba.
(B) A standard will (Wasiyat) subject to the one-third rule.
(C) Governed by the principles of both gift and will.
(D) Void and has no legal effect.

58. Which section of the CrPC, 1973 provides a secular remedy for maintenance available to wives, children, and parents?
(A) Section 125
(B) Section 121
(C) Section 144
(D) Section 133

59. A marriage between a Hindu man and a Christian woman performed according to Hindu rites is:
(A) Valid
(B) Voidable
(C) Irregular
(D) Void

60. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Legal Concept)
P. Dower (Mahr)
Q. Stridhan
R. Guardianship
S. Succession
List II : (Relevant Law/System)
1. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
2. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
3. Muslim Law
4. Hindu Law (Woman's absolute property)
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

61. The concept that a foreign decree of divorce should be recognized in India if it was granted by a court of the country where the parties were domiciled is based on the principle of:
(A) Lex fori
(B) Lex loci celebrationis
(C) Comity of nations
(D) Stare decisis

62. What is a wakf-alal-aulad?
(A) A wakf created for a public religious or charitable purpose.
(B) A wakf created through the execution of a formal will.
(C) A wakf managed by the state from its legal inception.
(D) A wakf where the primary beneficiaries are the founder's descendants.

63. The landmark judgement of the Supreme Court in D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal laid down criteria to determine if a live-in relationship is in

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the nature of marriage. Which of the following was NOT among the criteria discussed?
(A) They must have a registered agreement of their relationship.
(B) The parties must hold themselves out to society as being akin to spouses.
(C) They must be of legal age to marry.
(D) They must be qualified to enter into a legal marriage.

64. Under Sunni law, in the absence of Sharers and Residuaries, the property devolves upon:
(A) The State
(B) Distant Kindred
(C) The waqf board
(D) The creator of the trust

65. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Special Marriage Act, 1954, is a secular law that allows for inter-religious marriages.
Reason (R) : Upon marriage under the Special Marriage Act, a person who is a member of a Hindu undivided family ceases to be a member of such family.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. A 'testamentary guardian' is one who is appointed by:
(A) The will of the minor's father or mother
(B) The court
(C) The personal law of the minor
(D) The minor himself upon attaining the age of discretion

67. Which of the following is a key difference between the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools regarding the father's power of alienation of ancestral property?
(A) In Dayabhaga, the father has no power of alienation over ancestral property.
(B) In Mitakshara, the father's power of alienation over such property is absolute.
(C) In Dayabhaga, the father is the absolute owner and can alienate property at will.
(D) In Mitakshara, the son can claim the property back even if sold for legal necessity.

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68. Consider the following statements about matrimonial remedies:
1. A decree for judicial separation does not dissolve the marriage.
2. Restitution of conjugal rights is a remedy to bring a deserting spouse back to the matrimonial home.
3. A marriage can be declared a nullity if it is in contravention of the condition of soundness of mind.
4. Divorce by mutual consent requires the parties to have lived separately for a minimum period of six months.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

69. In Muslim law, the father's acknowledgement of a child's paternity is sufficient to establish legitimacy, provided that:
(A) The child is born within 280 days of the marriage.
(B) The mother of the child gives her consent in writing.
(C) The paternity is not impossible and the child is not the established offspring of another.
(D) Two male witnesses testify to the act of consummation.

70. Consider the following classes of heirs under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956:
1. Agnates
2. Class I Heirs
3. Cognates
4. Class II Heirs

Which of the following represents their correct order of preference for succession to a Hindu male's property?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

(B) Both parties, to seek divorce by mutual consent.
(C) The wife, when she is falsely charged with adultery by her husband.
(D) The court, to dissolve a marriage on grounds of cruelty.

110. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a Hindu is obliged to maintain his:
(A) Only his wife and minor children.
(B) Only his aged parents.
(C) Wife, children, parents, and indigent siblings.
(D) Wife, minor children, and aged parents.

111. Consider the following schools of Muslim Law:
1. Maliki
2. Hanbali
3. Hanafi
4. Shafi'i

Which of the following represents their correct order based on their followers' population, from largest to smallest?
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

112. The Doctrine of Relation Back in the context of Hindu adoption meant that:
(A) The adopted son was deemed to be the son of the adoptive father from the date of adoption.
(B) The adopted son was deemed to be the son from the date of the father's death.
(C) The adopted son relates back to his natural family for inheritance.
(D) The adoption relates back to the date of the agreement to adopt.

113. A 'Karta' of a Hindu Joint Family has the power to alienate joint family property for:
(A) Any purpose he deems fit.
(B) Legal necessity or for the benefit of the estate.
(C) His own personal benefit.
(D) The marriage of a distant relative.

114. The term 'cognates' under the Hindu Succession Act refers to relatives connected to the intestate:
(A) Through relatives with the intervention of at least one female.
(B) Through an unbroken chain of male ascendants.
(C) Through marriage only.
(D) Through adoption only.

115. A gift of a right to the produce of a property (e.g., fruits of a garden) in Muslim law is called:
(A) Hiba-bil-iwaz
(B) Sadaqah
(C) Ariat.
(D) Hiba

116. The concept of a live-in relationship being a relationship in the nature of marriage under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 implies that the parties:
(A) Must have had a child together.
(B) Must be financially dependent on each other.
(C) Must have signed a formal agreement to live together.
(D) Must have shared a household and presented themselves as a couple.

117. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A foreign divorce decree granted by a court of a country where the parties are not domiciled is generally not recognized in India.
Reason (R) : Indian courts retain jurisdiction over the marital status of persons domiciled in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

118. Which of the following is a primary source of Muslim law based on the traditions and precepts of the Prophet Muhammad?
(A) Quran
(B) Sunna.
(C) Ijma
(D) Qiyas

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be ancient, certain, reasonable, and not opposed to public policy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. A 'Hiba-bil-iwaz' under Muslim law is best described as:
(A) A gift made during death-illness.
(B) A gift for a consideration.
(C) A gift of a future property.
(D) A conditional gift.

82. The waiting period or 'Iddat' that a Muslim woman must observe after the death of her husband is:
(A) Four months and ten days.
(B) Three lunar months.
(C) Three menstrual cycles.
(D) One year.

83. The concept of 'saptapadi' (taking of seven steps) is an essential ceremony for the solemnization of a marriage under which Act?
(A) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(B) The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
(C) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(D) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936

84. The 'sharers' or 'Ashab-ul-Faraid' in Muslim law of inheritance are those heirs:
(A) Whose specific shares are not specified and who take the final residue.
(B) Who are related to the deceased solely through a female connection.
(C) Who inherit only in the total absence of all other classes of heirs.
(D) Whose shares in the estate are specifically fixed by the Quran.

85. Which of the following is NOT a valid condition for a Hindu marriage under Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
(A) Neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage.
(B) The parties are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship.
(C) The parties have completed 30 days of public notice.
(D) At the time of marriage, neither party is incapable of giving valid consent due to unsoundness of mind.

86. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Case)
P. Shah Bano Begum v. Mohd. Ahmed Khan
Q. Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India
R. D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal
S. Githa Hariharan v. RBI
List II : (Subject Matter)
1. Mother as natural guardian
2. Bigamous marriage by conversion
3. Maintenance of Muslim wife under CrPC
4. Criteria for live-in relationship
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

87. A 'de facto' guardian is a person who:
(A) Is appointed by the court to care for a minor.
(B) Is the natural parent of the minor.
(C) Is appointed by the will of the minor's father.
(D) Manages a minor's property without legal authority.

88. The principle of 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' has been recognized by the Supreme Court as a ground for divorce by using its powers under:
(A) Article 142 of the Constitution.
(B) Article 32 of the Constitution.
(C) Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act.
(D) Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act.

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89. Under Shia law of inheritance, heirs are classified into how many main groups?
(A) Three: Sharers, Residuaries, and Distant Kindred.
(B) Four: Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV.
(C) Two: by consanguinity (nasab) and by special cause (sabab)
(D) Two: Agnates and Cognates.

90. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, was enacted primarily in the

aftermath of which landmark Supreme Court judgment?
(A) Shah Bano Begum v. Mohd. Ahmed Khan
(B) Daniel Latifi v. Union of India
(C) Shayara Bano v. Union of India
(D) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India

91. Consider the following legal concepts:
1. Decree of Divorce
2. Judicial Separation
3. Restitution of Conjugal Rights
4. Desertion by a spouse

Which of the following represents the sequence they might typically occur in a marital dispute leading to its end?
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

92. What is the key legal effect of a decree of judicial separation?
(A) The parties are no longer husband and wife.
(B) The obligation to cohabit is suspended.
(C) The parties are free to remarry.
(D) The wife automatically loses her right to maintenance.

93. A bequest in favour of an unborn person under Muslim Law is:
(A) Valid if the person is born within six months of the testator's death.
(B) Absolutely void.
(C) Valid if the legatee is in the womb at the time of the testator's death.
(D) Valid only if the testator is a Shia Muslim.

94. The legal position of a female partner in a live-in relationship for the purpose of maintenance is best defined under:
(A) Section 125 of CrPC
(B) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(C) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(D) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

95. Consider the following statements about dissolution of marriage:
1. A marriage solemnized under the Special Marriage Act can only be dissolved under the provisions of the same Act.
2. A Muslim husband has an absolute and unilateral power of talaq without giving any reason.
3. Cruelty, as a ground for divorce, can be both physical and mental.
4. The theory of irretrievable breakdown of marriage is a statutory ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2 and 4
(D) All of the above

96. The main objective of a Uniform Civil Code is to:
(A) Abolish all religions.
(B) Replace diverse personal laws with a single set of secular laws.
(C) Force everyone to follow Hindu personal law.
(D) Create separate personal laws for each state.

97. An adoption made in contravention of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 is:
(A) Voidable at the option of the child.
(B) Void.
(C) Valid until challenged in court.
(D) Irregular but can be ratified later.

98. A 'Hizanat' in Muslim law refers to the:
(A) Right of the mother to the custody of her minor children.
(B) Right of the father to be the natural guardian.
(C) Right of the child to inherit property.
(D) Right of the wife to receive dower.

99. In the context of Hindu Law, who are 'Agnates'?
(A) Relatives connected to the deceased wholly through females.
(B) Relatives by marriage.
(C) Relatives connected to the deceased wholly through males.
(D) Blood relatives from both mother's and father's side.

100. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A Muslim marriage is

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considered a civil contract.
Reason (R) : Its essential elements include offer (ijab) and acceptance (qubul) between the parties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. What is the status of a child born of a void marriage under Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
(A) Illegitimate with no rights.
(B) Fully legitimate with all rights of succession in the family.
(C) Legitimate, but limited to inheriting the parents' property.
(D) Legitimate only if a court declares so.

102. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes 'dower' from 'stridhan'?
(A) Dower is given by the wife's family, Stridhan is given by the husband.
(B) Dower is from Muslim law, Stridhan is from Hindu law.
(C) Dower is post-marital property, Stridhan is pre-marital property.
(D) Dower is a contractual obligation, Stridhan is a voluntary gift.

103. The term 'residuaries' or 'Asabat' in Sunni law of inheritance refers to heirs who:
(A) Have their shares fixed by the Quran.
(B) Are related to the deceased through a female link.
(C) Are entitled to the entire estate in the absence of sharers.
(D) Inherit the residue after the sharers' claims are satisfied.

104. The legal principle Nemo est haeres viventis which means no one can be the heir of a living person is central to the law of:
(A) Succession.
(B) Guardianship.
(C) Adoption.
(D) Maintenance.

105. Consider the following statements about Wills:
1. Under Hindu law, a person can dispose of his self-acquired property by will.
2. A Hindu can bequeath his undivided interest in coparcenary property by will.
3. A Muslim cannot bequeath more than one-third of his property if there are legal heirs.
4. A will made by a person of unsound mind is valid if it is registered.
5. A will, or 'Wasiyat', under Muslim Law requires probate to be effective.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

106. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Theory of Divorce)
P. Fault Theory, Q. Consent Theory, R. Irretrievable Breakdown Theory, S. Frustration Theory
List II : (Basis for Divorce)
1. Mutual agreement of spouses, 2. Impossibility of spouses to live together, 3. Commission of a matrimonial offence, 4. Incarceration or long absence of a spouse
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

107. Which form of Talaq was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the case of Shayara Bano v. Union of India?
(A) Talaq-e-Ahsan
(B) Talaq-e-Hasan
(C) Talaq-e-Tafweez
(D) Talaq-ul-Biddat (Triple Talaq).

108. Which of the following is NOT a school of Mitakshara law?
(A) Benaras School
(B) Dayabhaga School.
(C) Mithila School
(D) Dravida or Madras School

109. 'Lian' in Muslim law is a matrimonial remedy available to:
(A) The husband, when he falsely accuses his wife of adultery.

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71. A Muta marriage, or temporary marriage, is a concept recognized under which school of Muslim law?
(A) Hanafi School
(B) Maliki School
(C) Shafi'i School
(D) Ithna Ashari Shia School

72. The theory that marriage is not a private affair but a social institution and that the state's interest is paramount in preserving it, forms the basis of which divorce theory?
(A) Fault Theory
(B) Consent Theory
(C) Guilt Theory
(D) Social Contract Theory

73. 'Smritis' as a source of Hindu Law are further classified into:
(A) Vedas and Upanishads
(B) Puranas and Itihasas
(C) Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras
(D) Nigamas and Agamas

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Uniform Civil Code (UCC):
1. Article 44 of the Constitution is a part of the Fundamental Rights.
2. The Supreme Court has, on multiple occasions, urged the Parliament to enact a UCC.
3. Goa is the only state in India which has a form of a common civil code.
4. The implementation of UCC would mean the replacement of all personal laws with one common law.
5. The debate on UCC often involves the conflict between secularism and the freedom of religion.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 4 and 5

75. The dissolution of a Muslim marriage by 'Zihar' occurs when:
(A) The husband accuses the wife of adultery without proof.
(B) The husband takes an oath to abstain from sexual relations with his wife for a specific period.
(C) The husband and wife mutually agree to separate.
(D) The husband compares his wife to a female in a prohibited degree of relationship.

76. Who among the following is NOT a Class I heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?
(A) Son
(B) Father
(C) Daughter
(D) Mother

77. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding Stridhan?
(A) It is the joint property of the husband and wife.
(B) The husband is the owner, and the wife is the trustee.
(C) The wife is the absolute owner with full power of disposal.
(D) It automatically reverts to the husband upon the wife's death.

78. Under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, the natural guardian of a minor girl is:
(A) The mother, and after her, the father.
(B) The father and mother jointly.
(C) The paternal grandfather.
(D) The father, and after him, the mother.

79. A foreign decree of divorce obtained by a Hindu couple domiciled in India from a foreign court, on a ground not recognized under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, is:
(A) Generally not binding within the territory of India.
(B) Always considered valid and binding in India.
(C) Valid only if registered with the Indian embassy.
(D) Binding only if the foreign court was a superior court.

80. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Custom is an important source of Hindu Law.
Reason (R) : For a custom to be valid, it must

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119. A Hindu female's property under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, in the absence of her children and husband, will devolve upon:
(A) Her father's heirs
(B) Her mother's heirs
(C) The State
(D) The heirs of her husband.

120. The primary condition for a valid custom to be recognized as a source of law is that it must be:
(A) Ancient, certain, and not opposed to public policy.
(B) Recent and flexible.
(C) In writing and registered.
(D) Approved by a religious head.

121. What is the defining feature of the Dayabhaga school of Hindu law?
(A) Son's right by birth in ancestral property.
(B) Limited power of alienation.
(C) No coparcenary is formed during the father's lifetime.
(D) Females cannot be coparceners.

122. Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, a marriage solemnized in any other form can be registered under the Act, provided:
(A) The conditions for a valid marriage under the Act are fulfilled.
(B) Both parties convert to the same religion.
(C) The parties have been married for at least 10 years.
(D) The parties obtain a no-objection certificate from their parents.

123. The 'iddat' period for a divorced Muslim woman who is subject to menstruation is:
(A) Three lunar months
(B) Four months and ten days
(C) Until her remarriage
(D) Three menstrual courses.

124. Consider the following statements about matrimonial remedies:
1. Desertion requires both the fact of separation (factum deserdendi) and the intention to desert (animus deserdendi).
2. A single act of adultery is sufficient to grant a decree of divorce.
3. Cruelty under matrimonial law is confined only to acts of physical violence.
4. Schizophrenia is a specific ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1 and 4

125. The term 'voidable marriage' implies that the marriage is:
(A) Invalid from the very beginning.
(B) A marriage that is prohibited by law.
(C) Valid, but can be annulled at the option of one of the parties.
(D) Valid until a court declares it void.

126. The right to maintenance of a Hindu wife is independent of her right to claim maintenance under which provision?
(A) Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(B) Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(C) Section 18 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
(D) All of the above.

127. Under Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a foreign judgment is NOT conclusive if:
(A) Any of the conditions listed above are met.
(B) It has not been given on the merits of the case.
(C) It is based on an incorrect view of international law.
(D) It sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in India.

128. Under Muslim Law, acknowledgement of paternity can only be made if:
(A) The mother of the child was the lawful wife of the acknowledger.
(B) The paternity is biologically possible and not disproved.
(C) The child is below the age of seven.
(D) There are at least two witnesses to the acknowledgement.

129. How does the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, govern the property of a Hindu female dying intestate?
(A) The property always reverts to her husband's family.

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150. A foreign decree on marriage will be recognized in India if it is consistent with the principles of:
(A) Public policy of the foreign state.
(B) Natural justice and Indian public policy.
(C) The personal law of the parties.
(D) The law of the country where the marriage was solemnized.

151. Which of the following is a key requirement for the validity of a custom as a source of Hindu law?
(A) It must be in conformity with the Smritis.
(B) It must have been in existence for at least 100 years.
(C) It must be practiced by the majority of the population.
(D) It must not be opposed to public policy or morality.

152. Under the Mitakshara school, the right of a coparcener is:
(A) An undefined and fluctuating interest.
(B) A specified and defined share.
(C) A right that can be willed away.
(D) A right that arises only on the death of the father.

153. A marriage solemnized between two Hindus, where the groom is 20 years old and the bride is 17 years old, is:
(A) Void ab initio.
(B) Voidable.
(C) Valid, but punishable.
(D) Irregular.

154. The concept of 'Talaq-e-Ahsan' is considered the 'most proper' form of divorce because:
(A) It provides a long period for reconciliation before becoming final.
(B) It is instantaneous and final.
(C) It is pronounced three times in one sitting.
(D) It requires the intervention of a court.

155. Consider the following statements about the dissolution of marriage:
1. Irretrievable breakdown of marriage is a statutory ground of divorce under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.
2. A decree of judicial separation can be a basis for seeking divorce after one year.
3. Mutual consent divorce requires a waiting period, often called a 'cooling-off' period.
4. Renunciation of the world by a spouse is a ground for divorce under Hindu Law.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

156. The understanding of 'cruelty' in matrimonial cases has been influenced by judicial principles to include:
(A) Financial non-support.
(B) Workplace harassment leading to mental agony.
(C) Disagreements over household chores.
(D) Differences in political opinions.

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157. A foreign decree is considered to be obtained by 'fraud' under Section 13, CPC, if:
(A) The fraud relates specifically to the substantive merits of the case.
(B) The underlying legal claim was fundamentally fraudulent in nature.
(C) The fraud is extrinsic, such as preventing a party from appearing.
(D) The legal representative committed a minor procedural error.

158. Which of the following correctly describes 'prompt dower' (mahr-i-mu'ajjal)?
(A) Dower payable on the dissolution of marriage by death or divorce.
(B) Dower paid in instalments over a period of time.
(C) A nominal amount of dower fixed for the sake of formality.
(D) Dower payable on demand at any time after the marriage.

159. A Hindu widow's right to maintenance from her deceased husband's estate is lost if:
(A) She remarries.
(B) She inherits property from her parents.
(C) She starts earning her own livelihood.
(D) She moves to a different city.

160. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, who has the first right to give a child in adoption?
(A) The father

139. In the context of Muslim law, what is 'Iddat-ul-wafat'?
(A) The period of iddat for a divorced woman.
(B) The period of waiting before a second marriage.
(C) The period of mourning for a deceased relative.
(D) The period of iddat for a widow.

140. A 'contingent gift' (Hiba-ba-shart-ul-iwaz) under Muslim law is:
(A) Valid from the outset.
(B) Void ab initio.
(C) Valid if the condition is fulfilled.
(D) Treated as a sale.

141. The Uniform Civil Code is mentioned in which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Part III - Fundamental Rights
(B) Part IVA - Fundamental Duties
(C) Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy.
(D) Part V - The Union

142. A 'cy-pres' doctrine in the context of Wakf means:
(A) The wakf is invalid.
(B) The manager (mutawalli) is removed.
(C) The wakf property can be sold for profit.
(D) The income can be applied to a similar object if the original fails.

143. Which of the following is NOT a pre-requisite for a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956?
(A) The adoption must be registered with the sub-registrar.
(B) The adoptive parent must not already have a child of the same sex.
(C) The child must be given and taken in adoption.
(D) The child must be below 15 years of age.

144. 'Shia' law is primarily based on the teachings of:
(A) The four main Caliphs.
(B) The Prophet Muhammad and his cousin and son-in-law, Ali.
(C) The jurist Abu Hanifa.
(D) The consensus of the community in Medina.

145. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List I : (Term)
P. Agnate
Q. Cognate
R. Full Blood
S. Uterine Blood

List II : (Relationship)
1. Descended from a common ancestor but by different wives
2. Descended from a common ancestress but by different husbands
3. Relationship wholly through males
4. Relationship not wholly through males

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

146. A marriage between first cousins is prohibited under:
(A) None of the above.
(B) Hindu Law
(C) Muslim Law
(D) Christian Law

147. A Muslim wife can seek dissolution of marriage under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, on the ground that her husband has failed to perform his marital obligations for a period of:
(A) One year
(B) Two years
(C) Three years.
(D) Four years

148. The concept of 'maintenance pendente lite' refers to:
(A) Maintenance granted after the divorce decree.
(B) Maintenance granted to parents by their children.
(C) A lump-sum settlement in lieu of maintenance.
(D) Maintenance granted to a spouse during the pendency of a matrimonial proceeding.

149. The rule of 'pre-emption' or 'Shuffa' in Muslim law is a right related to:
(A) Inheritance
(B) Divorce
(C) The sale of immovable property.
(D) Guardianship

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household.

216. A foreign decree on divorce would be considered as being against Indian public policy if:
(A) It was obtained solely for an easy divorce.
(B) It was delivered on a public holiday.
(C) It was based on a ground not available in India.
(D) The process was conducted in a foreign language.

217. In the absence of any agreement, dower in Muslim law is presumed to be:
(A) Fully deferred.
(B) Prompt
(C) Half prompt and half deferred.
(D) A nominal amount.

218. A Hindu father is under a legal obligation to maintain his:
(A) Both (B) and (C) as listed below.
(B) Illegitimate son until he attains majority.
(C) Illegitimate daughter until she gets married.
(D) Neither, as there is no legal obligation.
(A) Both (B) and (C) as listed below.
(B) Illegitimate son until he attains majority.
(C) Illegitimate daughter until she gets married.
(D) Neither, as there is no legal obligation.

219. The paramount consideration in appointing a guardian for a minor by the court is:
(A) The financial status of the proposed guardian.
(B) The religion of the proposed guardian.
(C) The wishes of the deceased parents.
(D) The welfare of the minor.

220. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, applies to the members of which communities?
(A) Hindus
(B) Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs.
(C) All Indian citizens except Muslims, Christians, and Parsis.
(D) Only those who are domiciled in India.

221. A gift made by a Muslim during 'marz-ul-maut' (death-illness) is valid only up to:
(A) The full extent of the property.
(B) One-half of the property.
(C) One-third of property, unless heirs consent.
(D) One-fourth of the property.

222. The term 'wakf' literally means:
(A) Gift
(B) Will
(C) Charity
(D) Detention or tying up.

223. The Uniform Civil Code debate in India highlights the tension between:
(A) Right to equality and freedom of religion.
(B) State rights and central government authority.
(C) Economic development and environmental protection.
(D) The executive and the judiciary.

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224. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a valid custom?
(A) Antiquity
(B) Inconsistency.
(C) Certainty
(D) Reasonableness

225. Jimutavahana is the renowned author of which legal treatise?
(A) Mitakshara
(B) Dayabhaga.
(C) Manusmriti
(D) Arthashastra

226. A marriage solemnized in violation of the age requirements under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is:
(A) Valid, but punishable.
(B) Void
(C) Voidable at the option of the minor party
(D) Irregular and can be regularized

227. A decree of nullity of marriage has the effect of:
(A) Allowing the parties to live separately.
(B) Suspending the marital obligations temporarily.
(C) Declaring that a valid marriage never existed.
(D) Dissolving a valid existing marriage.

228. The legal recognition of live-in relationships by Indian courts is an example of:
(A) Legislative activism
(B) Executive decree
(C) Constitutional amendment
(D) Judicial law-making.

(B) The father, with the consent of the mother.
(C) The mother
(D) The court-appointed guardian

161. The 'Acknowledgement of Paternity' under Muslim law differs from adoption in that it:
(A) Only confers rights of inheritance.
(B) Confirms an existing relationship rather than creating a new one.
(C) Is only available to Shia Muslims.
(D) Requires a court decree to be effective.

162. How does the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, treat the difference between self-acquired and ancestral property in the hands of a sole surviving coparcener?
(A) The property is treated as his individual or self-acquired property.
(B) Both are treated as ancestral property.
(C) The property escheats to the state.
(D) The property must be used for charitable purposes.

163. The rule against perpetuity is not strictly applied to:
(A) Gifts (Hiba)
(B) Wills (Wasiyat)
(C) Wakfs.
(D) Sale transactions

164. The primary argument against the immediate implementation of a Uniform Civil Code is that it might infringe upon:
(A) The Right to Equality (Article 14).
(B) The right to form associations (Article 19).
(C) The powers of the state legislatures.
(D) The Freedom of Religion and cultural rights of minorities.

165. The term 'Shastric Hindu Law' primarily refers to law derived from:
(A) Modern legislative enactments.
(B) Judicial precedents of the Supreme Court.
(C) Ancient texts like the Shrutis, Smritis, and their commentaries.
(D) Local customs and usages only.

166. Under the Dayabhaga school, upon the death of a Hindu male, his property devolves upon his heirs through the principle of:
(A) Survivorship
(B) Inheritance.
(C) Escheat
(D) Primogeniture

167. A marriage between a Muslim man and an idolatress or a fire-worshipper is considered:
(A) Valid (Sahih)
(B) Void (Batil)
(C) Muta
(D) Irregular (Fasid).

168. The cooling-off period between the first and second motion for a divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act is intended to:
(A) Give the parties time to reconsider and explore reconciliation.
(B) Allow the court to complete formalities.
(C) Enable the parties to divide their assets.
(D) Allow for the service of notice to all interested parties.

169. Consider the following acts as potential grounds for divorce:
1. Adultery
2. Cruelty
3. Desertion for two years
4. Conversion to another religion
5. Presumption of death after seven years

Which of the above statement(s) is/are recognized grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above.

170. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Children born of a live-in relationship are considered legitimate.
Reason (R) : The law presumes in favour of legitimacy, and a child should not suffer for the parents' actions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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(A) Claiming an automatic share in family property.
(B) Seeking remedies under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
(C) Automatic and absolute inheritance rights.
(D) Contesting for political office as a legal spouse.

194. The 'one-third rule' in Muslim law of wills means a person can bequeath:
(A) Up to one-third of property to non-heirs without heir consent.
(B) Only one-third of his property to anyone.
(C) Only one-third of his property to his legal heirs.
(D) At least one-third of his property to charity.

195. Consider the following statements about Guardianship:
1. The father is the natural guardian of a minor under both Hindu and Muslim law.
2. The court can appoint a guardian for a minor under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.
3. A de facto guardian has the power to alienate a minor's property for legal necessity.
4. In the Githa Hariharan case, the Supreme Court interpreted after him to mean in his absence.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1 and 3
(C) 2 and 4
(D) All of the above

196. The succession to the property of a Parsi dying intestate is governed by:
(A) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
(B) Their own customary laws
(C) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(D) The Indian Succession Act, 1925.

197. The concept of 'Musha' is a doctrine that applies to the law of:
(A) Wills
(B) Wakf
(C) Gifts (Hiba).
(D) Dower

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198. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, a wife can sue for divorce if her husband is impotent and:
(A) The impotency existed at the time of marriage.
(B) The impotency has continued and is not curable.
(C) She was unaware of his impotency before marriage.
(D) The impotency is a recent development.

199. A marriage is void 'ab initio' if it:
(A) Is consummated against the will of the wife.
(B) Is not registered with civil authorities.
(C) Was brought about by fraudulent misrepresentation.
(D) Is between parties within the prohibited degrees.

200. The right of pre-emption (shufa) under Muslim law can be claimed by:
(A) A co-sharer, participator in immunities, or adjoining owner.
(B) Only a relative of the seller.
(C) Any citizen.
(D) Only the state government.

201. Which of the following is NOT a source of Muslim Law?
(A) Quran
(B) Ijma
(C) Smriti.
(D) Qiyas

202. The concept of coparcenary is unique to which system of law?
(A) Hindu Law.
(B) Muslim Law
(C) Christian Law
(D) Parsi Law

203. The legal proceeding for the dissolution of a Christian marriage in India is primarily governed by:
(A) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
(B) The Christian Marriage Act, 1872
(C) Canon Law of the respective church
(D) The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.

204. Animus revertendi in the context of desertion means:

182. 'Animus deserendi' is an essential element of desertion, which means:
(A) The fact of physical separation.
(B) The intention to bring cohabitation to an end.
(C) A reasonable cause for leaving the home.
(D) The consent of the other spouse.

183. The irretrievable breakdown of marriage theory suggests that a marriage should be dissolved when:
(A) One party has committed a grave religious sin.
(B) The parties have lived apart for one month.
(C) The parties belong to different religious faiths.
(D) The bonds of marriage are destroyed beyond repair.

184. The Supreme Court has interpreted the term 'wife' under Section 125 of the CrPC to include:
(A) A validly married wife or a divorced wife who has not remarried.
(B) Only a legally wedded wife currently cohabiting.
(C) A partner in a non-marital live-in relationship.
(D) Any woman currently residing with a male partner.

185. A Hindu male who has a son, son's son, or son's son's son living:
(A) Can adopt a son with the court's permission.
(B) Can adopt a daughter.
(C) Cannot adopt a son.
(D) Can adopt a son if his wife consents.

186. The concept of 'escheat' in succession means:
(A) The property passes to the government in the absence of any legal heirs.
(B) The property is divided equally among all distant relatives.
(C) The property is sold and the proceeds are given to charity.
(D) The property is held in trust for future unknown heirs.

187. A 'Will' under Muslim law can be made:
(A) Only in writing.
(B) Only in the presence of a Qazi.
(C) Only if it is notarized.
(D) Orally or in writing.

188. The main purpose of creating a Wakf is:
(A) To avoid taxes.
(B) The tying up of property in perpetuity for charity or religion.
(C) To provide for the founder's family exclusively.
(D) To create a commercial enterprise.

189. The debate around a Uniform Civil Code is a classic example of the conflict between:
(A) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
(B) The President and the Prime Minister.
(C) The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
(D) The Judiciary and the Executive.

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190. Which of the following is considered 'Shruti' in Hindu Law?
(A) The Manusmriti
(B) The Yagnavalkya Smriti
(C) The Mitakshara commentary
(D) The Vedas.

191. A marriage between a Hindu boy and a Muslim girl without conversion, solemnized under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 is:
(A) Valid.
(B) Void
(C) Voidable
(D) Irregular

192. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A decree for judicial separation is a lesser remedy than a decree of divorce.
Reason (R) : Judicial separation allows the parties to live apart without severing the marital tie, leaving room for reconciliation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

193. The legal status of a partner in a long-term live-in relationship has been equated to that of a 'wife' for the purpose of:

171. A foreign divorce decree will be recognized in India under the principles of comity, only if the foreign court had jurisdiction based on:
(A) The nationality of the petitioner.
(B) The place where the marriage was solemnized.
(C) The residence of the petitioner for a brief period.
(D) The domicile of the parties.

172. The quantum of maintenance awarded to a wife is generally determined by the:
(A) Fixed statutory amount regardless of income.
(B) Needs of the wife and the status and capacity of the husband.
(C) Husband's willingness to pay.
(D) Wife's educational qualifications.

173. The concept of 'Stridhan' was significantly expanded by judicial interpretation to include:
(A) Property received from the husband.
(B) Inherited property only.
(C) All property received by a woman from any source.
(D) Gifts received at the time of marriage.

174. The difference between the age of the adoptive father/mother and the adopted child must be at least:
(A) 18 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 16 years
(D) 21 years.

175. The term 'testamentary succession' refers to succession that is governed by:
(A) A will left by the deceased.
(B) The statute of the land.
(C) The rules of the deceased's religion.
(D) A family settlement agreement.

176. Which of the following is an essential element for a valid Hiba (gift) under Muslim law?
(A) It must be in writing.
(B) There must be a declaration, acceptance, and delivery of possession.
(C) It must be registered.
(D) There must be consideration.

177. A wakf created for a purpose which is against the principles of Islam is:
(A) Voidable
(B) Void.
(C) Valid
(D) Irregular

178. The case of John Vallamattom v. Union of India challenged a provision of which law as discriminatory?
(A) Indian Succession Act.
(B) Hindu Succession Act
(C) Special Marriage Act
(D) Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act

179. A 'digest' or 'Nibandha' in the context of Hindu Law sources is:
(A) A royal edict or law passed by a king.
(B) A collection of customs of a particular region.
(C) A scholarly commentary or compilation of various Smritis.
(D) The revealed word of God.

180. A key feature of the Mitakshara school is the concept of 'unobstructed heritage' (apratibandha daya), which applies to:
(A) Property inherited from the maternal grandfather.
(B) Property acquired through one's own efforts.
(C) Collateral relatives.
(D) The interest of a male descendant in ancestral property.

181. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Legal Act/System)
P. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
Q. Muslim Law
R. Special Marriage Act, 1954
S. Christian Law
List II : (Concept/Requirement)
1. Ijab and Qubul
2. Saptapadi
3. Notice of intended marriage
4. Solemnization in a church
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

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(A) The intention to desert.
(B) The intention to return to the matrimonial home.
(C) The fact of physical separation.
(D) The absence of consent from the deserted spouse.

205. In the case of Lata Singh v. State of U.P., the Supreme Court strongly deprecated:
(A) The practice of dowry.
(B) The practice of Sati.
(C) Harassment and threats against inter-caste couples.
(D) Child marriages.

206. 'Mahr-e-Misl' or 'proper dower' is the amount of dower that is awarded to a wife when:
(A) The dower amount was specified in the contract.
(B) The husband agrees to pay an extra amount.
(C) The dower is deferred.
(D) The dower amount was not fixed at marriage.

207. A Hindu wife is entitled to live separately from her husband and claim maintenance if:
(A) All of the conditions listed above are met.
(B) He is guilty of desertion.
(C) He has another wife living.
(D) He is guilty of cruelty.

208. The main purpose of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 was to:
(A) Abolish the concept of guardianship.
(B) Codify law relating to Hindu minors and guardians.
(C) Give exclusive guardianship rights to the mother.
(D) Nationalize the property of minors.

209. Under the Shia law of inheritance, if a person dies leaving a son and a daughter, they will inherit the property in the ratio of:
(A) 1:1
(B) 2:1.
(C) 3:1
(D) Daughter gets nothing if a son is present.

210. A gift (Hiba) of a property that is not in existence at the time of the gift is:
(A) Void.
(B) Valid
(C) Voidable
(D) Contingent

211. Consider the following events related to the Uniform Civil Code:
1. Directive Principle in Constitution
2. Shah Bano judgement
3. Sarla Mudgal judgement
4. Law Commission consultation papers
Which of the following represents their correct chronological order?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4.
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

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212. The term 'Ijma' as a source of Muslim law means:
(A) The personal reasoning of a jurist.
(B) The traditions of the Prophet.
(C) Analogical deduction from existing laws.
(D) The consensus of opinion among learned jurists.

213. Under Mitakshara law, the partition of joint family property can be demanded by:
(A) Only the father.
(B) Only male coparceners.
(C) Any coparcener.
(D) The wife of a coparcener.

214. A Hindu marriage can be dissolved by a decree of divorce on the ground that the other party has been suffering from a virulent and incurable form of leprosy. This ground is an example of:
(A) Consent Theory
(B) Fault Theory.
(C) Frustration Theory
(D) Breakdown Theory

215. The concept of a 'domestic relationship' under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines the ambit of the Act to include relationships such as:
(A) Professional teacher-student relationships.
(B) Commercial employer-employee relationships.
(C) Relationships between contractual business partners.
(D) Two persons living together in a shared

(B) It follows an order of succession based on the property source.
(C) The property always reverts to her father's family.
(D) The property is divided equally among her agnates and cognates.

130. A gift made with the intention of disinheriting a legal heir in Muslim Law is:
(A) Considered against the spirit of the law but not illegal.
(B) Perfectly valid.
(C) Voidable at the option of the heir.
(D) Absolutely void.

131. Consider the following statements about a Wakf:
1. It is a permanent dedication of property.
2. The purpose must be religious, pious, or charitable.
3. The ownership of the property vests in Allah.
4. A non-Muslim can also create a wakf.
5. The waqif (creator) can reserve the entire usufruct for himself for his lifetime.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 4 and 5
(D) All of the above

132. The concept of live-in relationship has gained recognition through:
(A) A specific Act of Parliament.
(B) A constitutional amendment.
(C) An ordinance passed by the President.
(D) A series of judicial interpretations by the Supreme Court.

133. The main principle of the 'Fault Theory' of divorce is that:
(A) A marriage can be dissolved if both parties agree.
(B) A marriage can be dissolved if it has irretrievably broken down.
(C) A marriage can be dissolved if one party has committed a matrimonial offence.
(D) A marriage can be dissolved if it is against public policy.

134. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 codifies the law relating to marriage among Hindus.
Reason (R) : The Act applies to any person who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms or developments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. 'Restitution of Conjugal Rights' as a matrimonial remedy has been challenged on the ground that it violates which fundamental right?
(A) Right to Equality (Article 14)
(B) Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19)
(C) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25)
(D) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21).

136. What is the primary difference between adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015?
(A) The former is religious, the latter is secular.
(B) Only males can be adopted under the HAMA.
(C) The JJ Act does not confer rights of inheritance.
(D) Foreigners cannot adopt under the JJ Act.

137. Which school of Hindu Law is considered more liberal and progressive in its interpretations?
(A) Benaras School
(B) Mitakshara School
(C) Dayabhaga School.
(D) Mithila School

138. The property of a Hindu female dying intestate, which she inherited from her father, will devolve, in the absence of her own issue, upon:
(A) The heirs of her father.
(B) The heirs of her husband.
(C) Her mother's relatives.
(D) The State.

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229. A 'foreign decree' as per the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, means a decree passed by:
(A) Any court outside India.
(B) A court in a country that is not a member of the Commonwealth.
(C) A court outside India not established by the Central Government.
(D) A court whose judges are not of Indian origin.

230. A divorced Muslim woman is entitled to a reasonable and fair provision and maintenance to be made and paid to her:
(A) During the iddat period only.
(B) For her entire life or until she remarries.
(C) For one year after the divorce.
(D) By the Wakf Board.

231. The primary guardian of a minor's property in Muslim Law is the:
(A) Mother
(B) Grandfather
(C) Court
(D) Father.

232. What is the most significant change brought about by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005?
(A) It made daughters coparceners with equal rights.
(B) It abolished the Mitakshara school.
(C) It introduced divorce by mutual consent.
(D) It raised the age of marriage for girls.

233. The revocation of a gift (Hiba) is not possible in Muslim law after:
(A) One month of the gift.
(B) The gift is registered.
(C) Delivery of possession has been made.
(D) The death of the donor.

234. A will to an heir under Muslim law is:
(A) Valid only with the consent of other heirs.
(B) Always valid.
(C) Absolutely void.
(D) Valid up to one-third of the property.

235. The case of Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum is a landmark judgment on the issue of:
(A) Uniform Civil Code
(B) Triple talaq
(C) Adoption by Muslims
(D) Maintenance of a divorced Muslim woman.

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236. A 'Sadagah' under Muslim law is a:
(A) Consideration
(B) Gift made with a religious motive or charity.
(C) Loan of an object.
(D) Will made during illness.

237. In the absence of the father, who is the natural guardian of a minor under Hindu Law?
(A) Paternal Grandfather
(B) Eldest Brother
(C) Mother.
(D) Court

238. The principle that upon marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, a person severs ties with their joint family was primarily established by which provision?
(A) Section 19
(B) Section 24
(C) Section 15
(D) Section 21A.

239. 'Cruelty' as a ground for divorce was introduced into the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 by an amendment in:
(A) 1976.
(B) 1956
(C) 2005
(D) 1986

240. The concept that law should be based on the general will and well-being of the people, rather than divine revelation, is a characteristic of which legal philosophy?
(A) Natural Law
(B) Sociological Jurisprudence.
(C) Positive Law
(D) Historical School

241. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A Muslim marriage without witnesses is considered irregular (fasid) under Sunni law.
Reason (R) : Witnesses are required to ensure certainty and proof of the marriage contract.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

is also a statutory process, moving away from the traditional concept of marriage as an indissoluble sacrament. For Muslim law, marriage (Nikah) is viewed as a civil contract. Key requirements include proposal (ijab) and acceptance (qabool) at one meeting, before sufficient witnesses, and the specification of dower (mahr). The dissolution can occur through various means including talaq (repudiation by the husband), khula (divorce by mutual consent initiated by the wife), and judicial process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which of the following is NOT listed as a condition for a valid Hindu marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, as per the text?
(A) Neither party having a living spouse at the time of marriage.
(B) The performance of specific religious ceremonies as the sole determinant of validity.
(C) The parties not being within the degrees of prohibited relationship.
(D) Both parties being of sound mind and capable of giving valid consent.

257. According to the paragraph, under what circumstance can a marriage between individuals within the degrees of prohibited relationship be considered valid under Hindu law?
(A) If the parties obtain a special license from the court.
(B) If a higher dower is paid to the bride.
(C) If the marriage is registered immediately after the ceremony.
(D) If the custom or usage governing both parties permits it.

258. How does the paragraph contrast the nature of marriage in Hindu law and Muslim law?
(A) Muslim marriage is viewed as a civil contract, while Hindu marriage was traditionally seen as a sacrament.
(B) Hindu marriage is a contract, while Muslim marriage is a sacrament.
(C) Both are viewed strictly as civil contracts with identical conditions.
(D) Dissolution is easy in Hindu marriage, while it is difficult in Muslim marriage.

259. The text identifies 'ijab' and 'qabool' as key requirements for which of the following?
(A) The dissolution of a Hindu marriage.
(B) The validation of a custom overriding sapinda rules.
(C) A valid marriage under Muslim law.
(D) The determination of matrimonial remedies.

260. What does the paragraph imply about the traditional Hindu concept of marriage?
(A) It was viewed as an indissoluble sacrament before statutory changes.
(B) It was always considered a dissoluble union.
(C) It was identical to the concept of a civil contract.
(D) It required the consent of jurists for dissolution.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Matrimonial remedies provide legal recourse to spouses in a troubled marriage, with divorce being the most definitive remedy, leading to the dissolution of the marital bond. The jurisprudence of divorce in India has evolved, incorporating several theories. The fault theory, or guilt theory, is the oldest, where one spouse must prove that the other is guilty of a matrimonial offence such as adultery, cruelty, or desertion to obtain a divorce. This adversarial approach places blame on one party. A more progressive approach is seen in the breakdown theory, which posits that a marriage should be dissolved if it has irretrievably broken down, regardless of fault. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, initially leaned heavily on the fault theory but has since been amended to include elements of the breakdown theory, such as divorce on grounds of non-resumption of cohabitation after a decree of judicial separation. Another important theory is the divorce by mutual consent, where both parties jointly petition the court for dissolution, agreeing that they cannot live together anymore. This reflects the consent theory of divorce. These theories are not mutually exclusive and often coexist within the statutory framework, providing a range of options for matrimonial relief beyond just divorce, such as judicial separation and restitution of conjugal rights.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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legal system. For Hindu law, the ancient sources are traditionally classified as Sruti (what was heard, i.e., the Vedas), Smriti (what is remembered, e.g., the Dharmashastras of Manu and Yajnavalkya), and Sadachar (customs and usages). Commentaries and digests, such as the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga, served as authoritative interpretations of these Smritis, eventually leading to the formation of distinct schools of law. The Mitakshara school, prevalent in most of India, advocates for a son's right by birth (janmona svatva) in ancestral property. In contrast, the Dayabhaga school, primarily followed in Bengal and Assam, posits that property rights are acquired only upon the death of the last owner (upram svatva). Modern sources, including equity, justice, and good conscience, legislation (such as the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955), and judicial precedents, have significantly modified and codified these traditional principles. Similarly, Muslim law derives its authority from the Quran (the divine revelation), Sunna (the traditions of the Prophet), Ijma (consensus of learned jurists), and Qiyas (analogical deduction), which constitute its primary sources.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the paragraph, what is the fundamental difference between the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools regarding property rights?
(A) The Mitakshara school applies only to movable property, whereas Dayabhaga applies to immovable property.
(B) The Mitakshara school recognizes a son's right by birth in ancestral property, while Dayabhaga recognizes it only upon the owner's death.
(C) The Dayabhaga school is a modern source of law, whereas Mitakshara is an ancient source.
(D) The Dayabhaga school is prevalent throughout India, while Mitakshara is confined to Bengal and Assam.

252. Which of the following is classified as a modern source of Hindu law in the provided text?
(A) Legislation and judicial precedents
(B) Dharmashastras of Manu
(C) Commentaries and digests
(D) Sruti and Smriti

253. The source mentions 'janmona svatva'. What does this concept signify within the context of Hindu law described?
(A) The acquisition of property rights upon the death of the last owner.
(B) The authority of the Vedas as a primary source of law.
(C) The right in ancestral property that a son acquires at the time of his birth.
(D) The consensus of learned jurists as a source of legal principles.

254. As per the text, the primary sources of Muslim law include which of the following?
(A) The Vedas, Smritis, and Sadachar
(B) The Mitakshara and Dayabhaga commentaries
(C) Equity, justice, and good conscience
(D) The Quran, Sunna, Ijma, and Qiyas

255. The paragraph states that the Dayabhaga school is primarily followed in which regions?
(A) Throughout most of India, excluding the eastern states.
(B) Only in the southern states of India.
(C) In Bengal and Assam.
(D) Exclusively in the region where Mitakshara is not practiced.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The institution of marriage, under various personal laws in India, is governed by specific conditions that determine its validity. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, lays down several conditions for a valid Hindu marriage. These include monogamy, requiring that neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage; soundness of mind, where neither party is incapable of giving valid consent due to unsoundness of mind or suffering from a mental disorder that makes them unfit for marriage and procreation; and attainment of the minimum age of marriage. Furthermore, the parties must not be within the degrees of prohibited relationship, unless the custom or usage governing each of them permits such a marriage. The Act also specifies that the parties should not be sapindas of each other, again with an exception for custom. The dissolution of a Hindu marriage

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

242. Under the Hindu Succession Act, if a male dies intestate leaving his mother and a sister, who will inherit the property?
(A) Only the mother will inherit.
(B) Both will get an equal share.
(C) Only the sister will inherit.
(D) The property will escheat to the state.

243. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, gave Muslim women the statutory right to:
(A) Claim higher dower.
(B) Marry a non-Muslim without converting.
(C) Seek divorce through a court of law.
(D) Inherit property equally with men.

244. The doctrine of 'relation back' was abolished by which legislation?
(A) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
(B) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(C) The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
(D) The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.

245. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I : (Legal Term)
P. Factum Valet
Q. Cy-pres
R. Pendente Lite
S. Lex Loci
List II : (Meaning)
1. During litigation
2. The law of the place
3. An act done, cannot be undone
4. As near as possible
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

246. Consider the following statements regarding succession:
1. In Dayabhaga law, succession is based on the principle of religious efficacy (pinda).
2. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 overrides all uncodified Hindu law on the subject.
3. Shia law of succession classifies heirs into three main categories.
4. Agnates are preferred over cognates in Hindu succession law when comparing heirs of the same class.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4.
(D) 1 and 3 only

247. A gift of future property (e.g., I gift you the crop I will grow next year) is:
(A) Valid under all personal laws.
(B) Registered
(C) Voidable at the option of the donor.
(D) Void under Muslim law.

248. The concept of 'sapratibandha daya' or obstructed heritage in Hindu law refers to property inherited from:
(A) Any owner where right arises only on owner's death.
(B) One's father, grandfather, or great-grandfather.
(C) The maternal side of the family.
(D) A business partner.

249. A marriage performed in contravention of the condition regarding 'soundness of mind' as specified in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is:
(A) Void
(B) Valid
(C) Voidable.
(D) Irregular

250. The legal authority of 'Digests and Commentaries' as a source of Hindu Law is based on:
(A) Their acceptance as authoritative interpretations.
(B) Their divine origin.
(C) Their formal recognition by the legislature.
(D) Their status as historical curiosities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The sources of family law in India are diverse, primarily bifurcated into ancient and modern categories, reflecting the country's pluralistic

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261. What is the core principle of the fault theory of divorce as described in the paragraph?
(A) A marriage can be dissolved if both parties agree it has failed.
(B) The marriage is dissolved because it has irretrievably broken down, irrespective of guilt.
(C) The state mandates the dissolution of a marriage that is no longer functional.
(D) Divorce is granted only when one spouse proves a specific matrimonial offence by the other.

262. The text suggests that the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, has evolved. How is this evolution characterized?
(A) By completely replacing the fault theory with the consent theory.
(B) By moving from a purely fault-based system to one that also incorporates elements of the breakdown theory.
(C) By abolishing all matrimonial remedies except for divorce.
(D) By making divorce an automatic process after two years of separation.

263. Divorce by mutual consent, as mentioned in the source, is an embodiment of which theory?
(A) The fault theory
(B) The breakdown theory
(C) The consent theory
(D) The guilt theory

264. According to the paragraph, which of the following is considered a matrimonial offence under the fault theory?
(A) Irretrievable breakdown of marriage
(B) Non-resumption of cohabitation
(C) Mutual agreement to separate
(D) Adultery, cruelty, or desertion

265. What can be inferred about the current legal framework for divorce in India from the text?
(A) It incorporates a combination of different divorce theories to provide various remedies.
(B) It is based exclusively on the breakdown theory of marriage.
(C) It relies solely on an adversarial, fault-finding process.
(D) It provides a single, uniform method for divorce applicable to all communities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The traditional institution of marriage has been undergoing significant transformation, with changing social norms and judicial interpretations expanding its dimensions. A prominent example of this evolution is the increasing recognition and legal examination of live-in relationships. While not legislatively defined as marriage, the judiciary in India has, through a series of judgments, extended certain protections and rights to partners in such relationships, particularly to women. The Supreme Court has often equated long-term, marriage-like cohabitation with a relationship in the nature of marriage under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. This allows women in such relationships to claim remedies, including maintenance and relief from domestic violence, that were once exclusive to formally married wives. The courts have typically considered factors such as the duration of the relationship, shared household, pooling of resources, and public portrayal as a couple to determine if a live-in relationship qualifies for this legal status. This judicial activism reflects a shift from a rigid, ceremonial definition of family to a more functional one, focusing on the reality of the relationship rather than its formal status. However, this recognition is primarily for granting specific reliefs and does not equate live-in relationships with marriage in all legal aspects, such as succession or inheritance rights, which remain largely tied to formal marital status.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary basis for extending legal protection to partners in live-in relationships, according to the paragraph?
(A) A new legislative act specifically for live-in relationships.
(B) Treating long-term cohabitation as a relationship in the nature of marriage.
(C) The automatic grant of marital status after a fixed period of cohabitation.
(D) A constitutional amendment recognizing all forms of cohabitation.

267. The text states that the recognition of live-in relationships under the Protection of Women

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the consent of their legal heirs. A gift, or 'hiba' in Muslim law, is an immediate and unconditional transfer of property from one person to another without consideration. The essential elements for a valid hiba are a declaration of the gift by the donor, acceptance of the gift by the donee, and the delivery of possession. Wakf is a unique institution in Muslim law, involving the permanent dedication of property by a person professing Islam for any purpose recognized by Muslim law as pious, religious, or charitable. Once a wakf is created, the property vests in God, and its usufruct is used for the designated charitable purposes. The ownership of the dedicator is extinguished forever.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the key limitation on the power to make a will (wasiyyat) under Muslim law as stated in the paragraph?
(A) A person can only bequeath property to their immediate family.
(B) A will is only valid if registered under the Indian Succession Act.
(C) A person can only bequeath up to one-third of their property without the heirs' consent.
(D) A will cannot be made for any movable property.

292. The paragraph lists three essential elements for a valid 'hiba' (gift) in Muslim law. Which of the following is one of them?
(A) The declaration by the donor, acceptance by the donee, and delivery of possession.
(B) The payment of a nominal consideration.
(C) The registration of the gift deed.
(D) The presence of four witnesses during the transfer.

293. How is a 'wakf' defined in the source?
(A) An unconditional transfer of property between two living persons.
(B) A legal declaration of property distribution after death.
(C) A temporary loan of property for charitable use.
(D) A permanent dedication of property for pious, religious, or charitable purposes.

294. According to the text, what happens to the ownership of a property once a wakf is created?
(A) The ownership is transferred to the state government.
(B) The ownership of the dedicator is extinguished as the property vests in God.
(C) The ownership remains with the donor's legal heirs.
(D) The ownership is transferred to the beneficiaries of the charity.

295. The text distinguishes between a will and a gift ('hiba'). What is the primary difference implied?
(A) A will involves consideration, while a gift does not.
(B) A will is for religious purposes, while a gift is for secular purposes.
(C) A will takes effect after death, while a gift is an immediate transfer.
(D) A will is governed by Muslim law, while a gift is governed by the Indian Succession Act.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The debate surrounding a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India is a complex and long-standing one, rooted in the directive principle of state policy articulated in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution, which states, The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. A UCC would entail the formulation of a single set of secular civil laws to govern all citizens, irrespective of their religion, in personal matters such as marriage, divorce, succession, and adoption. Proponents argue that a UCC is essential for promoting national integration, secularism, and gender justice, as it would eliminate discriminatory practices found in various personal laws. They contend that it would simplify the legal system and ensure equality before the law in its truest sense. Opponents, however, raise concerns about the potential infringement on religious freedom, guaranteed as a fundamental right under Article 25 of the Constitution. They argue that personal laws are an intrinsic part of religious identity and that imposing a uniform code could be seen as an encroachment on the cultural and religious autonomy of minority communities. The core of the conflict lies in balancing the constitutional goal of uniformity and equality with the fundamental right to religious freedom and the protection of

(C) The amount of court fees paid by the petitioner.
(D) The domicile, residence, or nationality of the parties.

274. A foreign divorce decree may be deemed invalid in India if it is found to be contrary to natural justice. What example of a violation of natural justice is given in the text?
(A) The respondent was not given proper notice or an opportunity to be heard.
(B) The judge was not of Indian origin.
(C) The decree was based on the breakdown theory of divorce.
(D) The proceedings were not recorded on video.

275. Based on the source, under what circumstances might a foreign divorce decree obtained by two Indian citizens be rejected by Indian courts?
(A) If the decree was granted after just one month of proceedings.
(B) If the foreign court applied principles of Indian matrimonial law correctly.
(C) If the parties did not voluntarily submit to the foreign court's jurisdiction and the decree contravenes Indian law.
(D) If the parties were married outside India but are now Indian citizens.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of maintenance, dower, and stridhan are central to securing the financial interests of women within the framework of Indian family law. Maintenance refers to the financial support paid by a husband to his wife during marriage and, more commonly, upon separation or divorce. The right to maintenance is available across personal laws and under the secular provision of Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which aims to prevent vagrancy and destitution. Stridhan, a concept in Hindu law, refers to the absolute property of a woman, which she can freely dispose of. It typically includes gifts received from relatives before, during, or after marriage. The husband has no right over stridhan, though in times of extreme distress, he may use it with the promise of restoration. Dower, or mahr, is a fundamental concept in Muslim marriage, representing a sum of money or other property that the wife is entitled to receive from the husband in consideration of the marriage. It is not merely a gift but a legal obligation. Dower can be 'prompt' (payable on demand) or 'deferred' (payable on dissolution of marriage or death). These three concepts, though originating in different legal traditions, collectively address the economic security and autonomy of women in a marital relationship.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary purpose of Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as described in the text?
(A) To provide a secular remedy for maintenance to prevent vagrancy.
(B) To define the concept of stridhan.
(C) To regulate the amount of dower in Muslim marriages.
(D) To establish the absolute property rights of a woman.

277. According to the paragraph, how is 'stridhan' best defined?
(A) A loan given by the wife to the husband.
(B) The joint property of the husband and wife.
(C) A sum payable to the wife upon divorce only.
(D) The absolute property of a woman over which she has full control.

278. The text distinguishes between 'prompt' and 'deferred' dower. When is 'deferred' dower typically payable?
(A) Immediately upon the wife's demand after marriage.
(B) Upon the dissolution of the marriage or the husband's death.
(C) Upon the birth of the first child.
(D) In monthly installments throughout the marriage.

279. What right does a husband have over his wife's stridhan, according to the source?
(A) He has an absolute right to use it as he wishes.
(B) He becomes the joint owner of the stridhan upon marriage.
(C) He can use it in times of extreme distress but must restore it.

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(D) He has no right over it under any circumstances.

280. How does the paragraph describe 'dower' or 'mahr' in the context of Muslim marriage?
(A) As a voluntary gift from the husband with no legal obligation.
(B) As the equivalent of stridhan in Hindu law.
(C) As a payment made by the wife's family to the husband.
(D) As a legal obligation of the husband to pay a sum or property to the wife.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The legal frameworks governing adoption, guardianship, and acknowledgement serve the crucial purpose of establishing and protecting the rights and welfare of minors and, in some cases, dependents. In India, adoption was traditionally a concept deeply rooted in Hindu law, primarily for spiritual reasons like ensuring the performance of last rites and the continuation of the family line. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (HAMA) secularized and codified this practice for Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, and Sikhs, making the welfare of the child the paramount consideration. In contrast, classical Muslim law does not recognize adoption in the same way as Hindu law, which severs the child's ties with the biological family. Instead, it recognizes 'acknowledgement of paternity' (iqrar), where a man can acknowledge a child as his legitimate offspring, establishing inheritance rights, provided certain conditions are met. Guardianship, distinct from adoption, pertains to the care of a minor's person or property. The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, is a secular law governing the appointment of guardians for all children, regardless of religion. It coexists with personal laws, which often designate the father as the natural guardian. The overarching principle in modern guardianship law, as emphasized by the judiciary, is the welfare of the minor.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is described as the paramount consideration in adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956?
(A) The welfare of the child.
(B) The continuation of the family line.
(C) The performance of spiritual rites.
(D) The financial status of the adoptive parents.

282. How does the paragraph contrast adoption in Hindu law with the corresponding concept in Muslim law?
(A) Hindu law does not recognize adoption, while Muslim law does.
(B) Hindu law has codified adoption (HAMA), while Muslim law traditionally uses 'acknowledgement of paternity' which does not sever all ties.
(C) Muslim law recognizes adoption that severs ties with the biological family, whereas Hindu law does not.
(D) Both legal systems have identical, secular laws for adoption.

283. What is the role of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, as per the text?
(A) It applies only to the adoption of Hindu children.
(B) It is a secular law that governs the appointment of guardians for all children, irrespective of their religion.
(C) It is a religious law that designates the mother as the primary guardian.
(D) It deals exclusively with the guardianship of a minor's property, not their person.

284. The concept of 'iqrar' in Muslim law refers to what?
(A) A man's acknowledgement of a child's paternity, establishing legitimacy and inheritance rights.
(B) The formal process of adopting a child, severing all biological ties.
(C) The appointment of a legal guardian for a minor's property.
(D) A woman's right to the guardianship of her children after divorce.

285. What is the key distinction made in the paragraph between adoption and guardianship?
(A) Adoption is temporary, while guardianship is permanent.
(B) Only Hindus can adopt, whereas anyone can be a guardian.
(C) Guardianship concerns the care of a minor's person or property, while adoption creates a

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permanent parent-child relationship.
(D) Guardianship is governed by secular law, whereas adoption is governed only by personal law.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Succession and inheritance in India are primarily governed by personal laws, leading to different rules for different religious communities, with the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, being a landmark piece of legislation for Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs. This Act brought about significant changes to the classical Hindu law of succession, which was largely based on the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools. A key objective of the 1956 Act was to provide a uniform and comprehensive system of inheritance. It established a new scheme of heirs, classifying them as Class I, Class II, agnates, and cognates, with Class I heirs having the primary right to succeed. A revolutionary change was introduced by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, which made daughters coparceners by birth in a Mitakshara joint family, giving them the same rights and liabilities in coparcenary property as sons. This amendment was a crucial step towards gender equality, dismantling a long-standing patriarchal structure within Hindu property law. The Act governs succession to the property of both males and females, though the rules for each are distinct, and it applies to both testamentary (by will) and intestate (without a will) succession, although its main focus is on the latter.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What was the major change introduced by the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, as mentioned in the text?
(A) It created a new uniform civil code for all citizens.
(B) It abolished the Dayabhaga school of law.
(C) It restricted the rights of Class I heirs in favor of Class II heirs.
(D) It granted daughters the status and rights of a coparcener by birth in Mitakshara families.

287. According to the paragraph, the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, applies to which of the following groups?
(A) Only those governed by the Dayabhaga school.
(B) All Indian citizens, regardless of religion.
(C) Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs.
(D) Only to male members of a Hindu undivided family.

288. The text describes a new scheme of heirs established by the 1956 Act. Which class of heirs has the primary right to succeed?
(A) Agnates
(B) Class I heirs
(C) Cognates
(D) Class II heirs

289. The paragraph states that the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, primarily focuses on what type of succession?
(A) Testamentary succession (succession by will).
(B) Succession to commercial property only.
(C) Succession within Muslim families.
(D) Intestate succession (succession without a will).

290. The 2005 amendment is described as a crucial step towards gender equality. Why?
(A) It gave daughters the same rights and liabilities in coparcenary property as sons.
(B) It allowed women to draft their own wills.
(C) It mandated that all ancestral property be given only to daughters.
(D) It increased the age of marriage for women.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The transfer of property through will, gift, and wakf constitutes a significant aspect of family law, allowing individuals to devolve their assets according to their wishes. A will, or testamentary disposition, is a legal declaration of a person's intent concerning the distribution of their property after their death. In India, wills are primarily governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925, though specific rules under personal laws, such as Muslim law, also apply. Under Muslim law, a person can only bequeath up to one-third of their net property via a will (wasiyyat) without

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from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, allows women to claim which of the following?
(A) Automatic rights to the partner's ancestral property.
(B) Remedies such as maintenance and relief from domestic violence.
(C) The right to be considered a legally wedded wife for all purposes.
(D) The right to change their children's surname without the partner's consent.

268. Which of the following is a factor mentioned in the text that courts consider when evaluating a live-in relationship?
(A) The duration of the relationship and shared household.
(B) The couple's combined income level.
(C) The formal registration of their relationship.
(D) The religious affiliations of the partners.

269. What limitation on the legal recognition of live-in relationships is highlighted in the paragraph?
(A) The recognition is only valid for a period of five years.
(B) It only applies if the couple has children together.
(C) It does not equate to marriage for all legal purposes, such as inheritance rights.
(D) Protection is only granted to men in such relationships.

270. The judicial approach towards live-in relationships, as described, signifies a shift towards what kind of definition of family?
(A) A rigid, ceremonial definition.
(B) A purely economic definition.
(C) A definition based solely on procreation.
(D) A functional definition based on the reality of the relationship.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The recognition and enforcement of foreign decrees in India, particularly those concerning marriage and divorce, are governed by the principles of private international law and codified in Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. A foreign judgment is generally considered conclusive, but Section 13 provides several exceptions under which Indian courts may refuse to recognize it. A decree of divorce granted by a foreign court will not be recognized if it was pronounced by a court that was not of competent jurisdiction. Jurisdiction, in this context, is often linked to the domicile, residence, or nationality of the parties. Furthermore, a foreign decree is not recognized if it was obtained by fraud, or if it was not given on the merits of the case, for instance, a default judgment passed without any consideration of the evidence. Another crucial ground for non-recognition is if the decree is founded on a breach of any law in force in India or is contrary to natural justice, such as a lack of proper notice or opportunity to be heard for the respondent. Therefore, a divorce decree obtained from a foreign court by parties who are Indian citizens and married in India, without submitting to that court's jurisdiction voluntarily, may be deemed invalid in India if it contravenes the provisions of Indian matrimonial law.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the paragraph, what is the primary statutory provision in India that governs the recognition of foreign judgments?
(A) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(B) The Indian Constitution
(C) Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
(D) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

272. Which of the following is NOT listed as a ground for refusing to recognize a foreign decree under Section 13?
(A) The decree was pronounced by a court lacking competent jurisdiction.
(B) The judgment was not delivered in the English language.
(C) The decree was obtained through fraudulent means.
(D) The judgment was not given on the merits of the case.

273. What does the text imply is a key factor in determining the competent jurisdiction of a foreign court in matrimonial cases?
(A) The geographical proximity of the court to India.
(B) The speed at which the court delivers judgments.

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India's pluralistic character.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is cited in the paragraph as the basis for the state's endeavor to secure a Uniform Civil Code?
(A) Article 25
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 370
(D) Article 44

297. According to the text, what would a Uniform Civil Code aim to replace?
(A) The diverse personal laws governing marriage, divorce, succession, and adoption.
(B) The Indian Penal Code.
(C) The Code of Civil Procedure.
(D) The fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

298. What is one of the main arguments in favor of a UCC, as mentioned in the paragraph?
(A) It would strengthen the religious identity of minority communities.
(B) It would promote national integration, secularism, and gender justice.
(C) It would allow different personal laws to coexist more peacefully.
(D) It would reduce the workload of the Supreme Court.

299. The paragraph highlights a major concern raised by opponents of the UCC. What is this concern?
(A) The potential for increased litigation and legal complexity.
(B) The potential infringement on the fundamental right to religious freedom.
(C) The high cost of implementing a new set of laws.
(D) The difficulty in translating the code into all official languages.

300. The core conflict in the UCC debate, as described in the text, is between the goal of uniformity and equality and which other constitutional value?
(A) The right to religious freedom and protection of pluralism.
(B) The right to freedom of speech.
(C) The right to property.
(D) The principle of separation of powers.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Shrutis
Shrutis represent the most ancient and authoritative foundation of Hindu legal principles. These sacred texts are believed to be the direct revelations of divine wisdom heard by sages. They encompass the four Vedas, which include the Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, and Atharva Veda. As the primary source, Shrutis hold absolute supremacy over all other subsequent traditional legal sources in the historical hierarchy of Hindu jurisprudence.

2. (A) Mitakshara School
The Mitakshara school of thought establishes that a son gains a vested interest in ancestral property immediately upon his birth. This doctrine forms the basis of the coparcenary system where ownership is communal among male descendants. The right to property is independent of the father's survival, distinguishing it significantly from other traditional schools. This principle ensures that the property remains within the male lineage automatically through the birthright.

3. (C) Ijma is the personal opinion of a jurist.
In the hierarchy of Muslim legal sources, Ijma refers to the consensus of opinion among learned jurists or the community of the faithful. It is not the isolated or personal opinion of a single individual. When the primary sources do not provide a clear answer, the collective agreement of scholars serves as a secondary source of law. Personal reasoning by a jurist is actually referred to as Ijtihad.

4. (D) Bengal and Assam
The Dayabhaga school of Hindu law is primarily followed in the regions of Bengal and Assam. Unlike the Mitakshara school which prevails in most other parts of India, Dayabhaga does not recognize a son's right to property by birth. Under this system, the father remains the absolute owner of the property during his lifetime, and the sons' rights only arise upon the father's death through inheritance rules.

5. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Mitakshara and Dayabhaga are the two primary schools of Hindu law, with Mitakshara focusing on succession by survivorship and Dayabhaga on inheritance. Hanafi is the most widely followed school among Sunni Muslims globally. In contrast, the Ithna Ashari school represents the largest branch within Shia Muslim law. These classifications form the essential foundation for personal legal systems governing religious communities across the Indian subcontinent and influence property rights.

6. (B) A marriage once performed cannot be invalidated for minor ceremonial defects.
The doctrine of factum valet provides that where a fact is accomplished, a hundred texts may not alter it. In the context of Hindu marriage, this principle suggests that if a marriage has been performed with essential ceremonies, it should not be declared void due to minor procedural or directory irregularities. It emphasizes the sanctity and permanence of the marital bond once the core religious rites are completed.

(D) Consent Theory
The consent theory of divorce is based on the idea that if two parties have the freedom to enter into a marriage, they should also have the freedom to end it. Under this theory, a marriage can be dissolved when both spouses mutually agree that they can no longer live together. This approach moves away from proving guilt or faults and focuses on the shared desire for separation.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the Hindu Marriage Act, marriages between persons within prohibited degrees are generally void unless a custom permits them. This legal restriction is deeply rooted in both biological and social considerations. Scientifically, it aims to prevent genetic disorders associated with inbreeding, while socially, it maintains the moral fabric and clarity of family structures. Therefore, the prohibition serves both eugenic purposes and the preservation of societal morality.

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9. (C) Restitution of Conjugal Rights
Restitution of conjugal rights is a matrimonial remedy available when one spouse withdraws from the society of the other without any reasonable excuse. The aggrieved party can petition the court to order the other spouse to return and live with them. This remedy is intended to preserve the institution of marriage by encouraging cohabitation. It is codified under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

10. (A) Ismaili
The Sunni branch of Muslim law primarily recognizes four orthodox schools which are the Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali schools. These schools differ in their interpretation of legal sources and traditions but are all part of the Sunni tradition. The Ismaili school, however, belongs to the Shia branch of Islam. Therefore, the Ismaili school is not considered a recognized school of Sunni Muslim law in legal contexts.

11. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Smritis are important traditional sources of Hindu law based on remembered wisdom, while valid customs must be ancient, certain, and moral. Modern legislation, like the Hindu Marriage Act, forms the primary current source. However, digests and commentaries continue to hold significant authority in modern law as they provide interpretations of ancient texts used by courts. Therefore, statements regarding Smritis, custom, and legislation are correct while the dismissal.

12. (B) A relationship in the nature of marriage
In the Indian legal context, a live-in relationship is frequently interpreted as a relationship in the nature of marriage. This classification allows the parties to access certain legal protections and remedies, particularly under the Domestic Violence Act. While not exactly equivalent to a ceremonial marriage, courts recognize these stable, long-term cohabitations to ensure justice and provide maintenance rights to female partners in such informal domestic arrangements.

13. (C) Mahr (Dower)
Mahr, or dower, is a sum of money or property that a Muslim husband agrees to pay his wife as a mark of respect and as a consideration for the marriage contract. It is an essential element of a valid Muslim marriage and provides financial security to the wife. Mahr can be specified at the time of the contract or determined by law if not explicitly mentioned during the ceremony.

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14. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
The sources of Muslim law follow a strict hierarchy of authority. The Quran is the supreme and primary source, containing the words of God. It is followed by the Sunna or Hadith, which are the practices and sayings of the Prophet. Ijma, the consensus of jurists, is the third source. Finally, Qiyas, or analogical deduction, is used when no direct solution exists in the higher-ranking primary sources.

15. (A) Relationships arising from a common ancestor through rules of consanguinity.
The concept of Sapinda relationship under Hindu law refers to blood relationships based on shared ancestry. It is calculated by counting generations upwards through the father and mother. Two persons are considered Sapindas if one is a lineal ascendant of the other within certain degree limits or if they share a common lineal ascendant. Marriage between persons in a Sapinda relationship is generally prohibited unless a valid custom allows it.

16. (B) Section 9
Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, provides the legal remedy for the restitution of conjugal rights. When either the husband or the wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, the aggrieved party may apply for a decree of restitution. The court, upon being satisfied with the truth of the statements and the absence of legal bars, may grant the decree accordingly.

17. (B) 2 and 4
In India, live-in relationships are not governed by a specific dedicated statute, but the Supreme Court has extended maintenance rights to female partners through judicial interpretation. Furthermore, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, includes such relationships within its scope by defining them as domestic relationships. While children born from these unions are generally considered legitimate for inheritance purposes, a live-in relationship remains legally distinct from a valid marriage.

18. (A) The decree was obtained by fraud or without giving the respondent a fair opportunity to be heard.
A foreign divorce decree is not recognized in India if it violates the principles of natural justice. This occurs when the decree is obtained through fraudulent means or when the respondent was not given a fair chance to present their case. Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure sets these conditions to ensure that foreign judgments are just and consistent with Indian legal standards before they are enforced.

19. (C) The marriage has broken down to a point where reconciliation is impossible.
The irretrievable breakdown of marriage is a concept where the emotional and social bonds between spouses have completely severed. In such cases, there is no realistic hope for the parties to live together again as husband and wife. Although not a formal statutory ground in the Hindu Marriage Act, the Supreme Court occasionally uses its extraordinary powers to grant divorce when the relationship has become totally defunct.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Dayabhaga school of Hindu law differs fundamentally from the Mitakshara school regarding property rights. Under Dayabhaga law, a son does not acquire any interest in ancestral property simply by being born. His right to the property remains dormant and only matures into an actual ownership interest upon the death of his father. Therefore, the concept of a coparcenary that includes sons during the father's lifetime is not recognized.

21. (C) The donor must deliver possession of the property to the donee.
For a Hiba, or gift, to be valid under Muslim law, three essential conditions must be fulfilled. There must be a clear declaration of the gift by the donor, an acceptance by the donee, and the actual delivery of possession of the property. Without the transfer of possession, the gift is generally considered incomplete and legally ineffective. This rule ensures that the donor's intention is manifested through physical action.

22. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Talaq-ul-Biddat is the practice of instantaneous triple talaq, which has been declared unconstitutional in India. Muta marriage is a temporary marriage contract recognized specifically in Shia law. Khula is a form of divorce initiated by the wife where she usually agrees to give up her dower. Mubarat refers to a divorce that occurs through the mutual consent of both the husband and the wife, ending the marriage.

23. (D) A child who has not completed the age of 15 years, unless a custom permits otherwise.
Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, specific conditions must be met for a child to be eligible for adoption. The child must be a Hindu and must not have been already adopted. Generally, the child must be unmarried and under the age of fifteen. However, if there is a valid custom or usage applicable to the parties that allows for the adoption of older or married children.

24. (A) The absolute property of a woman over which she has full control.
Stridhan refers to the property that a Hindu woman receives at the time of her marriage or at other occasions throughout her life. This includes gifts from relatives, her husband, and even property acquired through her own skill. Unlike other forms of traditional female property, she has absolute ownership and the full power to dispose of it as she wishes. It is considered her separate and exclusive personal estate.

25. (C) Wasiyat
A Wasiyat is a legal declaration by which a Muslim person disposes of their property to take effect after their death. There are specific restrictions on this power, such as the rule that a person cannot bequeath more than one-third of their net estate without the consent of the legal heirs. This system ensures a balance between the testator's wishes and the fixed inheritance rights of the surviving family.

26. (A) Article 44
Article 44 of the Indian Constitution, located within the Directive Principles of State Policy, establishes a mandate for the government. It directs the state to endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens throughout the territory of India. This provision aims to replace diverse

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personal laws based on religious scriptures with a single set of secular laws governing marriage, divorce, maintenance, and inheritance for all citizens equally.

27. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Muslim law recognizes various forms of marriage dissolution. Talaq-e-Sunnat is the approved traditional method, while Khula is initiated by the wife. Mubarat occurs through mutual consent between both spouses. Ila is a specific form of constructive divorce where the husband takes an oath of abstinence. All these forms are recognized under traditional Islamic jurisprudence and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, providing different pathways for ending the marital relationship.

28. (B) The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, provides that a natural guardian cannot be appointed for a minor's undivided interest in joint family property. This is because the management of such property is vested in the Karta of the family. The Act primarily deals with the guardianship of the minor's person and their separate property. It supplements the general law of guardianship while providing specific rules for the Hindu community.

29. (C) Prompt dower is payable on demand, while deferred dower is payable upon dissolution.
Mahr, or dower, is often divided into prompt and deferred portions. Prompt dower is payable immediately upon the marriage ceremony or whenever the wife demands it during the subsistence of the marriage. In contrast, deferred dower is only payable when the marriage is dissolved by either the death of a spouse or through a divorce. This distinction provides the wife with both immediate financial resources and long-term economic security.

30. (D) All persons who are Hindus, Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs by religion
The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, has a broad application that extends beyond those who are Hindu by religion. It also governs the laws of intestate succession for Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs. Furthermore, it applies to any person who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi, or Jew, unless it is proved that such person would not have been governed by Hindu law. This creates a unified legal framework for these communities.

31. (A) Daughter as a Sharer and Paternal Uncle as a Residuary
Under the Sunni law of inheritance, heirs are categorized based on their priority and relationship to the deceased. A daughter is a primary heir who is classified as a Sharer, and her portion is specifically fixed by the Quran. If there are no other closer male relatives like a son, the paternal uncle acts as a Residuary, inheriting whatever remains after the fixed shares of all the Sharers have been distributed.

32. (B) Declaring and establishing a pre-existing paternity.
Acknowledgement of paternity, known as Iqrar, is a unique concept in Muslim law where a man recognizes a child as his legitimate offspring. This act does not create a new status but rather serves as evidence to establish a pre-existing biological and legal relationship that might have been uncertain. Once a valid acknowledgement is made, it establishes the child's legitimacy, giving them full rights of inheritance and maintenance.

33. (B) A wakf can be created for the exclusive benefit of the creator's family members.
While a private wakf, known as wakf-alal-aulad, can be created for the benefit of the family, it must ultimately have a charitable or pious purpose once the family line ends. The core principle of any wakf is that it cannot be purely for private gain without an ultimate dedication to charity. The property ownership is surrendered to God, and the dedication must be perpetual, making the statement about exclusive benefit incorrect.

34. (A) Mandatory, unless she has renounced the world or is of unsound mind.
Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a married Hindu male who wishes to adopt a child must obtain the consent of his wife. This requirement ensures that adoption is a joint decision within the household. The only exceptions to this rule are if the wife has completely renounced the world, has ceased to be a Hindu, or has been declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court.

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requiring legal necessity for the alienation of ancestral property.

68. (B) 1, 2 and 3
Judicial separation provides a legal pause without ending the marriage, while restitution of conjugal rights aims to restore cohabitation between spouses. Furthermore, a marriage can be annulled if a party was of unsound mind during the ceremony. However, for a divorce by mutual consent under the Hindu Marriage Act, the parties must have lived separately for at least one year, not six months, making the final statement regarding the duration incorrect in this legal context.

69. (C) The paternity is not impossible and the child is not the established offspring of another.
For an acknowledgement of paternity to be valid under Muslim law, it must satisfy certain conditions of logic and legality. The age difference between the acknowledger and the child must be such that paternity is physically possible. Additionally, the child must not be known to be the offspring of another man. Once these conditions are met, the acknowledgement serves to establish the child as legitimate, even if the marriage of the parents cannot be formally proven.

70. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, sets a clear hierarchy for the devolution of a male's property. Class I heirs, including the widow and children, have the primary claim. If they are absent, Class II heirs succeed to the estate. Only in the absence of both classes do agnates (relatives through males) inherit, followed finally by cognates (relatives through females). This structured order ensures that the closest family members are prioritized in the distribution of the estate.

71. (D) Ithna Ashari Shia School
Muta marriage is a temporary marriage contract that is recognized exclusively within the Ithna Ashari school of Shia law. It is a contract for a fixed period with a specified dower. This form of marriage automatically dissolves at the end of the term unless it is renewed. Sunni schools and other Shia branches do not recognize Muta, considering it invalid. It remains a distinct feature of Ithna Ashari jurisprudence, governed by its own set of rules.

72. (A) Fault Theory
The fault theory of divorce is based on the traditional view of marriage as a sacred and permanent social institution. Under this theory, the state only permits the dissolution of a marriage when one party has committed a grave matrimonial offence that undermines the foundation of the relationship. This approach emphasizes social stability and the protection of the innocent spouse, requiring the court to find one party guilty of misconduct before granting a decree for divorce.

73. (C) Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras
Smritis, as traditional sources of Hindu law, are broadly divided into two categories: Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras. Dharmasutras are the earlier texts, written in prose, and focus on the duties and rules of conduct for individuals. Dharmashastras, such as the famous Manusmriti, are later works written in verse and provide more detailed legal and social regulations. Together, these texts formed the basis of classical Hindu legal scholarship and guided judicial administration for many centuries in ancient India.

74. (C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
The Supreme Court has frequently encouraged the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code, which currently exists in a specific form only in Goa. The implementation of such a code would replace diverse personal laws with a unified secular system, a move that sparks intense debate over the balance between national integration and religious freedom. However, Article 44 is a Directive Principle of State Policy rather than a Fundamental Right, making the statement about its constitutional classification incorrect.

75. (D) The husband compares his wife to a female in a prohibited degree of relationship.
Zihar is a traditional form of constructive divorce in Muslim law that occurs when a husband compares his wife to a relative within a prohibited degree, such as his mother or sister. This comparison is considered an insult and creates a legal barrier to further marital intercourse. To resume the marriage, the husband must undergo

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The Special Marriage Act, 1954, is a secular statute that allows any two persons to marry regardless of their religious backgrounds. One of its key features is that once a marriage is registered under this Act, the parties are governed by the provisions of the Act itself and the Indian Succession Act for inheritance, rather than their religious personal laws. This provides a uniform legal regime for those who choose a secular marriage.

44. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The chronological development of these legal milestones started with the Special Marriage Act in 1954, followed immediately by the Hindu Marriage Act in 1955. Decades later, the landmark Shah Bano case concerning maintenance was decided in 1985. This was eventually followed by the Sarla Mudgal judgment in 1995, which addressed the issue of bigamous marriages through conversion. This timeline reflects the evolving nature of personal law and judicial intervention in India.

45. (C) The parties live separately under a court decree but the marital tie is not severed.
Judicial separation is a matrimonial remedy that allows spouses to live apart without ending their marriage. Under a decree of judicial separation, the obligation to cohabit is suspended, providing the parties with a cooling-off period. However, the legal status of husband and wife remains intact, meaning they cannot remarry. This remedy is often sought as a precursor to divorce or when the parties hope for an eventual reconciliation.

46. (D) Incompatibility of temperament
Section 13(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act lists specific grounds for divorce, such as adultery, cruelty, and desertion. While incompatibility of temperament may lead to the breakdown of a marriage, it is not a recognized statutory ground for divorce under this section. Parties who cannot get along but have no specific fault grounds must either seek a divorce through mutual consent or rely on the court's interpretation of mental cruelty in extreme cases.

47. (A) 1, 2 and 3
The Special Marriage Act requires a thirty-day public notice, and Muslim law permits men to marry women from the book, such as Christians or Jews. Furthermore, monogamy is a mandatory condition under the Hindu Marriage Act. However, a marriage violating age requirements is not void ab initio but remains valid though punishable. Additionally, Parsi marriages are governed by their own specific Act of 1936 rather than the Christian Marriage Act of 1872.

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48. (B) She has ceased to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion or is unchaste.
Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a wife's right to claim maintenance from her husband is subject to certain conditions. She loses this right if she ceases to be a Hindu by converting to another faith. Additionally, if she is found to be unchaste or is living in adultery, her claim for maintenance is forfeited. These rules ensure that the entitlement to maintenance is linked to the adherence to personal law and marital conduct.

49. (B) A delegated power of divorce where the husband delegates his right to divorce.
Talaq-e-Tafweez is a unique form of divorce in Muslim law where the husband delegates his power of pronouncing talaq to his wife or a third party. This delegation can be made at the time of marriage or afterwards, and it can be absolute or conditional. This provides the wife with a powerful tool to dissolve the marriage herself if certain agreed-upon conditions, such as the husband taking a second wife, are breached.

50. (A) Law
A coparcenary is a legal entity created by operation of law and cannot be created by the act of parties or a contract. It consists of a group of persons who inherit an undivided interest in ancestral property by birth. In traditional Hindu law, this was limited to male descendants, but modern amendments have included daughters. The membership and rights within a coparcenary are strictly defined by the legal principles governing the joint family system.

51. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act provides civil remedies like protection and residence orders to women facing abuse. It significantly broadens the scope of protection by including women in domestic

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Muslim law imposes a significant restriction on the power of a person to dispose of their property by will. A testator can only bequeath up to one-third of their net estate to non-heirs. This thirding rule is specifically designed to prevent the disinheritance of legal heirs and to ensure that the mandatory shares prescribed by the Quran are protected. Any bequest exceeding this limit requires the express consent of the heirs.

36. (D) Fault Theory
The fault theory of divorce requires one spouse to prove that the other has committed a specific matrimonial offence. Common grounds under this theory include adultery, cruelty, and desertion. The philosophy behind this approach is that the innocent party should be entitled to a remedy because the other party has breached the fundamental obligations of the marriage contract. It is the most common statutory basis for divorce in many personal laws.

37. (C) Founded on a breach of any law in force in India.
According to Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a foreign judgment is not considered conclusive if it is based on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognize the law of India in cases where such law is applicable. Specifically, if the judgment is founded on a breach of any Indian law, it can be challenged. This ensures that foreign decrees do not undermine the domestic legal framework.

38. (B) Bigamous marriages contracted by Hindu husbands after converting to Islam.
In the case of Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India, the Supreme Court addressed the practice of Hindu men converting to Islam solely to contract a second marriage without dissolving the first. The court held that such marriages are void and that conversion does not automatically dissolve the previous Hindu marriage. This landmark judgment emphasized that a person cannot use conversion as a tool to bypass the legal prohibition against bigamy.

39. (D) The manager or superintendent responsible for the wakf administration.
A mutawalli is the person appointed to manage and administer a wakf property. While they are responsible for the day-to-day operations and ensuring the income is used for the intended charitable or religious purposes, they are not the owners of the property. The ownership of wakf property is considered to vest in God. The mutawalli acts as a trustee or superintendent, fulfilling the wishes of the waqif who created the dedication.

40. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The Hindu Marriage Act provides the legal framework for matrimonial matters among Hindus, while the Special Marriage Act offers a secular alternative for all citizens. Intestate succession for the Hindu community is specifically governed by the Hindu Succession Act. Furthermore, matters concerning the adoption of children and the provision of maintenance are codified within the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act. These statutes collectively regulate modern Hindu personal law and family structures.

41. (C) His Class II heirs
According to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the property of a male Hindu dying intestate follows a specific order of priority. First, the property goes to Class I heirs, who include the widow, children, and mother. In the complete absence of any Class I heirs, the estate devolves upon the Class II heirs. If there are no Class II heirs, only then does the property pass to agnates and then to cognates.

42. (A) The gift of an undivided share in property capable of division.
The doctrine of Mushaa refers to the gift of an undivided share in property that can be physically divided. Under certain schools of Muslim law, such a gift is considered irregular because the delivery of possession is not complete. To make the gift valid, the property should ideally be divided and specifically handed over to the donee. This rule aims to prevent confusion and legal disputes regarding the possession of shared assets.

43. (D) After marriage, the parties are mandatorily governed by their respective personal laws.

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marriage to be legally valid, it must be registered under the Special Marriage Act.

60. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Mahr is a fundamental concept in Muslim marriage, representing the dower paid to the wife. Stridhan refers to the absolute property of a Hindu woman, which she controls entirely. Guardianship for Hindu minors is specifically regulated by the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act of 1956. Finally, the Hindu Succession Act provides the codified rules for inheritance. These elements together define the legal landscape of personal and property rights within the Hindu and Muslim communities in India.

61. (C) Comity of nations
The recognition of foreign divorce decrees is often based on the principle of comity of nations, which involves the mutual respect and recognition that sovereign states extend to each other's legal acts. According to this principle, if a foreign court has competent jurisdiction, such as the parties being domiciled there, its judgment should be respected by other nations. This avoids conflicting legal statuses for individuals as they move between different jurisdictions and promotes international legal stability.

62. (D) A wakf where the primary beneficiaries are the founder's descendants.
A wakf-alal-aulad is a private trust created under Muslim law where the income and usufruct of the property are reserved for the maintenance and support of the waqif's children and descendants. This is legally valid provided that there is an ultimate dedication of the property for a charitable or religious purpose once the family line becomes extinct. This allows a person to provide for their family while ensuring a permanent charitable legacy in the long term.

63. (A) They must have a registered agreement of their relationship.
In the case of D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal, the Supreme Court established specific criteria for a live-in relationship to be considered in the nature of marriage. These include the parties being of legal marriageable age, qualified to marry, and holding themselves out to society as a couple for a significant period. Notably, a formal registered agreement is not a requirement; instead, the focus is on the actual conduct and common household shared by the parties.

64. (B) Distant Kindred
In the Sunni law of inheritance, the distribution of property follows a specific sequence. After the Sharers receive their fixed portions and the Residuaries take the remainder, the property devolves upon the Distant Kindred if no members of the first two classes exist. Distant Kindred include those relatives who are neither Sharers nor Residuaries, often connected through a female link. Only when no such relatives are found does the property escheat to the state.

65. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Special Marriage Act serves as a secular law that facilitates inter-religious marriages. A notable consequence of marrying under this Act is that a Hindu person is deemed to have separated from their Hindu undivided family, losing their status as a member of the coparcenary. While both statements accurately reflect the law, the specific consequence regarding the joint family status is an independent legal effect and does not serve as the reason why the Act is classified as secular.

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66. (A) The will of the minor's father or mother
A testamentary guardian is an individual appointed by a parent through a will to act as the guardian of their minor child after the parent's death. This power allows parents to ensure that a person they trust will look after the minor's welfare and property. Under Hindu law, both the father and the mother have the right to appoint such a guardian, provided they are the natural guardians at the time of making the will.

67. (C) In Dayabhaga, the father is the absolute owner and can alienate property at will.
A major distinction between the two schools of Hindu law lies in the father's authority over ancestral property. In the Dayabhaga school, the father is the sole and absolute owner of all property, whether ancestral or self-acquired, during his lifetime. Consequently, he has the unrestricted power to sell or gift the property without the consent of his sons. In contrast, the Mitakshara school limits the father's power,

relationships, which covers live-in partners and family members, not just legal wives. While both statements are factually correct, the definition of a domestic relationship is not the reason why the remedies are classified as civil in nature under the Indian legal system.

52. (D) Unity of possession
A fundamental characteristic of the Mitakshara coparcenary is the unity of possession among its members. This means that no individual member can claim a specific or defined share of the property while the family remains joint. The interest of each member is fluctuating, increasing with deaths and decreasing with births in the family. All coparceners have a common right to enjoy the entire property until a formal partition is demanded and the shares are specified.

53. (C) Dissolution of marriage by a judicial decree at the instance of the wife.
Faskh refers to the judicial rescission of a Muslim marriage contract by a court of law. This remedy is typically sought by the wife when she has grounds for divorce but does not have the husband's consent for Khula. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, codified the various grounds under which a Muslim woman can seek this judicial intervention, such as the husband's disappearance, failure to maintain, or cruelty.

54. (B) Making a daughter a coparcener by birth in a Mitakshara joint family.
The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, was a revolutionary piece of legislation that aimed to remove gender discrimination in property rights. It granted daughters the same rights as sons in the Mitakshara coparcenary property. By virtue of this amendment, a daughter becomes a coparcener by birth, possessing the same liabilities and rights to claim partition. This change ensured that daughters have an equal stake in ancestral property alongside their male siblings.

55. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Adoption laws in India vary, requiring a married Hindu man to obtain his wife's consent. While traditional Muslim law does not recognize adoption with full inheritance rights, the Juvenile Justice Act provides a secular pathway for all citizens to adopt. Furthermore, once an adoption is finalized, the child is legally treated as the natural child of the adoptive parents. All these statements accurately reflect the complex and multi-layered legal framework governing adoption across different communities.

56. (A) Pay the just and legal debts of the father.
The doctrine of pious obligation was a traditional Hindu law principle that imposed a moral and religious duty on a son to pay his father's non-vyavaharika (not immoral or illegal) debts. It was believed that the father could not attain salvation if his debts remained unpaid. However, the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, has abolished this doctrine, meaning a son is no longer personally liable for his father's debts solely by reason of his birth.

57. (C) Governed by the principles of both gift and will.
A disposition made during Marz-ul-maut, or a state of mortal illness, occupies a unique position in Muslim law. It is treated as a hybrid between a gift and a will. Like a gift, it requires the delivery of possession to the donee. However, like a will, it is subject to the restriction that it cannot exceed one-third of the estate without the consent of the heirs. This rule prevents individuals from evading inheritance laws during their final days.

58. (A) Section 125
Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides a speedy and secular remedy for maintenance. It is designed to prevent vagrancy and destitution by requiring persons with sufficient means to support their wives, children, and parents who are unable to maintain themselves. This provision applies to all citizens irrespective of their personal laws or religion. It serves as a social welfare measure and is distinct from the substantive maintenance rights under personal laws.

59. (D) Void
Under the Hindu Marriage Act, a valid marriage can only be solemnized between two persons who are both Hindus. If one party is a Christian and the other is a Hindu, the marriage cannot be validly performed under Hindu rites alone. Such a marriage would be considered void because it fails to meet the basic requirement of both parties being Hindu. For such an inter-religious

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penance. If he fails to do so, the wife has the legal right to seek a judicial divorce based on this specific injurious comparison.

76. (B) Father
According to the schedule of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the father is not classified as a Class I heir. Class I heirs include the most immediate family members like the son, daughter, widow, and mother. The father is instead placed at the very top of the Class II heirs list. This means he only inherits the property of his son if there are no Class I heirs available to take the estate, prioritizing the deceased's mother and children.

77. (C) The wife is the absolute owner with full power of disposal.
Stridhan is the absolute property of a Hindu woman, and she has complete and unrestricted rights over it. Whether she acquired it as a gift during her marriage or through her own earnings, she possesses the full power to sell, gift, or bequeath it as she pleases. Neither her husband nor any other family member has any legal claim or control over this property. It represents her financial independence and separate estate within the family structure.

78. (D) The father, and after him, the mother.
Under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, the father is designated as the primary natural guardian of a Hindu minor. The mother's right to natural guardianship generally arises only after the father. However, the Supreme Court has interpreted the term after him to include situations where the father is absent or unable to act. This ensures that the minor always has a natural guardian available to protect their person and property, with the mother playing a crucial role.

79. (A) Generally not binding within the territory of India.
A foreign divorce decree obtained by an Indian domiciled couple on grounds not recognized by their personal law is usually not binding in India. According to the principles established by the Supreme Court, foreign courts must respect the personal laws of the parties. If a decree is granted on no-fault grounds or other reasons unknown to the Hindu Marriage Act, it is considered to be without jurisdiction and will not be enforced by Indian courts.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Custom is recognized as a fundamental source of Hindu law, often overriding written texts if properly established. For a custom to be legally binding, it must meet several strict criteria: it must be ancient, certain, and reasonable. Furthermore, it must have been followed continuously without interruption and must not be opposed to public policy or morality. These requirements ensure that only well-established and socially acceptable practices are elevated to the status of a legal rule.

81. (B) A gift for a consideration.
Hiba-bil-iwaz is a transaction that consists of two distinct acts: a gift (Hiba) and a return gift or consideration (Iwaz). It is essentially a gift made in exchange for something of value already received by the donor. Unlike a simple gift, once the consideration is paid, this transaction becomes irrevocable. It resembles a sale in its legal effect but is governed by the principles of both gifts and contracts within the framework of Muslim personal law.

82. (A) Four months and ten days.
Iddat is a mandatory waiting period that a Muslim woman must observe following the dissolution of her marriage. In the event of her husband's death, the iddat period is exactly four months and ten days. This period serves as a time of mourning and also ensures that there is no confusion regarding the paternity of any child she might be carrying. During this time, the widow is generally expected to lead a secluded life and cannot remarry.

83. (C) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
Saptapadi, which involves the bride and groom taking seven steps together around the sacred fire, is a crucial ceremony for a valid Hindu marriage. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, if the parties follow rites that include this ceremony, the marriage becomes complete and binding when the seventh step is taken. While the Act allows for different customary rites, Saptapadi remains the most widely recognized and essential ritual for the solemnization of a traditional Hindu marriage.

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transfers the ownership of the property itself, Ariat only transfers the usufruct or the right to the benefits. The ownership remains with the donor, and the arrangement is typically temporary and revocable. It is a common way to provide for someone's immediate needs without permanently alienating property.

116. (D) Must have shared a household and presented themselves as a couple.
For a live-in relationship to be considered in the nature of marriage under the Domestic Violence Act, the parties must live together in a shared household for a significant period. They should also conduct themselves in a way that leads society to believe they are husband and wife. This includes joint financial dealings and a common domestic life. These criteria allow the law to extend protection to women in stable, long-term informal relationships that closely resemble the social structure of a legal marriage.

117. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indian courts generally do not recognize a foreign divorce decree if the parties were not domiciled in the country where the decree was granted. This is because domicile is the primary basis for a court's jurisdiction over a person's marital status. Since the status of Indian citizens is governed by their personal law, Indian courts retain the authority to determine the validity of their marriages. Therefore, a decree from a court without proper domicile-based jurisdiction is considered ineffective within India's legal territory.

118. (B) Sunna
The Sunna, or Hadith, consists of the traditions, practices, and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad. It serves as the second most important source of Muslim law after the Quran. The Sunna provides guidance on various legal and social issues by explaining and supplementing the general principles found in the Quran. For centuries, jurists have relied on authentic traditions to develop a comprehensive legal system. It remains a fundamental pillar of Islamic jurisprudence, providing a practical model for the lives of the faithful.

119. (D) The heirs of her husband.
According to Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act, the property of a Hindu female dying intestate follows a specific order of succession. If she has no children or husband, her property generally devolves upon the heirs of her husband. This rule ensures that property remains within the family into which she married. However, a significant exception exists for property she inherited from her parents, which instead reverts to her father's heirs, preserving the original family's interest in their ancestral wealth.

120. (A) Ancient, certain, and not opposed to public policy.
For a custom to be recognized as a valid source of law, it must meet several strict requirements established by the courts. It must be ancient, meaning it has been practiced since time immemorial. It must also be certain and followed continuously without any interruption. Furthermore, the custom must be reasonable and not contrary to statutory law, public policy, or morality. These criteria ensure that only well-established and beneficial societal practices are given the force of law in personal matters.

121. (C) No coparcenary is formed during the father's lifetime.
The defining feature of the Dayabhaga school is its rejection of the Mitakshara concept of birthright in ancestral property. Under Dayabhaga law, a son does not become a coparcener or gain any interest in the property as long as his father is alive. The father is the absolute owner, and a coparcenary is only formed among the brothers after the father's death. This system gives the father greater control over family assets and delays the sons' property rights until inheritance.

122. (A) The conditions for a valid marriage under the Act are fulfilled.
The Special Marriage Act allows for the registration of marriages that were originally performed in other religious or customary forms. For such a registration to be valid, the parties must satisfy the essential conditions of the Act, such as the age of marriage, monogamy, and not being within prohibited degrees. Once registered, the marriage is deemed to have been solemnized under the Act, and the parties become governed by its secular provisions for divorce and inheritance, regardless of their original.

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The key legal effect of a decree of judicial separation is that it releases the spouses from the duty to live together. While the marriage itself is not dissolved and the parties remain legally husband and wife, they are no longer required to cohabit. This provides a formal period of separation during which the parties can reconsider their relationship. Since the marital tie is not severed, neither party is free to remarry while the decree is in force.

93. (C) Valid if the legatee is in the womb at the time of the testator's death.
Under Muslim law, a bequest in favor of an unborn person is generally void. However, an exception is made if the child is already in the mother's womb at the time of the testator's death and is born alive within six months of that date. This rule balances the requirement for the existence of the legatee with the practical reality of pregnancy. It ensures that the intended beneficiary is a living person at the time the will takes effect.

94. (D) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act provides the primary legal basis for female partners in live-in relationships to claim maintenance. By defining a domestic relationship to include those in the nature of marriage, the Act allows women in such cohabiting arrangements to seek various reliefs, including financial support. This legislation recognizes the vulnerability of women in informal unions and ensures they have access to legal remedies similar to those available to legally wedded wives.

95. (A) 1 and 3
Marriages under the Special Marriage Act are governed solely by its provisions, and cruelty is legally recognized as encompassing both physical and mental harm. While many believe husbands have absolute talaq power, modern laws and judgments have restricted this. Furthermore, irretrievable breakdown is not yet a statutory ground under the Hindu Marriage Act. Therefore, only the statements regarding the Special Marriage Act and the definition of cruelty are accurate within the current framework of Indian matrimonial laws.

96. (B) Replace diverse personal laws with a single set of secular laws.
The primary goal of a Uniform Civil Code is to create a common set of laws governing personal matters for all citizens, regardless of their religion. This would replace the current system where different religious communities follow their own personal laws for marriage, divorce, and inheritance. The objective is to promote national integration, ensure gender justice, and simplify the legal system by providing a uniform and secular framework that applies to every citizen of India equally.

97. (B) Void
Any adoption that fails to comply with the mandatory requirements of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, is considered void from the beginning. Such an invalid adoption does not create any legal relationship between the child and the adoptive parents, nor does it sever the child's ties with their biological family. The Act is strict about compliance with its provisions, such as age limits and consent, to ensure the legality and welfare of the adopted child.

98. (A) Right of the mother to the custody of her minor children.
Hizanat refers to the right of the mother to the physical custody of her minor children under Muslim law. This right is recognized because the mother is considered the most suitable person to provide the necessary care and nurturing for young children. The duration of this right varies depending on the gender of the child and the specific school of law. However, even while the mother has custody, the father remains the natural and legal guardian of the child.

99. (C) Relatives connected to the deceased wholly through males.
In Hindu succession law, agnates are relatives who are related to the deceased person through an unbroken line of male ancestors or descendants. This includes relationships such as a father, son, or brother. The distinction between agnates and cognates (who are related through at least one female) is important for determining the order of inheritance. Under the Hindu Succession Act, agnates are generally given preference over cognates when there are no closer heirs like Class I or Class II heirs.

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84. (D) Whose shares in the estate are specifically fixed by the Quran.
The Sharers, or Ashab-ul-Faraid, are the primary class of heirs in the Sunni law of inheritance. Their specific fractional shares of the deceased's estate are explicitly prescribed in the Quran. There are twelve such heirs, including the spouse, parents, and children. They are the first to receive their portions from the estate. After their fixed shares are distributed, any remaining residue is then passed on to the next class of heirs, known as the Residuaries.

85. (C) The parties have completed 30 days of public notice.
Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act outlines the essential conditions for a valid marriage, such as monogamy, legal age, and mental capacity. While these substantive conditions are mandatory, the requirement for a thirty-day public notice is a feature of the Special Marriage Act, not the Hindu Marriage Act. A Hindu marriage is primarily a sacramental union that can be performed according to religious rites without the need for a prior public notice period or civil registration.

86. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The Shah Bano case addressed maintenance for Muslim wives, while Sarla Mudgal dealt with bigamy through conversion. Velusamy established the legal criteria for live-in relationships, and the Githa Hariharan case recognized the mother as a natural guardian. These landmark judgments have significantly shaped Indian family law by addressing issues of gender equality, religious conversion, and the legal status of informal relationships. Together, they reflect the judiciary's role in interpreting personal laws to ensure justice for all.

87. (D) Manages a minor's property without legal authority.
A de facto guardian is a person who, without being a natural, testamentary, or court-appointed guardian, takes it upon themselves to manage the person or property of a minor. They lack any formal legal status or authority. While they may act in the minor's interest, their power to alienate the minor's property is extremely limited and generally not recognized under codified Hindu law. They are distinguished from de jure guardians who possess legal authority to act.

88. (A) Article 142 of the Constitution.
Although the irretrievable breakdown of marriage is not a statutory ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, the Supreme Court has invoked its extraordinary powers under Article 142 to grant divorce in such cases. This article allows the court to pass any order necessary for doing complete justice. By using this power, the court can dissolve a dead marriage where there is no hope of reconciliation, even if the specific legal requirements for divorce.

89. (C) Two: by consanguinity (nasab) and by special cause (sabab)
Shia law of inheritance classifies heirs into two broad categories: those related by blood (consanguinity) and those related by a special cause, such as marriage. Blood relatives are further divided into three distinct classes, where the presence of an heir in a higher class completely excludes those in the lower classes. This systematic classification ensures that the estate is distributed among the closest relatives, with the surviving spouse always receiving a share regardless of other heirs.

90. (A) Shah Bano Begum v. Mohd. Ahmed Khan
The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, was passed by Parliament to effectively nullify the impact of the Shah Bano judgment. In that case, the Supreme Court had ruled that a divorced Muslim woman was entitled to maintenance under Section 125 of the CrPC. The new legislation aimed to restrict the husband's liability to the iddat period, shifting the responsibility for long-term maintenance to the woman's relatives or the Wakf Board.

91. (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
A marital dispute often begins with desertion, where one spouse leaves the other. This may lead the aggrieved party to seek the restitution of conjugal rights to restore the marriage. If reconciliation fails, the parties might obtain a decree of judicial separation to live apart legally. Finally, if the relationship remains broken, the process typically culminates in a decree of divorce, which formally dissolves the marital bond and allows the parties to move on separately.

92. (B) The obligation to cohabit is suspended.

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termination of their marriage. This ruling led to the enactment of legislation that criminalizes the practice, reinforcing the court's commitment to marital.

108. (B) Dayabhaga School
The Mitakshara school is subdivided into several regional sub-schools, including the Benaras, Mithila, and Dravida schools, which follow the primary commentary by Vijnaneshwara. The Dayabhaga school, however, is a completely separate and distinct school of Hindu law founded by Jimutavahana. It prevails primarily in Bengal and Assam and follows different principles regarding property rights and inheritance. Therefore, Dayabhaga is not a sub-school of Mitakshara but its major alternative in the dual system of traditional Hindu legal thought.

109. (C) The wife, when she is falsely charged with adultery by her husband.
Lian is a matrimonial remedy available to a Muslim wife when her husband falsely accuses her of adultery. In such cases, the wife can file a suit for the dissolution of marriage. If the husband persists in his accusation and both parties take formal oaths, the court can grant a decree of divorce. This remedy protects the dignity and reputation of the wife, providing her with a legal way to end the marriage when faced with such serious and unfounded allegations.

110. (D) Wife, minor children, and aged parents.
Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a Hindu person has a legal and personal obligation to maintain certain close relatives who are unable to support themselves. This includes their wife, minor children, and aged or infirm parents. This duty is considered absolute and is not dependent on the possession of property. The Act ensures that these vulnerable family members are provided with basic necessities like food, clothing, and shelter, reflecting the traditional Hindu values of familial responsibility and care.

111. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
Among the four Sunni schools of law, the Hanafi school is the most widely followed globally, including in South Asia. It is followed in terms of population by the Shafi'i school, which is prevalent in parts of East Africa and Southeast Asia. The Maliki school is primarily followed in North and West Africa, while the Hanbali school is the smallest, mainly practiced in Saudi Arabia. This distribution reflects the historical spread of different legal traditions within the Islamic world over many centuries.

112. (B) The adopted son was deemed to be the son from the date of the father's death.
The traditional Doctrine of Relation Back in Hindu law applied when a widow adopted a son after her husband's death. In such cases, the adoption was legally deemed to have taken place on the date of the husband's death. This meant the adopted son could inherit the husband's property as if he were alive at that time. This fiction ensured the continuity of the male lineage and property succession. However, this doctrine was significantly modified by the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance.

113. (B) Legal necessity or for the benefit of the estate.
The Karta, as the manager of a Hindu Joint Family, has limited powers to alienate joint family property. He can only sell or mortgage the property without the consent of other coparceners in three specific situations: for legal necessity, for the benefit of the estate, or for the performance of indispensable religious duties. Legal necessity includes expenses for maintenance, marriage, or protecting the property. Any alienation outside these recognized categories is generally not binding on the other family members.

114. (A) Through relatives with the intervention of at least one female.
In the context of Hindu succession, cognates are relatives who are related to the deceased through one or more female ancestors or descendants. This includes relationships like a sister's son or a daughter's son. Cognates form the fourth category of heirs for a Hindu male, inheriting only when there are no Class I heirs, Class II heirs, or agnates. Their lower priority in the scheme of inheritance reflects the traditional emphasis on the male lineage within the ancient Hindu legal system.

115. (C) Ariat
Ariat refers to a specific type of gift in Muslim law where the donor grants the donee the right to use an object or enjoy its produce for a limited time. Unlike a standard Hiba, which

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is technically legal and valid. However, such an act is generally discouraged as it goes against the spirit of the religious rules meant to protect the family. Nevertheless, the law respects the owner's absolute right of disposal.

131. (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
A wakf is a permanent dedication of property for religious or charitable purposes, with ownership vesting in God. Interestingly, even a non-Muslim can create a wakf under certain conditions. However, the creator cannot reserve the entire usufruct for their own benefit for life, as a wakf must have a charitable intent. Therefore, the statements about the nature of dedication, purpose, ownership, and the possibility of a non-Muslim creator are all correct, while the reservation of usufruct for the creator is limited.

132. (D) A series of judicial interpretations by the Supreme Court.
Live-in relationships in India have gained legal recognition not through legislation, but through a series of landmark judgments by the Supreme Court. The court has interpreted existing laws, such as the Domestic Violence Act and Section 125 of the CrPC, to extend protections and maintenance rights to partners in long-term cohabiting relationships. By recognizing these unions as being in the nature of marriage, the judiciary has filled a legislative gap to ensure justice and social security for women in informal domestic arrangements.

133. (C) A marriage can be dissolved if one party has committed a matrimonial offence.
The fault theory of divorce is based on the principle that a marriage should only be dissolved when one spouse has breached the marital contract by committing a serious offence. Common grounds include adultery, cruelty, and desertion. Under this theory, the court must identify a guilty party and an innocent party. This approach reflects a traditional view of marriage as a permanent bond that can only be broken by specific misconduct, rather than by mutual agreement or simple incompatibility between the spouses.

134. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, is a codified law that governs the marital relations of Hindus, and it has a wide application covering various groups like Sikhs, Jains, and Buddhists. While both the assertion about codification and the reasoning about its broad applicability are factually correct, the reason does not explain why the law was codified. Codification was a legislative choice to bring uniformity and clarity to diverse customary practices, whereas the broad definition of Hindu simply identifies the scope of those governed.

135. (D) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21).
The matrimonial remedy of restitution of conjugal rights has been challenged in various courts for allegedly violating the fundamental right to life and personal liberty. Critics argue that forcing a person to cohabit with their spouse against their will is an infringement on their bodily autonomy and privacy, which are protected under Article 21. While the remedy remains on the statute books, the debate continues over whether such state-enforced intimacy is compatible with modern constitutional values and individual freedom.

136. (A) The former is religious, the latter is secular.
The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act (HAMA) is a personal law that applies only to Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs, following specific religious and customary requirements. In contrast, the Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act) is a secular statute that allows any person, regardless of their religion, to adopt a child. The JJ Act provides a uniform procedure and focuses on the child's welfare, making adoption accessible to Muslims, Christians, and others whose personal laws might not traditionally recognize adoption.

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137. (C) Dayabhaga School.
The Dayabhaga school of Hindu law is often considered more liberal and progressive than the Mitakshara school. This is primarily because it grants individuals greater autonomy over their property. By rejecting the concept of birthright, it gives the father absolute power over the family estate during his lifetime. Additionally, the Dayabhaga system's rules of inheritance are based on the principle of religious efficacy, which sometimes allowed for more flexible interpretations of family relationships and property succession compared to the more rigid Mitakshara system.

123. (D) Three menstrual courses.
A divorced Muslim woman who is subject to menstruation must observe a waiting period, or iddat, consisting of three menstrual courses before she can remarry. If she is not subject to menstruation, the period is three lunar months. If she is pregnant at the time of divorce, the iddat lasts until the delivery of the child. This mandatory period ensures there is no doubt regarding the paternity of any future child and provides a final opportunity for reconciliation between the divorced spouses.

124. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Desertion requires both physical separation and the intent to end cohabitation, and a single act of adultery is a sufficient ground for divorce. Additionally, certain mental health conditions like schizophrenia are recognized grounds. However, the legal understanding of cruelty has evolved beyond physical violence to include mental suffering. Therefore, the statements regarding desertion, adultery, and mental illness are correct, while the narrow definition of cruelty as only physical is outdated and inaccurate in the current framework of Indian matrimonial laws.

125. (C) Valid, but can be annulled at the option of one of the parties.
A voidable marriage is one that is legally valid and binding unless and until it is annulled by a court decree. One of the parties to the marriage has the option to challenge its validity on specific grounds, such as impotence, lack of valid consent due to unsoundness of mind, or fraud. If the aggrieved party chooses to seek an annulment and the court grants it, the marriage is declared void from its inception. Otherwise, it remains a valid legal union.

126. (D) All of the above.
A Hindu wife has several legal avenues to claim maintenance, which are independent and concurrent. She can seek interim maintenance during a lawsuit under the Hindu Marriage Act or claim regular maintenance under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act. Additionally, she can use the secular remedy provided under Section 125 of the CrPC. These provisions ensure that a wife has multiple pathways to seek financial support, allowing her to choose the most effective remedy based on her specific circumstances and legal needs.

127. (A) Any of the conditions listed above are met.
Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure outlines several circumstances under which a foreign judgment is not considered conclusive in India. These include judgments from courts without jurisdiction, those not decided on merits, or those based on an incorrect view of international law. Additionally, judgments obtained by fraud or those that violate Indian law or natural justice are not binding. If any of these conditions are present, the foreign decree can be challenged and will not be enforced by Indian courts.

128. (B) The paternity is biologically possible and not disproved.
Acknowledgement of paternity under Muslim law is a legal mechanism to establish the legitimacy of a child. It can only be made if the paternity of the child is not known to be the offspring of another person and is biologically possible given the ages of the parties. Once a valid acknowledgement is made, it creates a legal presumption that the child is the legitimate offspring of the acknowledger. This process is often used when there is no direct evidence of a valid marriage.

129. (B) It follows an order of succession based on the property source.
The Hindu Succession Act treats the property of a female dying intestate differently depending on its origin. While her property generally goes to her children and husband, and then to the husband's heirs, special rules apply to inherited property. Assets inherited from her parents revert to her father's heirs if she has no children. Similarly, property inherited from her husband or father-in-law reverts to their respective heirs. This system aims to keep inherited property within the original family line in the absence of descendants.

130. (A) Considered against the spirit of the law but not illegal.
While Muslim law strictly regulates inheritance through fixed shares and testamentary limits, a person has the absolute power to gift their entire property during their lifetime. If a person makes a valid gift (Hiba) with the intention of disinheriting their legal heirs, the transaction

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100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A Muslim marriage is widely regarded as a civil contract rather than a religious sacrament. This is because its formation requires the essential elements of a contract, specifically an offer (ijab) and an acceptance (qubul) made at a single meeting. The presence of consideration in the form of dower further reinforces its contractual nature. This legal characterization allows the parties to include specific terms and conditions in the marriage contract, making it a flexible and negotiable agreement.

101. (C) Legitimate, but limited to inheriting the parents' property.
Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides that children born from void or voidable marriages are considered legitimate by law. This provision aims to protect innocent children from the social and legal stigma of illegitimacy. However, their rights of inheritance are restricted. While they can inherit the separate property of their parents, they do not acquire any rights in the ancestral or joint family property of other relatives. This balances the child's welfare with traditional family property rules.

102. (B) Dower is from Muslim law, Stridhan is from Hindu law.
Dower and Stridhan are two distinct concepts related to women's property rights in different personal law systems. Dower, or Mahr, is an essential requirement of a Muslim marriage contract, representing a sum payable by the husband to the wife. Stridhan, on the other hand, refers to the absolute property of a Hindu woman, encompassing gifts and wealth received by her. While both provide financial security, they are rooted in different religious and legal traditions governing marriage and property.

103. (D) Inherit the residue after the sharers' claims are satisfied.
Residuaries, or Asabat, are a class of heirs in Sunni law who are entitled to whatever remains of the estate after the Sharers have taken their fixed portions. If there are no Sharers, the Residuaries inherit the entire estate. This class typically consists of male relatives like sons, grandsons, and brothers. Their role is to ensure that the entirety of the deceased's property is distributed within the family according to the hierarchical rules of inheritance.

104. (A) Succession.
The principle Nemo est haeres viventis is a fundamental rule in the law of succession, stating that no person can be an heir to someone who is still alive. This means that a person's status as an heir only becomes a legal reality upon the death of the property owner. Until then, a potential heir has only a mere hope of succession, known as spes successionis. This principle ensures that property rights are only transferred when the owner can no longer hold them.

105. (A) 1, 2 and 3
Hindu law allows individuals to dispose of self-acquired and coparcenary interests by will, while Muslim law restricts bequests to one-third of the estate. These rules ensure that property owners can exercise their will while protecting the mandatory inheritance rights of their family. However, a will made by an unsound person is void regardless of registration, and Muslim wills do not strictly require probate. Thus, only the first three statements accurately reflect the rules governing testamentary succession in these personal laws.

106. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Fault theory requires a matrimonial offence, and consent theory is based on mutual agreement between spouses. Irretrievable breakdown occurs when it is impossible for the parties to live together, while frustration theory applies to cases of long absence or imprisonment. These different theories provide the conceptual framework for various grounds of divorce across personal laws. They reflect evolving societal views on the nature of marriage and the circumstances under which the marital bond should be legally dissolved by the state.

107. (D) Talaq-ul-Biddat (Triple Talaq)
In the landmark Shayara Bano case, the Supreme Court declared Talaq-ul-Biddat, or instantaneous triple talaq, to be unconstitutional. The court found that this practice was arbitrary and violated the fundamental rights of Muslim women. By striking down this form of divorce, the judiciary aimed to ensure gender justice and protect women from unilateral and sudden

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138. (A) The heirs of her father.
Under the Hindu Succession Act, special rules apply to the property of a female dying intestate if she has no children. If she inherited property from her father or mother, that property does not follow the general order of succession. Instead, it reverts to the heirs of her father. This specific provision is intended to ensure that ancestral property remains within the original bloodline of the family from which it was inherited, preventing it from passing to the husband's family permanently.

139. (D) The period of iddat for a widow.
Iddat-ul-wafat refers to the mandatory waiting period that a Muslim woman must observe following the death of her husband. This period lasts for four months and ten days. During this time, the widow is expected to lead a simple life and abstain from remarrying. This period serves both as a time of mourning and as a way to ensure that any child born after the husband's death can be correctly attributed to him, thus maintaining the integrity of the family lineage.

140. (B) Void ab initio.
A contingent gift, or Hiba-ba-shart-ul-iwaz, where the transfer of ownership is made dependent on a future uncertain event, is generally void from the beginning under Muslim law. For a Hiba to be valid, the gift must be immediate and absolute. Any condition that delays the transfer of ownership or makes it conditional on something that may or may not happen invalidates the gift. This rule ensures that gifts are clear and final, preventing legal uncertainty regarding the ownership of property.

141. (C) Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy.
The provision for a Uniform Civil Code is found in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution, which is part of the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV. These principles are guidelines for the state to follow in governance, though they are not enforceable by any court. The inclusion of the Uniform Civil Code here reflects the vision of the Constitution's makers to eventually harmonize personal laws across different religious communities into a single, secular set of rules for all citizens.

142. (D) The income can be applied to a similar object if the original fails.
The doctrine of cy-pres is a legal principle used in the administration of wakfs and other charitable trusts. It allows the court to apply the income of a trust to a purpose that is as near as possible to the original intention of the founder if the specific object of the trust becomes impossible or impracticable to achieve. This ensures that the dedicated property continues to be used for a charitable or religious purpose, preventing the trust from failing entirely.

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143. (A) The adoption must be registered with the sub-registrar.
While registration of an adoption deed is common and provides strong evidence, it is not a mandatory pre-requisite for a valid adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act. The essential requirements are the capacity of the parents to adopt, the capability of the person giving in adoption, and the physical act of giving and taking the child with the intent to transfer them from one family to another. These substantive acts, rather than formal registration, create the legal adoption.

144. (B) The Prophet Muhammad and his cousin and son-in-law, Ali.
Shia law is based on the belief that the leadership of the Muslim community belongs to the family of the Prophet Muhammad, starting with his cousin and son-in-law, Ali, and his descendants. This theological foundation influences their legal system, which relies on the teachings and traditions of the Imams from this lineage. Shia jurisprudence differs from Sunni law in several areas, including inheritance and marriage, reflecting their distinct historical development and interpretation of the primary sources of Islamic law.

145. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Agnates are relatives through males, while cognates are related through at least one female ancestor. Full blood refers to descendants from the same parents, but the matching here clarifies that relationships through different wives or husbands define uterine or half-blood connections. Specifically, full blood usually implies common parents, while the table links these terms to diverse familial structures. These

definitions are crucial for determining the order and priority of heirs in the complex scheme of Hindu and Muslim succession laws.

146. (A) None of the above.
Marriage between first cousins is generally not prohibited by Muslim law, which allows marriages with a maternal or paternal uncle's children. Similarly, many Christian denominations do not prohibit such marriages. While traditional Hindu law prohibited marriage within the same Gotra or among Sapindas, the Hindu Marriage Act allows it if a valid custom exists. Therefore, a blanket prohibition on first-cousin marriage does not exist across these major legal systems, as each has its own specific rules and customary exceptions.

147. (C) Three years.
Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, a Muslim woman has the statutory right to seek a divorce through a court decree on several grounds. One such ground is the husband's failure to perform his marital obligations for a continuous period of at least three years without a reasonable cause. This provision empowers women to end a neglected marriage and reflects a move towards providing judicial remedies for Muslim wives independently of their husband's unilateral power of divorce.

148. (D) Maintenance granted to a spouse during the pendency of a matrimonial proceeding.
Maintenance pendente lite, often called interim maintenance, is a financial support order issued by the court while a matrimonial case, such as a divorce or judicial separation, is still ongoing. The goal is to ensure that the spouse who lacks sufficient income can support themselves and cover the legal expenses of the litigation. This ensures that both parties are on an equal footing during the legal process and that neither is forced to abandon their claim due to financial hardship.

149. (C) The sale of immovable property.
The right of pre-emption, or Shuffa, is a unique feature of Muslim law that allows certain individuals to acquire immovable property in preference to a stranger when it is being sold. This right is intended to prevent the introduction of undesirable outsiders into a neighborhood or a joint family estate. It can be claimed by co-sharers, neighbors, or those who share common facilities with the property. This right must be exercised immediately following the sale transaction.

150. (B) Natural justice and Indian public policy.
For a foreign matrimonial decree to be recognized in India, it must adhere to the principles of natural justice and not be contrary to Indian public policy. This means that both parties must have been given a fair opportunity to be heard and the decree must not have been obtained through fraud. Furthermore, the grounds for the decree should not fundamentally conflict with the core values and legal standards of the Indian justice system, ensuring international harmony.

151. (D) It must not be opposed to public policy or morality.
For a custom to be recognized as a valid source of Hindu law, it must satisfy several essential legal requirements. It must be ancient, certain, and reasonable, having been practiced continuously for a long duration. Most importantly, the custom must not be contrary to statutory law or opposed to public policy and morality. Judicial recognition depends on these criteria being established through clear and unambiguous evidence, as custom can often override the written word of traditional texts.

152. (A) An undefined and fluctuating interest.
In a Mitakshara coparcenary, a member's interest in the joint family property is not a fixed share but an undivided and fluctuating one. This interest increases with the death of other coparceners and decreases with the birth of new ones into the family. Only when a partition is actually demanded and carried out does this fluctuating interest become a specific and defined portion of the estate. This reflects the communal nature of ownership within the traditional joint Hindu family.

153. (C) Valid, but punishable.
Under the Hindu Marriage Act, a marriage where the parties have not reached the legal age (twenty-one for males and eighteen for females) is not void or voidable. Instead, it is considered a valid marriage in the eyes of the law, but it carries penal consequences for those involved in organizing or performing it. This legal position ensures that the status of the parties and any

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children born from the union is protected while still discouraging the practice of child marriage.

154. (A) It provides a long period for reconciliation before becoming final.
Talaq-e-Ahsan is regarded as the most proper form of divorce in Muslim law because it is revocable and allows a significant time for potential reconciliation. The husband pronounces a single talaq during the wife's period of purity (tuhr) and then abstains from sexual intercourse during the iddat period. If the parties reconcile during this time, the talaq is revoked. This procedure encourages the preservation of the marriage and prevents hasty or impulsive decisions that lead to a final separation.

155. (B) 2, 3 and 4
A decree for judicial separation can lead to a divorce if cohabitation is not resumed for a year, and mutual consent divorce always requires a cooling-off period. Furthermore, renouncing the world is a recognized ground for ending a marriage. However, irretrievable breakdown is not currently a statutory ground for divorce under the Special Marriage Act. Therefore, the statements regarding judicial separation, mutual consent procedures, and religious renunciation are correct, while the inclusion of irretrievable breakdown as a statute is inaccurate.

156. (B) Workplace harassment leading to mental agony.
The legal concept of cruelty in matrimonial law has expanded significantly through judicial interpretation. It is no longer limited to physical violence but includes mental cruelty, which can be caused by various behaviors that make it impossible for the parties to live together. Courts have recognized that continuous harassment, even if related to a spouse's workplace or professional life, can cause such severe mental agony that it constitutes a valid ground for seeking a divorce or judicial separation.

157. (C) The fraud is extrinsic, such as preventing a party from appearing.
According to Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a foreign judgment can be challenged if it was obtained by fraud. In this context, the law generally refers to extrinsic fraud, which involves deceptive actions that prevent a party from fully participating in the trial or presenting their case. This includes hiding the commencement of proceedings or using fraudulent means to keep the other party away from the court, rather than just providing false evidence during the actual trial.

158. (D) Dower payable on demand at any time after the marriage.
Prompt dower, or mahr-i-mu'ajjal, is the portion of the dower that a Muslim wife is entitled to receive immediately upon the marriage ceremony or at any time she demands it afterwards. If the husband refuses to pay the prompt dower, the wife has the legal right to refuse to live with him or to deny him conjugal rights until the payment is made. This provides the wife with an immediate and independent financial resource within the marriage relationship.

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159. (A) She remarries.
A Hindu widow's right to claim maintenance from her late husband's estate is a conditional right. While she is entitled to support as long as she remains a widow, this right is completely lost if she chooses to remarry. Upon remarriage, she is considered to have entered a new family unit, and her previous husband's estate is no longer obligated to provide for her. This rule aligns with the traditional view of maintenance being linked to her status within the family.

160. (B) The father, with the consent of the mother.
Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, the primary right to give a child in adoption is vested in the father. However, he cannot exercise this right without the express consent of the mother, unless she has renounced the world or is of unsound mind. This requirement ensures that both parents are involved in the major decision to permanently transfer their child to another family. The mother's right is co-equal in the sense that her consent is a mandatory legal prerequisite.

161. (B) Confirms an existing relationship rather than creating a new one.
Acknowledgement of paternity in Muslim law is fundamentally different from the concept of adoption. While adoption creates a new legal relationship where none existed before, an acknowledgement serves to formally recognize

would violate the cultural and religious rights of minorities. This conflict remains one of the most debated issues in Indian constitutional.

224. (B) Inconsistency.
For a custom to be recognized as a valid source of law, it must satisfy several criteria, including antiquity, certainty, and reasonableness. It must also be followed consistently without interruption. Inconsistency, therefore, is not a characteristic of a valid custom but rather a reason for its rejection by the courts. A custom that is practiced sporadically or is inconsistent with itself lacks the necessary stability and public acceptance required to be given the force of law in personal and community matters within the legal system.

225. (B) Dayabhaga.
Jimutavahana is the author of the Dayabhaga, which is one of the two most important scholarly treatises on Hindu law. This work forms the foundation of the Dayabhaga school, which prevails primarily in Bengal and Assam. It provides a unique interpretation of traditional texts, focusing on the principles of inheritance and rejecting the Mitakshara concept of property rights by birth. Jimutavahana's work significantly shaped the legal landscape of eastern India and remains the primary authority for the Dayabhaga school's followers to this day.

226. (A) Valid, but punishable.
Under the Hindu Marriage Act, a marriage where the parties have not reached the legal age (twenty-one for males and eighteen for females) is not void or voidable. Instead, it is considered a valid marriage in the eyes of the law, but it carries penal consequences for those involved in organizing or performing it. This legal position ensures that the status of the parties and any children born from the union is protected while still discouraging the practice of child marriage through criminal penalties.

227. (C) Declaring that a valid marriage never existed.
A decree of nullity of marriage is a judicial declaration that a marriage is void or voidable. In the case of a void marriage, the decree simply confirms the existing legal fact that no valid marriage ever took place. For a voidable marriage, the decree annuls the union from its inception. Unlike divorce, which ends a valid marriage, a decree of nullity effectively wipes away the marital status, as if the parties were never legally husband and wife in the first place.

228. (D) Judicial law-making.
The legal recognition and protection of live-in relationships in India is a clear example of judicial law-making. Since there is no specific legislation governing these relationships, the Supreme Court has filled the gap through its various judgments. By interpreting existing statutes like the Domestic Violence Act to include informal unions, the court has created new legal standards and remedies for cohabiting couples. This proactive role of the judiciary ensures that the law evolves to meet the changing social realities and provides justice where.

229. (C) A court outside India not established by the Central Government.
According to the Code of Civil Procedure, a foreign court is any court situated outside the territory of India which has not been established or continued by the authority of the Central Government. Consequently, a decree passed by such a court is considered a foreign decree. This definition is important for determining when and how foreign judgments can be enforced or recognized in Indian courts, as they are subject to specific conditions of jurisdiction, fairness, and compliance with Indian law.

230. (B) For her entire life or until she remarries.
According to the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, a divorced Muslim woman is entitled to a fair and reasonable provision from her former husband. The court has clarified that while this provision must be made within the iddat period, it should be sufficient to support the woman for the rest of her life or until she remarries. This ensures she is not left destitute and that her long-term financial security is provided for.

231. (D) Father.
In Muslim law, the father is considered the primary and natural guardian of his minor children's property. He has the absolute right and duty to manage the assets of the minor in their best interest. In his absence, the right typically

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169. (D) All of the above.
The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, provides several grounds for divorce, including adultery, cruelty, and desertion for at least two years. Other grounds include conversion to another religion and the presumption of death if a spouse has not been heard from for seven years. These diverse grounds reflect the various ways in which the marital relationship can break down or become untenable. The Act allows either spouse to petition for divorce based on these specific faults or life-changing circumstances.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Courts in India have consistently ruled that children born from long-term live-in relationships should be treated as legitimate. This legal position is based on the principle that the law should favor legitimacy and that children should not be penalized or stigmatized due to the informal nature of their parents' union. By presuming legitimacy in these cases, the judiciary ensures that such children have rights to maintenance and inheritance, thereby protecting their welfare and social standing within the family.

171. (D) The domicile of the parties.
For a foreign divorce decree to be recognized in India under the principles of private international law, the foreign court must have had proper jurisdiction. The most widely accepted basis for this jurisdiction is the domicile of the parties. If both husband and wife were domiciled in the foreign country at the time the proceedings were initiated, the decree is generally considered valid and binding. Domicile represents a person's permanent home and is the primary factor in determining the applicable personal law.

172. (B) Needs of the wife and the status and capacity of the husband.
The amount of maintenance awarded to a spouse is not a fixed sum but is determined by the court based on several factors. The court considers the actual needs and living expenses of the wife, as well as the husband's income, property, and overall financial capacity. The goal is to ensure that the wife can maintain a standard of living that is consistent with what she enjoyed during the marriage. The court also takes into account any independent income the wife.

173. (C) All property received by a woman from any source.
Through various judicial decisions, the definition of Stridhan has been broadened to include almost all property a Hindu woman acquires. While it traditionally referred to wedding gifts, it now encompasses inherited property, gifts from any source, and wealth earned through her own labor or skill. This expansion has reinforced the principle that a Hindu woman is the absolute owner of her property, providing her with greater financial security and independence within the legal framework of personal property rights.

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174. (D) 21 years.
To ensure a proper and responsible relationship, the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act mandates a significant age difference between the adoptive parent and the child of the opposite sex. Specifically, if a male adopts a female, or a female adopts a male, the adoptive parent must be at least twenty-one years older than the child. This rule is designed to prevent any potential abuse and to maintain the dignity and parental nature of the adoption, reflecting the social importance of the relationship.

175. (A) A will left by the deceased.
Testamentary succession occurs when a person leaves a valid will that specifies how their property should be distributed after their death. This allows individuals to exercise their personal wishes regarding their estate, rather than following the default rules of intestate succession provided by law. While the right to make a will is a powerful tool, it is subject to certain legal restrictions, such as the mandatory shares for heirs in Muslim law or the capacity of the testator in Hindu law.

176. (B) There must be a declaration, acceptance, and delivery of possession.
For a Hiba, or gift, to be legally complete and valid under Muslim law, three essential elements must be present. First, the donor must make a clear declaration of the gift. Second, the donee must accept the gift. Finally, there must be an actual and physical delivery of possession of the property to the donee. Without all three of these components being fulfilled, the gift is generally considered incomplete and will not result in a valid transfer of ownership.

leaves the door open for future reconciliation. If the parties resolve their differences, the decree can be rescinded, whereas a divorce requires a new marriage ceremony if the parties wish to reunite as a legal couple.

193. (B) Seeking remedies under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act has been interpreted to grant significant legal protection to women in live-in relationships. By recognizing such unions as being in the nature of marriage, the law allows these women to seek various reliefs, including protection orders and maintenance, similar to those available to legally wedded wives. This judicial recognition ensures that women in informal but stable domestic arrangements are not left without legal recourse or financial support in the event of abuse or separation.

194. (A) Up to one-third of property to non-heirs without heir consent.
In Muslim law, the power to make a will is limited by the one-third rule. A person can only bequeath up to one-third of their net estate to individuals who are not their legal heirs. Any bequest exceeding this limit, or any bequest made to a legal heir, requires the express consent of the other heirs to be valid. This rule is designed to protect the mandatory shares of inheritance prescribed for family members and to prevent the disinheritance of heirs.

195. (A) 1, 2 and 4
Both Hindu and Muslim laws designate the father as the primary natural guardian, and courts can appoint guardians under the Guardians and Wards Act. Additionally, the Githa Hariharan case significantly enhanced the mother's role as a natural guardian. However, a de facto guardian lacks the legal power to alienate a minor's property, even for necessity. Therefore, the statements about fathers, court appointments, and the Githa Hariharan judgment are correct, while the power attributed to de facto guardians is legally inaccurate.

196. (D) The Indian Succession Act, 1925.
The inheritance and succession rules for the Parsi community in India are specifically governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925. A separate chapter within this Act outlines the order of succession for Parsis dying intestate, providing detailed rules for the distribution of property among surviving spouses, children, and other relatives. This distinguishes them from other communities like Hindus or Muslims, who have their own separate codified or uncodified personal laws for matters of succession and property distribution across India.

197. (C) Gifts (Hiba).
The doctrine of Musha is an important principle in the Muslim law of gifts (Hiba). It refers to the gift of an undivided share in property that is capable of being physically divided. According to several schools, such a gift is irregular because the delivery of possession, an essential element of a valid gift, cannot be fully accomplished. To make the gift valid, the property should be divided and the specific portion delivered to the donee, ensuring clarity in ownership and possession.

198. (B) The impotency has continued and is not curable.
Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, a wife can seek a divorce if her husband was impotent at the time of the marriage and continues to be so. Before a decree is granted, the court usually allows the husband a period of one year to prove that he has ceased to be impotent. If the condition remains uncured after this period, the wife is entitled to a decree of divorce. This provision ensures that the wife has a remedy for an unfulfilled marriage.

199. (D) Is between parties within the prohibited degrees.
A marriage is void ab initio, or invalid from the very beginning, if it violates certain fundamental conditions of the Hindu Marriage Act. This includes marriages between parties who are within the degrees of prohibited relationship or who are Sapindas of each other, unless a valid custom permits it. Additionally, a bigamous marriage is also void ab initio. Such marriages have no legal existence, and the parties do not acquire the status of husband and wife, nor do they have marital rights.

200. (A) A co-sharer, participator in immunities, or adjoining owner.

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woman who has been divorced still has a legal right to seek financial support from her former husband if she is unable to maintain herself. This interpretation fulfills the social welfare purpose.

185. (C) Cannot adopt a son.
Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, a person who already has a living son, grandson, or great-grandson is legally prohibited from adopting another son. This rule is rooted in the traditional belief that the primary purpose of adopting a son is to ensure the continuity of the male lineage and the performance of religious rites. If an heir already exists in the direct male line, the legal necessity for adoption is deemed to be absent, maintaining the existing family structure.

186. (A) The property passes to the government in the absence of any legal heirs.
Escheat is a legal principle where the property of a person who dies without leaving any valid will or any identifiable legal heirs reverts to the state. In such cases, the government becomes the ultimate owner of the estate by operation of law. This ensures that property does not become ownerless and can be used for public purposes. In India, escheat is the final stage in the order of succession when all possible categories of heirs have been exhausted without success.

187. (D) Orally or in writing.
A will, or Wasiyat, under Muslim law is not subject to strict formal requirements and can be made either in writing or orally. There is no mandatory requirement for witnesses or registration, although having them is advisable for evidentiary purposes. What matters most is the clear intention of the testator to dispose of their property after their death. This flexibility reflects the simplicity of traditional Islamic legal procedures, though the substantive restrictions on the amount that can be bequeathed still apply.

188. (B) The tying up of property in perpetuity for charity or religion.
The fundamental goal of creating a wakf is the permanent dedication of property for a purpose that is religious, pious, or charitable. By tying up the property, the waqif ensures that it can never be sold, mortgaged, or gifted, and its income will forever be used for the specified noble cause. This creates a perpetual source of funding for community needs, such as mosques, schools, or hospitals, reflecting the Islamic values of social welfare and permanent charitable contributions.

189. (A) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
The debate over a Uniform Civil Code involves a tension between Article 44, a Directive Principle of State Policy, and various Fundamental Rights, such as the freedom of religion under Article 25. While the Constitution encourages a common code to promote national unity and gender equality, religious groups argue it could infringe upon their right to follow their personal laws. This conflict highlights the challenge of balancing secular national goals with the protection of individual and communal religious and cultural identities.

190. (D) The Vedas.
Shrutis, which literally means that which is heard, are considered the most ancient and divinely revealed sources of Hindu law. They consist primarily of the four Vedas: the Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, and Atharva Veda. These texts are believed to contain universal truths and divine wisdom that were directly perceived by sages. As the primary source of the entire Hindu legal and religious tradition, Shrutis hold the highest authority in the hierarchy of classical Hindu jurisprudence and law.

191. (A) Valid.
The Special Marriage Act, 1954, is a secular statute that allows any two persons to marry regardless of their religious backgrounds. A marriage between a Hindu and a Muslim performed under this Act is perfectly valid and legal without the need for either party to convert to the other's religion. This law provides a civil form of marriage that bypasses the restrictions of personal laws, ensuring that the right to marry a person of one's choice is protected for all.

192. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Judicial separation is often viewed as a less drastic alternative to divorce. While divorce permanently ends the marriage, judicial separation merely allows the parties to live apart while maintaining their legal status as husband and wife. This decree suspends the duty of cohabitation but

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to remain in a home where her rights or dignity are being compromised by misconduct.

208. (B) Codify law relating to Hindu minors and guardians.
The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, was enacted to codify and amend the law relating to the guardianship of Hindu minors. It defines who can act as a natural guardian and outlines their powers and responsibilities. The Act aims to provide a clear legal framework for the care and protection of a minor's person and property. It supplements the general Guardians and Wards Act by providing specific rules that align with the personal law and values of the Hindu community.

209. (B) 2:1.
Under the Shia law of inheritance, blood relatives are divided into classes and inherit property in fixed ratios. When children inherit from their parents, the general rule is that a male child receives twice the share of a female child. Therefore, if a person dies leaving a son and a daughter, the estate is divided in a 2:1 ratio. This reflects the traditional Islamic principle of distribution among male and female heirs, which is also generally followed in Sunni schools of inheritance.

210. (A) Void.
For a Hiba, or gift, to be valid under Muslim law, the subject matter of the gift must be in existence and owned by the donor at the time the gift is made. A gift of property that does not yet exist, such as the future produce of land or a child yet to be born, is considered void from the beginning. The law requires that there be a clear and immediate transfer of an existing interest, as a gift cannot be made for future assets.

211. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4.
The journey of the Uniform Civil Code in India began with its inclusion as a Directive Principle in the 1950 Constitution. This was followed by the landmark Shah Bano judgment in 1985, which sparked intense national debate. Later, the Sarla Mudgal case in 1995 further highlighted the need for uniform laws. More recently, the Law Commission has issued various consultation papers to gather public and expert opinion on the matter. This sequence reflects the ongoing legal and political discourse surrounding the code.

212. (D) The consensus of opinion among learned jurists.
Ijma is the third primary source of Muslim law, representing the unanimous agreement of learned jurists or the entire Muslim community on a legal issue. It is used when neither the Quran nor the Sunna provides a direct and specific solution. Ijma serves to clarify and expand the law through the collective wisdom and consensus of the faithful. Once a consensus is reached, it becomes a binding authority, reflecting the importance of community agreement in the development of Islamic legal principles.

213. (C) Any coparcener.
Under the Mitakshara school of Hindu law, the right to demand a partition of the joint family property is a fundamental right of every coparcener. This includes the father, sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons. Since each coparcener has an inherent interest in the property from birth, they can choose to separate and claim their individual share at any time. This allows any member to break away from the joint family structure and enjoy their portion of the estate independently, according to their personal choice.

214. (B) Fault Theory.
When a spouse seeks a divorce on grounds such as a serious and incurable disease like leprosy, it is generally considered an application of the fault theory of divorce. In this context, the fault is not necessarily a moral failing, but rather a condition or behavior of one spouse that makes the continuation of the marriage impossible or extremely burdensome for the other. The law provides relief to the innocent or suffering party by allowing them to legally terminate the marriage on these specific statutory.

215. (D) Two persons living together in a shared household.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act defines a domestic relationship broadly to include persons who live together in a shared household. This encompasses relationships through blood, marriage, or even those that are in the nature of marriage, such as live-in relationships. This inclusive definition ensures that the Act can protect a wide range of women from various forms of domestic abuse,

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The right of pre-emption (shufa) in Muslim law can be exercised by three specific categories of persons. First are the co-sharers in the property itself. Second are those who share some appendage or immunity with the property, such as a private road or water source. Finally, the right can sometimes be claimed by the owners of adjoining property. These rules are designed to give preference to those who already have a connection to the property, preventing the intrusion of strangers.

201. (C) Smriti.
The primary sources of Muslim law include the Quran, the Sunna or Hadith, Ijma (consensus), and Qiyas (analogical deduction). These are based on Islamic theology and tradition. Smritis, however, are ancient scholarly texts that serve as a source of Hindu law. They have no place in the Islamic legal system, which is rooted in the revelations of the Prophet and subsequent juristic developments within the Muslim community. Therefore, while Quran and Ijma are essential to Muslim law, Smriti is entirely unrelated.

202. (A) Hindu Law.
Coparcenary is a unique and fundamental concept within Hindu law, specifically under the Mitakshara school. It refers to a narrower body within a joint family consisting of individuals who acquire an interest in ancestral property by birth. This group traditionally included the father and his three generations of male descendants, though it now includes daughters as well. This system of communal ownership and survivorship is not found in Muslim, Christian, or Parsi law, which follow different principles of individual property and inheritance.

203. (D) The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.
The dissolution of marriage and other matrimonial remedies for Christians in India are primarily governed by the Indian Divorce Act, 1869. This Act outlines the various grounds for divorce, such as adultery and cruelty, and provides the procedure for obtaining a decree from the court. While the Christian Marriage Act deals with the solemnization of marriages, the Indian Divorce Act is the specific statute that regulates the legal termination of the marital bond and provides for ancillary matters like maintenance and custody.

204. (B) The intention to return to the matrimonial home.
Animus revertendi is a Latin term used in matrimonial law to describe a spouse's intention to return to their marital home after a period of separation. This intention is crucial in determining whether a spouse's absence constitutes legal desertion. If a spouse leaves the home but genuinely intends to return and resume cohabitation, they lack the animus deserendi (intent to desert) required for divorce. The presence of a sincere desire to return can be a defense against a charge of desertion.

205. (C) Harassment and threats against inter-caste couples.
In the case of Lata Singh v. State of U.P., the Supreme Court took a strong stand against the harassment and violence faced by couples who marry outside their caste. The court held that such individuals are adults and have the right to choose their own partners. It directed the administration and police to provide protection to inter-caste couples and to ensure that they are not subjected to threats or acts of violence by their families or society, upholding individual liberty and choice.

206. (D) The dower amount was not fixed at marriage.
Proper dower, or Mahr-e-Misl, is awarded to a Muslim wife when the amount of dower was not explicitly specified in the marriage contract. In such cases, the court or the parties determine a reasonable dower based on several factors, including the wife's personal qualities and the dower amounts typically given to other female members of her father's family. This ensures that the wife receives a fair and customary dower even if it was not formally agreed upon at the time of the wedding.

207. (A) All of the conditions listed above are met.
A Hindu wife has the legal right to live separately from her husband and claim maintenance under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act if specific grounds are present. These grounds include her husband being guilty of desertion or cruelty, or if he has another living wife. Additionally, she can claim this right if her husband has converted to another religion. These provisions ensure that a wife is not forced

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177. (B) Void.
A wakf must be created for a purpose that is recognized as religious, pious, or charitable within the framework of Islamic principles. If the objective of the wakf is contrary to these principles or is for an illegal purpose, the dedication is considered void from its inception. Since the ownership of wakf property is intended to vest in God, the purpose must align with the faith. An invalid purpose means the property remains the private estate of the original owner.

178. (A) Indian Succession Act.
In the case of John Vallamattom v. Union of India, the Supreme Court struck down Section 118 of the Indian Succession Act as unconstitutional. This provision placed restrictions on Christians bequeathing property for religious or charitable purposes by will. The court found that this section was discriminatory and violated the right to equality, as no similar restrictions existed for other communities. This judgment was a significant step towards removing outdated and unequal provisions within Indian personal laws and inheritance rules.

179. (C) A scholarly commentary or compilation of various Smritis.
Digests and commentaries, known as Nibandhas, are important historical sources of Hindu law that were written by scholars to explain and harmonize the ancient Smriti texts. These works, such as the Mitakshara by Vijnaneshwara, adapted traditional rules to the social realities of their time. They became the primary source of law in different regions of India, as judges relied on these scholarly interpretations rather than the original ancient texts to decide legal disputes and administer justice for centuries.

180. (D) The interest of a male descendant in ancestral property.
Unobstructed heritage refers to property where the right to inherit is not blocked by the existence of the current owner. In a Mitakshara coparcenary, a son, grandson, or great-grandson acquires an interest in ancestral property immediately upon birth. Their right is unobstructed because it does not depend on the death of the father or any other relative. This is a fundamental principle of the joint family system, ensuring that the male lineage has a continuous and inherent right to ancestral.

181. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different legal systems in India have distinct requirements for marriage: Hindu law emphasizes the Saptapadi ceremony, while Muslim law requires a contract with offer and acceptance (Ijab and Qubul). The Special Marriage Act mandates a prior notice of intended marriage, and Christian marriages are often solemnized in a church. These diverse procedures reflect the pluralistic nature of Indian family law, where each community follows its own traditions or a secular alternative, each with its own specific legal formalities and requirements.

182. (B) The intention to bring cohabitation to an end.
Desertion as a ground for divorce requires more than just physical separation between the spouses. It must include animus deserendi, which is the specific intention of one spouse to permanently end the marital relationship and stop cohabiting with the other. Without this intentional element, a simple separation due to work or other reasons does not constitute legal desertion. The court must be satisfied that the deserting spouse had a clear and unjustified desire to abandon their marital obligations and home.

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183. (D) The bonds of marriage are destroyed beyond repair.
The theory of irretrievable breakdown of marriage suggests that if the relationship has reached a point where there is no possibility of reconciliation, the marriage should be legally dissolved. This theory focuses on the current state of the relationship rather than who is at fault. It recognizes that forcing parties to stay in a dead marriage is harmful to both them and society. Although not a formal statute, it is increasingly used by the judiciary to grant relief in long-term separations.

184. (A) A validly married wife or a divorced wife who has not remarried.
For the purpose of claiming maintenance under Section 125 of the CrPC, the Supreme Court has clarified that the term wife has a broad meaning. It includes not only a woman whose marriage is currently subsisting but also a divorced wife who has not remarried. This ensures that a

recognizing that violence can occur in many types of intimate and familial living arrangements beyond just traditional legal marriage.

216. (A) It was obtained solely for an easy divorce.
A foreign divorce decree may be considered against Indian public policy if it was obtained by bypassing the mandatory provisions of the parties' personal law. If an Indian couple seeks a divorce in a foreign country solely because it is easier or quicker to obtain there, Indian courts may refuse to recognize the decree. This prevents individuals from using foreign jurisdictions to evade the legal requirements and safeguards of their own domestic personal law, ensuring that the integrity of Indian law is.

217. (C) Half prompt and half deferred.
In the absence of an explicit agreement between the parties regarding the type of dower, the general presumption in Sunni Muslim law is that half of the dower is prompt and half is deferred. This balanced approach ensures that the wife receives some immediate financial benefit after the marriage while also having a secured claim for the remaining portion in the future. This rule provides a default standard that protects the wife's interests when the specific terms were not finalized during the marriage contract.

218. (A) Both (B) and (C) as listed below.
A Hindu father is legally obligated to maintain both his illegitimate son and his illegitimate daughter under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act. The obligation towards the son continues until he attains the age of majority. For the daughter, the duty extends until she gets married. This provision reflects the law's concern for the welfare of all children, ensuring that they are provided for by their biological parents regardless of the legal status of the parents' relationship at the time of their birth.

219. (D) The welfare of the minor.
When the court is called upon to appoint a guardian for a minor, the paramount consideration is always the welfare of the minor child. This principle, known as the welfare principle, overrides all other factors, including the legal rights of parents or the financial status of the proposed guardian. The court evaluates what would be in the best interest of the child's physical, mental, and emotional development. The goal is to ensure a safe, stable, and nurturing environment for the minor's upbringing.

220. (B) Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs.
The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, has a broad scope of application that extends far beyond those who are strictly Hindu by religion. It also governs the laws of inheritance for Jains, Buddhists, and Sikhs. Furthermore, it applies to any person who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi, or Jew, unless it is proven that they would not have been governed by Hindu law. This creates a uniform legal framework for these major communities in India, simplifying the rules of succession and property.

221. (C) One-third of property, unless heirs consent.
A gift made by a Muslim while suffering from Marz-ul-maut, or a mortal illness, is subject to specific restrictions. Such a gift is valid only up to one-third of the donor's net assets. If the gift exceeds this amount, it requires the consent of the legal heirs after the donor's death to be effective for the excess portion. This rule prevents individuals from using deathbed gifts to circumvent the mandatory rules of inheritance and ensure that the rights of legal heirs are protected.

222. (D) Detention or tying up.
The term wakf literally means detention or tying up of property. In a legal sense, it refers to the permanent dedication of property for a religious, pious, or charitable purpose. Once a property is made wakf, it is tied up so that it can never be sold, gifted, or otherwise alienated. The ownership is considered to be transferred to God, and the usufruct or income from the property is used exclusively for the benefit of the specified charitable or religious objective forever.

223. (A) Right to equality and freedom of religion.
The debate over a Uniform Civil Code in India represents a fundamental tension between the constitutional right to equality (Article 14) and the right to freedom of religion (Article 25). Proponents argue that a common code is necessary to ensure gender equality and national integration. Opponents, however, contend that personal laws are an essential part of religious practice and that imposing a uniform code

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and establish a pre-existing biological paternity that was previously unproven or uncertain. Once a man acknowledges a child as his, the child gains the status of legitimacy and all associated legal rights. This process is used to provide legal clarity to a relationship rather than inventing a new one.

162. (A) The property is treated as his individual or self-acquired property.
Under Hindu law, if a person becomes the sole surviving coparcener of a joint family, they gain full ownership and control over all the family property. In such a situation, the distinction between what was once ancestral property and their own self-acquired property effectively disappears. They have the absolute power to alienate or dispose of the entire estate as they wish. However, if a son is later born or adopted, the property may regain its character as ancestral coparcenary property.

163. (C) Wakfs.
The rule against perpetuity, which prevents property from being tied up forever, does not strictly apply to wakfs. A wakf is, by its very nature, a permanent and perpetual dedication of property for religious or charitable purposes. Since the ownership is transferred to God and the benefits are intended for the public or a specific pious cause indefinitely, the law allows wakf property to be removed from the normal market of alienation and kept in a permanent trust for its intended objects.

164. (D) The Freedom of Religion and cultural rights of minorities.
The main argument against the immediate implementation of a Uniform Civil Code centers on the potential impact on the religious and cultural identities of minority communities. Many argue that personal laws are an integral part of religious freedom protected under Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution. There is a fear that a common code might impose the practices of the majority on all citizens, thereby undermining the diverse cultural fabric and the pluralistic nature of Indian society and law.

165. (C) Ancient texts like the Shrutis, Smritis, and their commentaries.
Shastric Hindu Law refers to the body of traditional legal principles derived from ancient Sanskrit scriptures. This includes the Shrutis, which are believed to be divine revelations, and the Smritis, which are based on remembered tradition. It also encompasses the numerous commentaries and digests written by scholars over centuries to interpret and apply these primary texts. Until the modern codification of Hindu law in the 1950s, these Shastric sources formed the primary basis for the administration of justice.

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166. (B) Inheritance.
In the Dayabhaga school of Hindu law, property is transferred from one generation to the next through the principle of inheritance rather than survivorship. This means that a son does not gain any right to his father's property until the father's death. When the father dies, his heirs inherit the property in defined shares. This is a key difference from the Mitakshara school, where the right to ancestral property is acquired by birth and passes through the rule of survivorship.

167. (D) Irregular (Fasid).
Under Sunni Muslim law, a marriage between a Muslim man and a woman who is not a Kitabiya (such as a fire-worshipper or an idolater) is considered irregular or Fasid. An irregular marriage is not void from the beginning but suffers from a temporary legal defect. If the marriage is consummated, the wife is entitled to dower and must observe iddat upon dissolution, and the children born from such a union are considered legitimate. The defect can be removed by conversion.

168. (A) Give the parties time to reconsider and explore reconciliation.
The cooling-off period in a divorce by mutual consent is a mandatory waiting period between the filing of the first motion and the second motion. This period, which is typically six months, is intended to give the spouses a final opportunity to reflect on their decision and potentially reconcile. It acts as a safeguard against impulsive divorces, ensuring that the decision to end the marriage is stable and well-considered. However, courts can sometimes waive this period in exceptional cases.

passes to the paternal grandfather or a person appointed by the father's will. While the mother has the right to physical custody (Hizanat), she does not automatically become the legal guardian of the minor's property unless she is specifically appointed by.

232. (A) It made daughters coparceners with equal rights.
The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, brought a landmark change by granting daughters equal rights in the Mitakshara coparcenary property. By birth, a daughter now becomes a coparcener in her own right, just like a son, with the same rights and liabilities. This amendment was a major step towards gender equality in inheritance, ensuring that daughters have a legal claim to their ancestral property and can demand partition, thereby correcting a long-standing historical imbalance in traditional Hindu succession rules.

233. (C) Delivery of possession has been made.
Under several schools of Muslim law, a gift (Hiba) is generally revocable by the donor until the delivery of possession has been completed. Once the donee takes possession of the property, the gift becomes more difficult to revoke and often requires a decree from a court of law. There are several other situations where a gift becomes absolutely irrevocable, such as when it is made between spouses or to a relative within prohibited degrees, or when the subject of the gift is lost or destroyed.

234. (A) Valid only with the consent of other heirs.
According to Sunni Muslim law, a bequest made in a will to a person who is already a legal heir is generally invalid unless the other heirs give their consent to it after the death of the testator. This rule ensures that a person cannot use a will to alter the mandatory shares of inheritance prescribed for different family members. If all other heirs agree to the bequest, it can be executed; otherwise, the property must be distributed according to the default rules.

235. (D) Maintenance of a divorced Muslim woman.
The case of Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum is a landmark judgment in which the Supreme Court ruled that a divorced Muslim woman who is unable to maintain herself is entitled to seek maintenance from her former husband under Section 125 of the CrPC. The court held that this secular provision overrides personal laws in matters of social welfare. This judgment led to significant legal and political debates, eventually resulting in the enactment of new legislation specifically for divorced Muslim women.

236. (B) Gift made with a religious motive or charity.
Sadaqah is a form of gift in Muslim law that is made with a religious or charitable motive. Unlike a simple Hiba, which might be made for personal or social reasons, Sadaqah is primarily intended to seek divine favor through an act of charity. Once possession is delivered, a Sadaqah is generally irrevocable and cannot be taken back by the donor. This form of giving is highly encouraged in Islamic tradition as a way to support the poor and provide for communal.

237. (C) Mother.
Under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, the mother is recognized as the natural guardian of a Hindu minor after the father. If the father is deceased or is unable to act, the mother automatically becomes the legal natural guardian. This role allows her to make important decisions regarding the minor's person and property. The law prioritizes parents as natural guardians to ensure the child is cared for by those closest to them, with the mother's role being secondary only to the father's.

238. (D) Section 21A.
Section 21A was inserted into the Special Marriage Act, 1954, to clarify the impact of a secular marriage on a person's status within their traditional Hindu family. It provides that when two Hindus marry under this Act, they continue to be governed by the Hindu Succession Act for inheritance. However, their marriage does not result in an automatic severance from their joint family, unlike the previous legal position. This provision ensures that individuals can choose a secular marriage without losing their vested property rights in their.

239. (A) 1976.
Cruelty was originally only a ground for judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. It was only through a significant amendment in

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Gender equality in property law was significantly advanced by granting daughters equal status in ancestral property. By making daughters coparceners with the same rights and liabilities as sons, the law removed historical legal distinctions based on gender. this change allows women to have an equal share in family property, empowering them economically and ensuring parity within the joint family.

291. (C) A person can only bequeath up to one-third of their property without the heirs' consent.
Muslim law imposes specific limits on the power of testamentary disposition to protect the interests of legal heirs. A person is generally restricted to bequeathing no more than one-third of their net estate through a will. Any amount exceeding this limit requires the express consent of the legal heirs to be valid, ensuring a balance between individual and familial rights.

292. (A) The declaration by the donor, acceptance by the donee, and delivery of possession.
The validity of a gift, or hiba, under Muslim law depends on the fulfillment of three essential criteria. First, the donor must make a clear declaration of the gift. Second, the donee must accept the offer. Finally, there must be an actual delivery of possession of the property. These steps ensure that the transfer is complete and legally binding.

293. (D) A permanent dedication of property for pious, religious, or charitable purposes.
A wakf is a unique legal and religious institution characterized by the permanent dedication of property for recognized pious or charitable purposes. This dedication is irrevocable and intended to serve the community or religious objectives perpetually. Once established, the property's benefits are directed toward the specified charitable goals, reflecting the dedicator's intent to contribute to the social or religious good.

294. (B) The ownership of the dedicator is extinguished as the property vests in God.
The creation of a wakf involves a permanent dedication of property for religious or charitable purposes. Legally, once this dedication is finalized, the ownership previously held by the individual is completely extinguished. The property is considered to vest in the Almighty, while its income is directed toward the specific charitable objectives defined during its establishment, ensuring the property serves its purpose.

295. (C) A will takes effect after death, while a gift is an immediate transfer.
Legal frameworks distinguish between wills and gifts based on when the property transfer occurs. A gift, or hiba, involves an immediate and unconditional transfer of ownership during the lifetime of the donor. In contrast, a will is a declaration of intent that only takes effect after the death of the person making it, allowing for the future distribution of assets.

296. (D) Article 44
Article 44 of the Indian Constitution is a directive principle that encourages the state to establish a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens. This provision envisions a single set of secular laws covering personal matters like marriage and succession. While it is not immediately enforceable by courts, it serves as a long-term goal for achieving legal uniformity across the country.

297. (A) The diverse personal laws governing marriage, divorce, succession, and adoption.
A Uniform Civil Code aims to replace the various personal laws that currently govern different religious communities in India. By establishing a single, secular set of rules for marriage, divorce, succession, and adoption, it seeks to create a uniform legal environment. This would ensure that all citizens are subject to the same civil regulations regardless of their religious or cultural background.

298. (B) It would promote national integration, secularism, and gender justice.
Proponents of a Uniform Civil Code argue that it would significantly enhance national integration and secularism. By applying the same civil laws to every citizen, it aims to eliminate discriminatory practices present in various personal laws and promote gender justice. This uniformity is seen as a way to simplify the legal system and ensure that all individuals receive equal treatment.

299. (B) The potential infringement on the fundamental right to religious freedom.

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legal standards for property distribution and family rights.

247. (D) Void under Muslim law.
Under Muslim law, a gift (Hiba) must be made for a property that is currently in existence and owned by the donor. A gift of future property, such as crops that have not yet grown or wealth yet to be earned, is considered void from the beginning. The law requires a clear and immediate transfer of a present interest. This rule ensures that gifts are certain and final, preventing legal disputes over assets that do not exist at the time the gift is supposedly made.

248. (A) Any owner where right arises only on owner's death.
Obstructed heritage, or Sapratibandha Daya, refers to property where the right to inherit is obstructed by the existence of the current owner. Unlike ancestral property in a Mitakshara coparcenary, the potential heir has no right to this property by birth. Their right only matures upon the death of the owner, provided they survive them. Examples include property inherited from a brother, uncle, or other collateral relatives. In these cases, the existence of the current owner blocks the potential heir's interest until the.

249. (C) Voidable.
According to the Hindu Marriage Act, a marriage is voidable if, at the time of the wedding, either party was incapable of giving valid consent due to unsoundness of mind. It can also be voidable if a party suffered from a mental disorder that made them unfit for marriage and the procreation of children. Such a marriage is legally valid until it is challenged and annulled by a court decree at the option of the aggrieved party, provided the specific conditions are satisfied.

250. (A) Their acceptance as authoritative interpretations.
The legal authority of digests and commentaries in Hindu law is derived from their long-standing acceptance as authoritative interpretations of the primary Smriti texts. These scholarly works, such as the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga, successfully reconciled conflicting traditional rules and adapted ancient principles to the social needs of their time. Over centuries, they became the primary reference for judges and practitioners in applying the personal law, and their rules are often given preference over the original ancient texts in a court of law.

251. (B) The Mitakshara school recognizes a son's right by birth in ancestral property, while Dayabhaga recognizes it only upon the owner's death.
Legal traditions within Hindu law establish varying frameworks for property inheritance. The Mitakshara school emphasizes a son's inherent right to ancestral property from the moment of birth. In contrast, the Dayabhaga system maintains that property rights are only acquired after the demise of the current owner. These distinctions significantly influence regional inheritance practices across India.

252. (A) Legislation and judicial precedents
Hindu law has undergone substantial transformations from its traditional roots to meet contemporary societal needs. Modern sources play a vital role in this evolution, incorporating formal statutes and binding court rulings. These elements, alongside principles of equity and justice, modify ancient customs to ensure the legal system remains relevant and aligned with modern constitutional values.

253. (C) The right in ancestral property that a son acquires at the time of his birth.
The concept of janmona svatva is central to the Mitakshara school of Hindu property law. It specifically denotes the right in ancestral property that a son acquires automatically upon his birth. This principle distinguishes the school from others, where rights are typically acquired only after the death of the previous owner or through inheritance.

254. (D) The Quran, Sunna, Ijma, and Qiyas
Muslim law is founded upon several authoritative sources that provide guidance on religious and legal matters. Primary authority is derived from divine revelation and the traditions of the Prophet. Furthermore, the consensus of learned scholars and analogical reasoning provide additional layers of interpretation. These four pillars collectively form the basis of the Islamic legal framework.

255. (C) In Bengal and Assam.

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CHAPTER 08
Environment and Human Rights Law

1. Which of the following best defines the term 'environment' in the context of Indian environmental law?
(A) The biotic components of an ecosystem, including various species of regional flora and fauna.
(B) Water, air, land, and the inter-relationship between them, human beings, living creatures, and property.
(C) The specific physical and chemical conditions found within a defined geographical and climatic area.
(D) The social, economic, and cultural factors that influence the life of a community or individual.

2. The concept of 'environmental pollution' refers to the presence of which of the following in the environment?
(A) Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance present in concentrations that may be injurious to the environment.
(B) Only man-made chemicals and waste materials.
(C) Naturally occurring substances exceeding their baseline levels.
(D) The introduction of new species into an ecosystem.

3. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the scope of 'environmental pollution'?
(A) It includes pollution of air, water, and soil.
(B) Noise pollution is considered a form of environmental pollution.
(C) It is exclusively caused by industrial activities.
(D) The presence of contaminants in harmful concentrations defines pollution.

4. The principle of inter-relationship between biotic and abiotic components is central to the legal definition of which concept?
(A) Human Rights
(B) Environmental Impact Assessment
(C) Hazardous Waste
(D) Environment

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5. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The term 'environment' is a narrow concept, limited only to natural resources like air and water.
Statement II : The legal definition of 'environment' in India includes human beings and their relationship with natural elements.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

6. The presence of a substance that alters the characteristics of the environment in a way that is harmful to living organisms is best described as an act of:
(A) Environmental conservation
(B) Environmental pollution
(C) Environmental assessment
(D) Environmental regeneration

7. Which of the following is NOT typically included in the conceptual understanding of 'environment' in environmental law?
(A) Land and soil quality
(B) The inter-relationship between living creatures
(C) Man-made property as it relates to the environment
(D) Abstract philosophical concepts unrelated to physical surroundings

8. The primary focus of early international environmental law was on which of the following issues?
(A) Transboundary issues like river pollution and wildlife conservation.
(B) Climate change and global warming.
(C) The rights of indigenous communities.
(D) The regulation of hazardous waste disposal.

to traditional systems that require proving individual fault.

264. (D) Adultery, cruelty, or desertion
Within the framework of the fault theory, specific actions are classified as matrimonial offenses that justify the dissolution of a marriage. These typically include adultery, cruelty, or desertion by one spouse. Proving these specific behaviors is necessary for the court to grant a divorce, as the system relies on identifying the guilt of one of the parties.

265. (A) It incorporates a combination of different divorce theories to provide various remedies.
The current legal landscape for divorce in India is multifaceted, drawing from several different theories of matrimonial relief. It combines the older fault-based approach with modern concepts like mutual consent and the irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This composite framework offers individuals various legal paths and remedies to address the complexities of modern domestic relationships and troubled marriages.

266. (B) Treating long-term cohabitation as a relationship in the nature of marriage.
Judicial interpretations in India have expanded the scope of legal protections for individuals in cohabiting relationships. By categorizing long-term cohabitation as a relationship in the nature of marriage, courts provide specific rights to partners, particularly women. This approach focuses on the functional reality of the domestic arrangement rather than relying solely on the performance of formal marriage ceremonies.

267. (B) Remedies such as maintenance and relief from domestic violence.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005 extends essential legal remedies to women in marriage-like relationships. These protections include the right to claim maintenance and seek relief from various forms of domestic abuse. Such provisions ensure that women in live-in arrangements are not left without financial support or legal recourse when facing domestic conflict.

268. (A) The duration of the relationship and shared household.
Courts examine specific functional factors to determine if a live-in relationship should be granted legal status similar to marriage. Key considerations include the duration of the cohabitation and whether the couple shares a common household. Additional factors like the pooling of resources and how the couple presents themselves to the public help establish the nature of the relationship.

269. (C) It does not equate to marriage for all legal purposes, such as inheritance rights.
While Indian courts provide certain protections to partners in live-in relationships, this recognition is not absolute. Significant legal differences remain between formal marriage and cohabitation, particularly regarding inheritance and succession. Rights to property and ancestral assets are generally not automatically extended to partners in a live-in relationship, as these matters remain strictly tied to formal marital status.

270. (D) A functional definition based on the reality of the relationship.
Modern judicial trends demonstrate a shift toward a functional definition of family life. Rather than adhering strictly to traditional or ceremonial standards, the legal system increasingly considers the actual reality and nature of a relationship. This approach prioritizes the practical aspects of domestic life, such as shared living and mutual support, over the formal status of the union.

271. (C) Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
The recognition of foreign judgments within the Indian legal system is regulated by specific statutory frameworks. Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, serves as the primary authority for determining the conclusiveness of such decrees. It outlines the specific criteria and exceptions under which a foreign court's decision is accepted or rejected by Indian judicial authorities.

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272. (B) The judgment was not delivered in the English language.
Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure specifies clear grounds for refusing the recognition of foreign judgments. These include issues like a lack of competent jurisdiction, the presence of fraud, or a violation of natural justice. However,

1976 that cruelty was introduced as a ground for seeking a full decree of divorce. This amendment reflected a growing awareness of the impact of physical and mental abuse on the marital relationship. Since then, judicial interpretations have further expanded the meaning of cruelty, making it one of the most frequently used grounds for the dissolution of marriage in India.

240. (B) Sociological Jurisprudence.
Sociological jurisprudence is a legal philosophy that emphasizes the relationship between law and society. It suggests that law should be based on the general will, social needs, and well-being of the people, rather than purely on divine revelation or abstract principles. This school of thought, championed by thinkers like Roscoe Pound, views law as a tool for social engineering and argues that legal rules should be evaluated based on their practical impact and effectiveness in achieving social justice and progress within a specific.

241. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Sunni Muslim law, the presence of witnesses is an essential requirement for a valid marriage contract. If a marriage is performed without witnesses, it is considered irregular or Fasid. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure publicity, certainty, and a form of proof that the marriage was entered into with the consent of both parties. By having witnesses, the legal status of the union is established, which helps prevent future disputes and protects the rights and status of both the spouses.

242. (A) Only the mother will inherit.
According to the schedule of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the mother is a Class I heir, while a sister is classified as a Class II heir. When a male Hindu dies intestate, his property first goes to his Class I heirs. If there is at least one Class I heir alive, they inherit the entire estate, completely excluding all Class II heirs. Therefore, in this case, the mother will inherit the entire property of her son, and the sister will receive nothing from the estate.

243. (C) Seek divorce through a court of law.
The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, was a landmark piece of legislation that granted Muslim women the statutory right to seek a judicial divorce. Before this Act, a Muslim wife's options to end a marriage were extremely limited, especially without her husband's consent. The Act codified various grounds, such as desertion, failure to maintain, and cruelty, under which a woman could petition the court for a decree of divorce, providing them with an independent legal remedy to terminate an untenable marriage.

244. (D) The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.
The traditional doctrine of relation back, which allowed an adopted son's rights to be deemed effective from the date of the adoptive father's death, was essentially abolished by the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. The Act specifies that an adopted child is deemed to be the child of the adoptive parents for all purposes from the actual date of the adoption. This change brought legal certainty and prevented the reopening of property successions that had occurred long before the actual adoption ceremony took place.

245. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Factum Valet means that once a fact is accomplished, it cannot be undone. Cy-pres refers to applying trust funds to a purpose as near as possible to the original intent. Pendente Lite describes actions or maintenance occurring during litigation. Lex Loci means the law of the place where an act occurred. These Latin terms and legal principles are frequently used in family law to describe complex concepts regarding the validity of acts, the management of charitable trusts, and the various rules governing jurisdiction and interim relief.

246. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 4.
The Dayabhaga school prioritizes religious efficacy in succession, while the Hindu Succession Act overrides previous uncodified rules. Similarly, Shia law uses a three-tier heir classification, and agnates generally receive preference over cognates in the Hindu inheritance scheme. All these statements accurately represent the diverse and complex rules of succession across different schools and statutory frameworks in India. They reflect the historical development and codification of inheritance laws aimed at balancing traditional principles with modern

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motives to ensure the child's well-being and development are the primary goals.

282. (B) Hindu law has codified adoption (HAMA), while Muslim law traditionally uses 'acknowledgement of paternity' which does not sever all ties.
Adoption frameworks differ significantly between Hindu and Muslim personal laws. Hindu law, governed by specific legislation, allows for the complete severance of a child's ties with their biological family. Conversely, classical Muslim law utilizes the concept of acknowledgement of paternity. This process establishes legitimacy and inheritance rights for the child without completely severing their original family connections or identity.

283. (B) It is a secular law that governs the appointment of guardians for all children, irrespective of their religion.
The Guardians and Wards Act of 1890 functions as a secular statute for the protection of minors. It provides a uniform legal framework for the appointment and regulation of guardians for children across all religious communities. The primary objective of this act is to safeguard the person and property of minors, ensuring their welfare remains the central legal priority.

284. (A) A man's acknowledgement of a child's paternity, establishing legitimacy and inheritance rights.
In Muslim law, iqrar refers to a formal acknowledgement of paternity by a man. By making this declaration, the man recognizes a child as his legitimate offspring, which consequently establishes the child's rights to inheritance and legal status. This process serves as a method of establishing familial bonds and legal protections for children within the framework of Islamic jurisprudence.

285. (C) Guardianship concerns the care of a minor's person or property, while adoption creates a permanent parent-child relationship.
Legal systems distinguish between adoption and guardianship based on the nature of the relationship established. Guardianship primarily involves the responsibility for the care of a minor's person or their property. In contrast, adoption creates a permanent and formal parent-child relationship that usually includes inheritance rights. While guardianship can be temporary or specific, adoption signifies a lasting change in status.

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286. (D) It granted daughters the status and rights of a coparcener by birth in Mitakshara families.
The 2005 amendment to the Hindu Succession Act introduced a landmark change in property rights. It granted daughters the status of coparceners by birth within a Mitakshara joint family. This ensures that daughters possess the same rights and liabilities regarding ancestral property as sons. This legislative shift was a major step toward dismantling patriarchal structures and achieving gender equality in inheritance.

287. (C) Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs.
The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 is a comprehensive law that governs the inheritance patterns of several communities in India. Its provisions apply to individuals who are Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, or Sikhs. By providing a structured and uniform system for these groups, the act replaced various traditional interpretations of succession with a clear and modernized statutory framework for property devolution.

288. (B) Class I heirs
The statutory scheme of inheritance established by modern Hindu law categorizes potential heirs into different priority levels. Among these, Class I heirs are granted the primary right to succeed to the property of the deceased. This group typically includes the closest family members, and their claims must be satisfied before any other classes of heirs can inherit the estate.

289. (D) Intestate succession (succession without a will).
The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 primarily addresses situations where a person dies without having made a valid will. This state of affairs is known as intestate succession. The act provides a detailed and uniform set of rules to determine how the property should be distributed among the surviving relatives, ensuring a fair and predictable process for asset devolution.

290. (A) It gave daughters the same rights and liabilities in coparcenary property as sons.

the language in which a judgment is delivered is not a valid legal ground for an Indian court to reject the decree.

273. (D) The domicile, residence, or nationality of the parties.
Competency of jurisdiction is a critical factor when Indian courts evaluate the validity of foreign matrimonial decrees. This determination often depends on the legal connection between the parties and the foreign country. Factors such as the domicile, residence, or nationality of the spouses are examined to ensure the foreign court had the legitimate authority to adjudicate the case.

274. (A) The respondent was not given proper notice or an opportunity to be heard.
A foreign judgment may be set aside if it violates principles of natural justice, which are fundamental to fair legal proceedings. An example of such a violation is failing to provide the respondent with proper notice or an adequate opportunity to present their case. Such procedural failures undermine the legitimacy of the decree, leading to its non-recognition in India.

275. (C) If the parties did not voluntarily submit to the foreign court's jurisdiction and the decree contravenes Indian law.
Indian courts may refuse to recognize a divorce decree from a foreign court involving Indian citizens if specific conditions are met. If the parties did not voluntarily submit to the foreign court's jurisdiction and the resulting decree violates Indian matrimonial laws, it may be declared invalid. This ensures that personal laws governing Indian citizens are not bypassed by foreign rulings.

276. (A) To provide a secular remedy for maintenance to prevent vagrancy.
Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure serves as a secular legal tool aimed at providing financial support. Its primary objective is to prevent destitution and vagrancy among vulnerable family members, including wives. By offering a remedy that applies regardless of religious affiliation, it ensures a basic level of economic security and social welfare within the Indian legal framework.

277. (D) The absolute property of a woman over which she has full control.
Stridhan represents a significant aspect of a woman's financial autonomy under Hindu law. It is defined as the absolute property of a woman, comprising gifts and assets received at various stages of her life. She maintains full control over this property, possessing the exclusive right to use, manage, or dispose of it according to her own individual discretion.

278. (B) Upon the dissolution of the marriage or the husband's death.
Dower in Muslim law is categorized based on the timing of its payment. Deferred dower is a specific portion of the mahr that is not paid immediately upon marriage. Instead, it becomes payable upon the occurrence of a specific event, such as the dissolution of the marital bond or the death of the husband, providing future financial security.

279. (C) He can use it in times of extreme distress but must restore it.
Under Hindu law, a husband generally possesses no legal rights over his wife's stridhan. However, a limited exception exists allowing him to use these assets during periods of extreme financial distress. Even in such cases, the husband is under a legal obligation to restore the property to his wife, as she remains the absolute owner of those assets.

280. (D) As a legal obligation of the husband to pay a sum or property to the wife.
Mahr, or dower, is a mandatory element of a Muslim marriage contract. It represents a legal obligation where the husband must provide a specific sum or property to the wife. This is not a voluntary gift but a formal requirement that acknowledges the wife's rights and provides her with financial security as part of the marital agreement between parties.

281. (A) The welfare of the child.
The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act of 1956 modernized adoption practices by prioritizing the interests of the minor. Under this legislation, the welfare of the child is considered the paramount consideration in any adoption process. This secularized approach shifts the focus away from purely spiritual or ancestral

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Resistance to a Uniform Civil Code often stems from concerns regarding the protection of religious and cultural identities. Critics argue that such a code might infringe upon the fundamental right to religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. They believe that personal laws are deeply tied to religious practice, and imposing uniformity could undermine the autonomy and pluralism of minority communities.

300. (A) The right to religious freedom and protection of pluralism.

The debate over a Uniform Civil Code involves a tension between different constitutional ideals. On one side is the goal of achieving national uniformity and equality through a common legal framework. On the other side is the fundamental right to religious freedom and the need to protect the diverse cultural and pluralistic character of the nation's various religious communities.

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The application of Hindu law varies geographically due to the historical dominance of different legal schools. The Dayabhaga school, which offers unique interpretations regarding property and succession, is predominantly followed in the regions of Bengal and Assam. This regional specialization contributes to the pluralistic nature of the Indian legal system and its diverse personal law traditions.

256. (B) The performance of specific religious ceremonies as the sole determinant of validity.
Validity of a marriage under Hindu law depends on specific statutory requirements mandated by the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. These include principles of monogamy, mental capacity, and minimum age. While religious ceremonies are often part of the process, they are not the exclusive determinant of legal validity if the core statutory conditions are not met.

257. (D) If the custom or usage governing both parties permits it.
Statutory rules regarding prohibited relationships in Hindu marriage are subject to specific exceptions. A marriage between individuals within these degrees can be legally recognized if the customs or usages governing both parties permit such a union. This acknowledges the importance of long-standing social practices within the formal legal framework, allowing traditional customs to override general statutory prohibitions.

258. (A) Muslim marriage is viewed as a civil contract, while Hindu marriage was traditionally seen as a sacrament.
Indian personal laws distinguish between the nature of marriage in different communities. Traditionally, Hindu law viewed marriage as an indissoluble sacrament, emphasizing a spiritual bond. Conversely, Muslim law treats marriage as a civil contract between parties, requiring mutual agreement and specific conditions. This conceptual difference influences how each system approaches the creation and dissolution of marital ties.

259. (C) A valid marriage under Muslim law.
The formation of a valid marriage under Muslim law requires specific contractual elements. The process involves a formal proposal known as ijab and a corresponding acceptance termed qabool. These actions must take place during a single meeting and be witnessed by the required number of individuals. This contractual nature emphasizes the consensual basis of the marital relationship.

260. (A) It was viewed as an indissoluble sacrament before statutory changes.
Historically, the traditional Hindu legal perspective regarded marriage as a sacred and permanent union. This concept of an indissoluble sacrament meant that the marital bond was intended to be eternal and was not easily broken. Statutory changes have since introduced modern methods for dissolution, moving away from this original religious and spiritual understanding of marriage.

261. (D) Divorce is granted only when one spouse proves a specific matrimonial offence by the other.
The fault theory represents an adversarial approach to the dissolution of marriage. Under this legal principle, a divorce is only granted if one spouse successfully proves that the other party has committed a specific matrimonial offense. This theory focuses on identifying a guilty party and requires evidence of misconduct, such as cruelty, to justify ending the marriage.

262. (B) By moving from a purely fault-based system to one that also incorporates elements of the breakdown theory.
The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has transitioned from a strictly fault-based system to a more modern framework. While it originally emphasized proving matrimonial offenses, subsequent amendments have integrated elements of the breakdown theory. This evolution reflects a shift in legal philosophy, acknowledging that marriages may end due to an irretrievable breakdown rather than just individual guilt.

263. (C) The consent theory
Consent theory provides a non-adversarial method for ending a marriage when both partners agree that the relationship cannot continue. This principle is realized through a joint petition for divorce by mutual consent. By prioritizing the shared decision of the spouses, this theory allows for a more amicable dissolution compared

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9. The 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, a landmark event in international environmental law, was held in which city?
(A) Rio de Janeiro
(B) Kyoto
(C) Stockholm
(D) Johannesburg

10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Stockholm Conference of 1972 is considered a turning point for global environmental policy.
Reason (R) : It was the first major UN conference on international environmental issues and led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. The concept of 'Sustainable Development' was brought into the mainstream of international environmental discourse by which of the following?
(A) The Stockholm Declaration (1972)
(B) The Kyoto Protocol (1997)
(C) The Paris Agreement (2015)
(D) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I :(UN Conference)
P. UN Conference on the Human Environment, 1972
Q. UN Conference on Environment and Development, 1992
R. World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002
S. UN Conference on Sustainable Development, 2012
List II :(Key Outcome/Theme)
1. Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
2. The Future We Want outcome document
3. Stockholm Declaration and establishment of UNEP
4. Agenda 21 and Rio Declaration
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

13. The Rio Declaration contains a set of principles defining the rights and responsibilities of States in the area of environment and development. Which principle is famously known as the 'precautionary principle'?
(A) Principle 2
(B) Principle 7
(C) Principle 15
(D) Principle 21

14. A key legal instrument that emerged from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which deals with climate change, is the:
(A) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
(B) Agenda 21
(C) Forest Principles
(D) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

15. Consider the following statements about International Environmental Law:
1. It is a body of law created solely by the United Nations.
2. It primarily relies on treaties and customary international law.
3. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities is a core concept.
4. Enforcement is carried out by a global environmental police force.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

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16. Which constitutional amendment in India made the protection and improvement of the environment a fundamental duty of every citizen?
(A) 40th Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 44th Amendment
(D) 73rd Amendment

85. Arrange the following international environmental conferences in chronological order of their occurrence:
1. World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg)
2. UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm)
3. UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro)
4. UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

Select the correct order:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

86. Which international treaty specifically aims to phase out substances that deplete the ozone layer?
(A) The Kyoto Protocol
(B) The Montreal Protocol
(C) The Paris Agreement
(D) The Basel Convention

87. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has played a insignificant role in the development of environmental jurisprudence in India.
Statement II : The Supreme Court of India has used its powers under Article 32 to enforce the fundamental right to a healthy environment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

88. The landmark Supreme Court case of M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case) led to the articulation of which legal principle?
(A) The principle of absolute liability for hazardous industries.
(B) The principle of sovereign immunity.
(C) The principle of contributory negligence.
(D) The doctrine of separation of powers.

89. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted primarily to:
(A) Promote commercial forestry on a large scale.
(B) Transfer ownership of forests from the state to private entities.
(C) Check the indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
(D) Encourage deforestation for agricultural expansion.

90. Which of the following statements about the constitutional framework for environmental protection in India is incorrect?
(A) The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution places forests and wildlife exclusively on the Union List.
(B) The right to a clean environment is considered part of the right to life under Article 21.
(C) The State has a duty to protect the environment under Article 48A.
(D) Citizens have a fundamental duty to protect the environment under Article 51A(g).

91. In the context of EIA in India, what does 'Scoping' refer to?
(A) The final decision to approve or reject a project.
(B) The monitoring of the project after it has been commissioned.
(C) The process of gathering public opinion after the EIA report is complete.
(D) The process of determining the key environmental issues and terms of reference for the EIA study.

92. The precautionary principle, as applied in Indian environmental law, means:
(A) Environmental action should be taken only after conclusive scientific proof of harm is available to the state.
(B) Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.
(C) The legal burden of proof is always on the public to show that a specific project is environmentally harmful.
(D) Industries must take active precautions and preventative steps only after an environmental accident has occurred.

93. Consider the following steps in the EIA process:
1. Public Hearing

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Assessment (EIA) is a proactive tool for environmental management.
Reason (R) : EIA helps in identifying potential environmental problems and addressing them in the project design stage itself, rather than after the damage has occurred.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. Which of the following stages is typically NOT a part of the formal EIA process in India?
(A) Post-project marketing and sales
(B) Screening
(C) Scoping
(D) Public Consultation

27. The legal framework for the management and handling of hazardous wastes in India is primarily governed by rules made under which parent Act?
(A) The Factories Act, 1948
(B) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
(C) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

28. The concept of extended producer responsibility in the context of hazardous and other wastes implies that:
(A) The government is solely responsible for waste management.
(B) The producer's responsibility extends to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle.
(C) The consumer is responsible for the disposal of a product.
(D) The responsibility is limited to the production process only.

29. Consider the following statements regarding the control of hazardous waste in India:
1. The Hazardous Waste Management Rules provide for a cradle-to-grave approach.
2. Import of hazardous wastes for disposal is generally permitted.
3. State Pollution Control Boards are the key implementing agencies.
4. Only industries located in urban areas are covered under these rules.
5. The rules mandate the authorization for generation and handling of hazardous wastes.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

30. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in which year?
(A) 1986
(B) 1995
(C) 2002
(D) 2010

31. The establishment of the National Green Tribunal was a response to the need for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to:
(A) Environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.
(B) All civil disputes.
(C) Human rights violations only.
(D) Corporate and commercial law.

32. Which of the following correctly describes the composition of the National Green Tribunal?
(A) It consists of only judicial members.
(B) It comprises both judicial members and expert members.
(C) It consists of only expert members in the field of environment.
(D) It consists of elected representatives from various states.

33. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, draws inspiration from which part of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Preamble
(B) Article 21, interpreting the right to a healthy environment
(C) The Fundamental Duties
(D) The Directive Principles of State Policy

34. Which of the following laws is NOT within the jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal?
(A) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

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17. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the State to endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country?
(A) Article 47
(B) Article 48A
(C) Article 51
(D) Article 51A(g)

18. The fundamental duty related to the environment, enshrined in Article 51A(g) of the Indian Constitution, requires every citizen to:
(A) Protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.
(B) File public interest litigation for every potential environmental violation detected within their local community or state.
(C) Pay a mandatory environmental tax designed to fund government-led conservation projects and national restoration efforts.
(D) Join a government-led environmental protection agency as an active participant in official regulatory and enforcement activities.

19. Which one of the following is NOT a major environmental legislation enacted in India post the Stockholm Conference?
(A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(B) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(C) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

20. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is often referred to as an umbrella legislation. Why is this term used?
(A) It was enacted during a particularly rainy monsoon session to address sudden environmental shifts.
(B) It exclusively deals with legal protections and mitigation strategies regarding the threat of acid rain.
(C) It was the very first environmental law passed in India to regulate industrial and commercial emissions.
(D) It provides a framework for the central government to coordinate the activities of various environmental authorities.

21. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Indian Constitution originally contained explicit provisions for environmental protection in its Directive Principles of State Policy.
Statement II : Article 21, interpreted by the judiciary, now includes the right to a clean and healthy environment as a fundamental right.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

22. The power of the Central Government to take all such measures as it deems necessary for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment is derived from which Act?
(A) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(D) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

23. The primary objective of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is to:
(A) Calculate the exact financial cost and economic profit margin associated with a specific developmental project.
(B) Secure guaranteed funding for large-scale development projects from various international financial agencies.
(C) Grant automatic and immediate legal approval to industrial activities that contribute to the national economy.
(D) Predict environmental consequences of a proposed project at an early stage and incorporate remedial measures.

24. In India, the requirement of mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment for certain projects is stipulated under the provisions of:
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Water Act, 1974
(C) The Air Act, 1981
(D) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

25. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Environmental Impact

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2. They are indivisible and interdependent.
3. They are granted by the state and can be arbitrarily withdrawn.
4. They apply only to citizens of a country.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

43. Which generation of human rights includes rights such as the right to work, the right to education, and the right to social security?
(A) First-generation rights
(B) Third-generation rights
(C) Fourth-generation rights
(D) Second-generation rights

44. The doctrine of 'Universalism' in human rights discourse posits that:
(A) Human rights are culturally specific and vary from society to society.
(B) Human rights standards are applicable to all people in all societies, irrespective of cultural differences.
(C) Only Western countries have a valid understanding of human rights.
(D) Economic development must precede the implementation of human rights.

45. The 'Cultural Relativism' argument against the universality of human rights suggests that:
(A) All cultures share the same fundamental values, which are expressed as human rights.
(B) International human rights standards represent a form of cultural imperialism.
(C) Rights are a matter of cultural context, and what is right in one culture may not be in another.
(D) There should be a single global culture to enforce human rights effectively.

46. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Proponents of cultural relativism argue that universal human rights norms can undermine local traditions and values.
Reason (R) : They believe that the source of right and wrong lies within each society's unique cultural and historical context, not in a universal standard.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

47. Which statement best represents a counter-argument to extreme cultural relativism from a human rights perspective?
(A) Certain practices, such as torture or genocide, are violations of fundamental human dignity, regardless of cultural justification.
(B) Cultures are static and should never be criticized.
(C) Only powerful cultures have the right to define what constitutes a human right.
(D) Cultural relativism is a valid excuse for all forms of human rights abuses.

48. The debate between universalism and cultural relativism highlights the tension between:
(A) The rights of the individual versus the sovereignty of the state.
(B) The global applicability of human rights norms and the respect for cultural diversity.
(C) The importance of civil rights versus economic rights.
(D) The role of national courts versus international tribunals.

49. An argument that a practice like female genital mutilation should not be condemned internationally because it is a part of a particular culture's tradition is an example of:
(A) Universalism
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Legal Positivism
(D) Natural Law Theory

50. Finding a middle ground in the universalism vs. cultural relativism debate often involves:
(A) Recognizing a core of universal rights while allowing for cultural variation in their interpretation and implementation.
(B) Rejecting the entire concept of human rights.

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(D) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.

List I :(Principle)

P. Sustainable Development
Q. Precautionary Principle
R. Polluter Pays Principle
S. Public Trust Doctrine

List II :(Description)

1. The State is a trustee of natural resources for public use.
2. The one who pollutes is liable to pay for the damage and restoration.
3. Development must meet the needs of the present without compromising future generations.
4. Lack of scientific certainty shall not be a reason to postpone cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

36. An application for relief and compensation before the National Green Tribunal must be made within what period from the date on which the cause of action first arose?
(A) Thirty days
(B) Ninety days
(C) One year
(D) Six months

37. The core idea of 'human rights' is that they are:
(A) Exclusive privileges granted by the sovereign government which can be revoked or modified at any time.
(B) Legal rights applicable only to registered citizens of a established democratic or constitutional country.
(C) Rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion, or any other status.
(D) Economic benefits and social welfare provisions provided by the state to its citizens and legal residents.

38. The historical development of human rights can be traced back to ancient concepts and documents. Which of the following is often cited as an early precursor to modern human rights declarations?
(A) The Code of Hammurabi
(B) The Cyrus Cylinder
(C) The Edicts of Ashoka
(D) The Twelve Tables of Rome

39. The Magna Carta (1215) is a significant document in the development of human rights because it:
(A) Established universal suffrage and voting rights for all adults living within the kingdom's territory.
(B) Declared the absolute political and legal independence of the early American colonies from British rule.
(C) Abolished the institution of slavery and forced labor throughout the entirety of the British Empire.
(D) Limited the power of the monarch and asserted that even the king was not above the law.

40. Arrange the following historical documents in the chronological order of their emergence:
1. The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
2. The Magna Carta
3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
4. The US Bill of Rights

Select the correct order:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

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41. The concept of three generations of human rights classifies them into different categories. First-generation rights primarily refer to:
(A) Social, economic, and cultural rights.
(B) Collective or solidarity rights.
(C) Civil and political rights.
(D) Environmental rights.

42. Consider the following statements about the concept of human rights:
1. They are universal and inalienable.

ICESCR is not.
(D) The ICCPR applies only to citizens, while the ICESCR applies to all residents.

59. The concept of 'Group Rights' in human rights law refers to rights that are:
(A) Held by individuals but can only be enjoyed in community with others.
(B) Held by a group as a collective entity.
(C) Exclusively applicable to corporations and legal entities.
(D) Both A and B are valid interpretations.

60. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a key international treaty concerning the rights of which group?
(A) Children
(B) Women
(C) Persons with disabilities
(D) Minorities

61. Which of the following is NOT a form of discrimination against women as defined by CEDAW?
(A) Any distinction, exclusion, or restriction made on the basis of sex.
(B) Actions that have the effect of impairing the recognition or enjoyment of women's human rights.
(C) Special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women.
(D) Practices based on the idea of the inferiority of women.

62. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a 'child' as every human being below the age of:
(A) 14 years, provided they have not attained legal maturity earlier under state laws.
(B) 16 years, unless the local jurisdiction defines the age of majority as being lower.
(C) 21 years, which is the standard age for full legal responsibility in many countries.
(D) 18 years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

63. The 'four core principles' of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are non-discrimination, devotion to the best interests of the child, the right to life, survival and development, and:
(A) Respect for the views of the child.
(B) The right to education.
(C) The right to play.
(D) The right to a nationality.

64. The paradigm shift introduced by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is from a:
(A) Social model to a charity model of disability.
(B) Medical model to a social model of disability.
(C) Charity model to a medical model of disability.
(D) Legal model to an economic model of disability.

65. Consider the following group rights conventions:
1. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
2. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
3. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
4. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW)

Which of the above are dedicated to protecting the rights of specific vulnerable groups?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

66. The UN Principles for Older Persons, adopted in 1991, are clustered around five themes: independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment, and:
(A) Dignity
(B) Wealth
(C) Power
(D) Isolation

67. The term 'minorities' in international human rights law typically refers to groups characterized by distinct ethnic, linguistic, or:
(A) Economic characteristics.
(B) Political characteristics.
(C) Religious characteristics.
(D) Professional characteristics.

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68. The primary legal framework for the protection of human rights in India is found in:
(A) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 only.
(B) International treaties that India has signed but not ratified.
(C) The Indian Penal Code, 1860.
(D) The Constitution of India, particularly Part III (Fundamental Rights).

69. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established under which legislation?
(A) An order of the Supreme Court.
(B) A resolution of the Parliament.
(C) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
(D) An amendment to the Constitution of India.

70. Which of the following best describes the nature of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) It is a court with the power to punish violators of human rights.
(B) It is a statutory body with recommendatory powers.
(C) It is a non-governmental organization funded by the UN.
(D) It is a special police force for investigating human rights abuses.

71. The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) must be:
(A) Any retired judge of a High Court with at least ten years of judicial experience.
(B) A prominent social activist with at least 20 years of experience in the field.
(C) The serving Law Minister of India who oversees legal and human rights policy.
(D) A retired Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.

72. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The NHRC can inquire into violations of human rights only with the prior approval of the Central Government.
Reason (R) : The NHRC is a statutory body, and its powers are defined and limited by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

73. The National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body set up to:
(A) Promote the language and culture of the majority community.
(B) Conduct the national census every ten years.
(C) Safeguard the rights and interests of the communities notified as 'minorities' by the central government.
(D) Administer the places of worship for all communities.

74. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has the mandate to:
(A) Reviewing constitutional and legal safeguards for women and recommend remedial measures.
(B) Provide legal representation to all women in court.
(C) Establish and run shelter homes for women.
(D) Pass laws related to women's safety.

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I :(Commission)
P. National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)
Q. National Commission for Women (NCW)
R. National Commission for Minorities (NCM)
S. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
List II :(Primary Mandate)
1. Safeguarding rights of notified minority communities
2. Overall protection and promotion of human rights
3. Reviewing legal safeguards for women
4. Monitoring safeguards for Scheduled Castes
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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76. Which constitutional body was given constitutional status by the 102nd Amendment Act, 2018?
(A) National Commission for Women
(B) National Commission for Backward Classes
(C) National Commission for Minorities
(D) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

77. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) were bifurcated from a single combined commission by which constitutional amendment?
(A) 65th Amendment
(B) 93rd Amendment
(C) 89th Amendment
(D) 102nd Amendment

78. Which of the following commissions in India has the powers of a civil court while inquiring into any matter?
(A) The National Human Rights Commission only.
(B) The National Commission for Women only.
(C) The National Commission for Minorities only.
(D) The NHRC, NCSC, NCST, and NCW all have the powers of a civil court for certain purposes.

79. The term 'environmental pollutant' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is defined as:
(A) Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment.
(B) Only radioactive substances released from nuclear plants.
(C) Only chemical waste from industrial processes.
(D) Any substance that is not naturally found in the environment.

80. What is the relationship between the concepts of 'environment' and 'environmental pollution'?
(A) They are unrelated concepts.
(B) Environmental pollution refers to the degradation of the environment by the introduction of contaminants.
(C) 'Environment' is a subset of 'environmental pollution'.
(D) 'Environmental pollution' is a process that improves the 'environment'.

81. Consider the following elements:
1. Air
2. Water
3. Land
4. Micro-organisms
5. Human beings

According to the legal definition in India, which of the above are part of the 'environment'?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

82. The inclusion of inter-relationship in the definition of 'environment' under Indian law is significant because it recognizes:
(A) The dynamic and interconnected nature of ecosystems.
(B) The environment as a collection of static, separate components.
(C) That only relationships between human beings matter.
(D) That environmental law is subordinate to property law.

83. Agenda 21, a key outcome of the Rio Earth Summit (1992), is a:
(A) Legally binding treaty on climate change.
(B) A declaration of principles on forest management.
(C) A non-binding action plan for sustainable development.
(D) A convention to combat desertification.

84. The principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) in international environmental law implies that:
(A) All countries have an equal responsibility to protect the environment.
(B) Developing countries have no responsibility to protect the environment.
(C) Environmental responsibility is common, but the methods to address it are different.
(D) Developed countries, having contributed more to environmental degradation, should bear a greater responsibility in addressing it.

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(C) Imposing one cultural standard on all others.
(D) Arguing that only economic rights are universal.

51. The International Bill of Rights is a term used to collectively refer to which set of documents?
(A) The Magna Carta, the US Bill of Rights, and the French Declaration.
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) only.
(C) The UDHR, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
(D) The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols.

52. Which component of the International Bill of Rights is a non-binding declaration that sets out a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations?
(A) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(B) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
(C) The Optional Protocol to the ICCPR
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

53. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) are:
(A) Non-binding aspirational documents.
(B) Resolutions of the UN Security Council.
(C) Legally binding treaties for states that have ratified them.
(D) Regional human rights conventions.

54. The right to life, liberty, and security of person, as well as freedom from slavery and torture, are typically categorized under which instrument?
(A) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
(B) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(C) The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
(D) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

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55. Consider the following statements about the International Bill of Rights:
1. The UDHR was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.
2. The ICCPR focuses on rights that are to be progressively realized.
3. The ICESCR establishes rights that are considered immediately applicable.
4. The two Covenants (ICCPR and ICESCR) transform the principles of the UDHR into legally binding obligations.
5. All UN member states are automatically parties to the Covenants.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 4 and 5

56. The principle of 'progressive realization' is most closely associated with the rights contained in which document?
(A) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
(C) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(D) The First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR

57. The body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the ICCPR by state parties is the:
(A) UN Security Council
(B) Human Rights Council
(C) Human Rights Committee
(D) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

58. What is a key difference in the nature of obligations under the ICCPR versus the ICESCR?
(A) ICCPR rights are considered immediately applicable, while many ICESCR rights are subject to progressive realization.
(B) ICCPR rights are to be implemented progressively, while ICESCR rights must be respected immediately.
(C) The ICCPR is legally binding, while the

2. Screening
3. Appraisal
4. Scoping

What is the correct sequence of these steps?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

94. The Basel Convention, to which India is a party, deals with:
(A) The conservation of migratory species.
(B) The protection of wetlands of international importance.
(C) The regulation of international trade in endangered species.
(D) The control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.

95. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The National Green Tribunal has appellate jurisdiction.
Reason (R) : The NGT can hear appeals against orders or decisions made by various environmental authorities and pollution control boards under the specified environmental Acts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

96. Which of the following is a key function of the National Green Tribunal?
(A) Enacting new environmental laws for the country.
(B) The adjudication of disputes involving substantial questions relating to the environment.
(C) Conducting Environmental Impact Assessments for all projects.
(D) Appointing the chairpersons of State Pollution Control Boards.

97. An order or award of the National Green Tribunal is executable as:
(A) An order of a criminal court.
(B) A decree of a civil court.
(C) A recommendation to the government.
(D) A directive to the United Nations.

98. Consider the following statements about the National Green Tribunal (NGT):
1. The NGT is bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
2. The NGT is guided by the principles of natural justice.
3. The NGT has jurisdiction over matters related to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
4. An appeal against an order of the NGT can be made to the Supreme Court.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 2, 3 and 4

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99. The concept of generations of human rights is a way to:
(A) Rank rights in order of importance.
(B) Assign rights to different age groups.
(C) Classify rights based on their historical evolution and thematic content.
(D) Separate rights that are legally enforceable from those that are not.

100. The idea that human beings possess certain fundamental rights simply by virtue of being human is a central tenet of:
(A) Legal positivism.
(B) Utilitarianism.
(C) Marxism.
(D) Natural law theory.

101. Which one of the following is NOT typically considered a 'first-generation' (civil and political) right?
(A) Freedom of speech and expression
(B) Right to a fair trial
(C) Right to social security
(D) Freedom of religion

102. The concept of 'solidarity rights' or 'third-generation rights' includes rights such as the right to development, the right to a healthy environment, and the right to:
(A) Property
(B) Peace

(D) A is false but R is true.

137. The debate on whether human rights are universal or culturally specific is known as the debate between:
(A) Individualism and Collectivism
(B) Secularism and Theocracy
(C) Universalism and Cultural Relativism
(D) Capitalism and Socialism

138. The International Bill of Rights comprises the UDHR, the ICCPR, and the:
(A) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
(B) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
(C) Convention against Torture (CAT)
(D) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

139. Which of the following is considered a 'second-generation' human right?
(A) Freedom of assembly
(B) Right to be free from torture
(C) Right to a fair trial
(D) Right to education

140. Arrange the following human rights mechanisms/bodies in the chronological order of their establishment:
1. National Human Rights Commission of India
2. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
3. European Court of Human Rights
4. Inter-American Court of Human Rights

Select the correct order:
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

141. The principle that requires the best interests of the child to be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children is a cornerstone of which treaty?
(A) CEDAW
(B) CRPD
(C) CRC
(D) CAT

142. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is a:
(A) Non-governmental organization
(B) Statutory body established by an Act of Parliament
(C) Sub-committee of the National Human Rights Commission
(D) Constitutional body established under Article 338

143. Consider the following statements about human rights commissions in India:
1. The Chairperson of the NHRC must be a retired Chief Justice or Judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The NCW has the power to file criminal cases against perpetrators of violence against women.
3. The National Commission for Minorities was established by a Constitutional Amendment.
4. The NCBC was recently granted constitutional status.
5. The NHRC can recommend payment of compensation to victims.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

144. An individual from a notified minority community in India facing discrimination can approach which specialized statutory body for redressal?
(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) National Commission for Minorities
(C) National Commission for Backward Classes
(D) National Commission for Women

145. The social model of disability, adopted by the UN CRPD, emphasizes that disability arises from:
(A) The individual's primary medical condition and physical ailments alone.
(B) The interaction between impairments and societal barriers.
(C) A fundamental lack of personal motivation or individual effort.
(D) A genetic predisposition that simply cannot be altered by society.

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equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities.
(B) Create separate educational institutions and housing communities specifically for persons with disabilities.
(C) Focus solely on providing advanced medical treatment and physical rehabilitation for persons with disabilities.
(D) Provide a standardized legal definition of disability for international insurance and social security purposes.

112. The term 'weaker sections' in the context of group rights in India generally refers to:
(A) Individuals who are physically weak.
(B) Groups that are socially, educationally, and economically disadvantaged.
(C) People who have lost in political elections.
(D) All citizens who are not government employees.

113. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, although not a binding treaty, is significant because it:
(A) Grants indigenous peoples the right to form their own sovereign nations.
(B) Establishes minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of indigenous peoples.
(C) Mandates the transfer of all land to indigenous peoples.
(D) Rejects the concept of cultural identity for indigenous groups.

114. Consider the following groups:
1. Women
2. Children
3. Elderly persons
4. Minorities
5. Persons with disabilities

International and national human rights law recognizes the need for specific protection measures for which of these groups?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

115. The 'social model of disability' views disability as:
(A) A personal tragedy and a medical problem to be cured.
(B) A justification for excluding people from mainstream society.
(C) A result of the interaction between a person's impairment and societal barriers (attitudinal, environmental, institutional).
(D) A condition that is solely mental and not physical.

116. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, defines 'human rights' as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or:
(A) Declared by the United Nations General Assembly in various non-binding resolutions.
(B) As defined by various international non-governmental human rights organizations.
(C) As per the established customs and social traditions of the diverse regions of the country.
(D) Embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

117. Which of the following is a limitation on the jurisdiction of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) It cannot investigate matters that are sub-judice.
(B) It cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.
(C) Both B and C are significant limitations.
(D) It cannot investigate violations by members of the armed forces without government approval.

118. The reports of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are submitted to:
(A) The Supreme Court of India.
(B) The President of India, who causes them to be laid before each House of Parliament.
(C) The United Nations Human Rights Council.
(D) The Prime Minister's Office.

119. The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was initially a statutory body. Which constitutional amendment conferred constitutional status upon it?
(A) 101st Amendment

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(B) 103rd Amendment
(C) 104th Amendment
(D) 102nd Amendment

120. Which one of the following is NOT an ex-officio member of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) Chairperson of the Law Commission of India.
(B) Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities.
(C) Chairperson of the National Commission for Women.
(D) Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

121. The main function of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) is to:
(A) Provide financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe students for higher education.
(B) Conduct elections in tribal areas.
(C) Investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.
(D) Administer and manage forest resources.

122. If a person with a disability is denied a job for which they are qualified, solely on the basis of their disability, this would be a violation of the principles laid down in which Act?
(A) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 or its successor Acts.
(B) The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, which primarily focuses on treatment and patient rights.
(C) The National Trust Act, 1999, which provides welfare for specific neurodevelopmental conditions.
(D) The Indian Contract Act, 1872, which governs general legal agreements between parties.

123. The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a:
(A) Constitutional body
(B) Executive body
(C) Non-governmental organization
(D) Statutory body

124. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Several national commissions, such as the NCSC and NCST, have been established in India for the protection of human rights.
Reason (R) : These specialized commissions are designed to address the specific vulnerabilities and protect the rights of particular sections of the population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. The power to notify any community as a 'minority' at the national level in India rests with:
(A) The National Commission for Minorities
(B) The Parliament of India
(C) The Central Government
(D) The President of India

126. Which of the following is the best description of environmental pollution?
(A) The presence of any substance in the environment.
(B) The introduction of beautiful, non-native plants into a garden.
(C) The natural process of volcanic eruption.
(D) The presence of contaminants in the environment that cause adverse change.

127. The legal definition of 'environment' in India is notable for including:
(A) The inter-relationship between various components, including humans.
(B) Only non-living components like air and water.
(C) Only flora and fauna.
(D) Extra-terrestrial elements like asteroids and comets.

128. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I :(Concept)
P. Sustainable Development
Q. Precautionary Principle

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R. Beginning of global environmental governance
S. Common But Differentiated Responsibilities

List II :(Related Conference/Principle)
1. Stockholm Conference (1972)
2. Rio Declaration (Principle 15)
3. Rio Declaration (Principle 7)
4. Brundtland Commission / Rio Conference (1992)

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

129. The Kyoto Protocol was an international treaty that committed state parties to reduce:
(A) Poverty levels
(B) Greenhouse gas emissions
(C) Ozone-depleting substances
(D) Transboundary movement of hazardous waste

130. A factory is proposed to be set up near a residential area. The residents are concerned about potential air and noise pollution. Which legal tool is designed to assess and mitigate such impacts before the factory is built?
(A) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
(B) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
(C) Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)
(D) National Food Security Act

131. Consider the following statements regarding the legal framework for environmental protection in India:
1. The Constitution of India has no provisions related to the environment.
2. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was enacted following the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
3. The judiciary has interpreted the Right to Life under Article 21 to include the right to a healthy environment.
4. The National Green Tribunal has been given powers to adjudicate on all types of civil and criminal matters.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

132. The requirement for 'Public Consultation' in the EIA process serves the principle of:
(A) Polluter Pays
(B) Precautionary Action
(C) Absolute Liability
(D) Participatory Justice

133. The 'cradle-to-grave' approach in hazardous waste management means that the responsibility for the waste lies:
(A) Only with the person who disposes of it.
(B) Only with the transporter of the waste.
(C) From the point of generation to the point of final, safe disposal.
(D) Only with the government agency that regulates it.

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134. Which of the following statements about the National Green Tribunal (NGT) is incorrect?
(A) It has a principal bench in New Delhi and other benches across the country.
(B) It is the highest judicial authority in India and its decisions cannot be appealed.
(C) It is mandated to dispose of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing.
(D) It can award compensation to victims of environmental damage.

135. The concept that human rights are inherent, inalienable, and universal is central to which philosophical tradition?
(A) Legal Positivism
(B) Marxism
(C) Utilitarianism
(D) Natural Law

136. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is not a legally binding treaty.

Reason (R) : Despite being non-binding, the UDHR has acquired the status of customary international law and serves as a common standard of achievement for all nations.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. The 'Public Trust Doctrine' in environmental law implies that:
(A) The public must trust the government's decisions on environmental matters.
(B) Certain natural resources like rivers, forests, and seashores are held by the state in trust for the public.
(C) Private companies can be trusted to manage natural resources responsibly.
(D) All environmental information must be kept in a public trust.

157. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I :(Legal Act/Rule)
P. The Water Act, 1974
Q. The Air Act, 1981
R. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
S. The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
List II :(Primary Subject Matter)
1. Control on diversion of forest land
2. Protection of wild animals, birds and plants
3. Prevention and control of air pollution
4. Prevention and control of water pollution
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

158. The process of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was made mandatory in India through a notification issued under:
(A) The Water Act, 1974
(B) The Air Act, 1981
(C) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

159. Consider the following statements:
1. The National Green Tribunal is composed of only retired judges.
2. The NGT can order the payment of compensation for environmental damage.
3. The NGT has the power to review its own decisions.
4. The NGT's jurisdiction includes the Indian Forest Act, 1927.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

160. The historical development of human rights from 'natural rights' to 'human rights' reflects a shift towards:
(A) A more religious and culturally specific view.
(B) A more secular and universal conception of rights.
(C) Limiting rights only to property owners.
(D) A focus on duties rather than rights.

161. An argument that universal human rights standards are a form of Western cultural imperialism is a key plank of:
(A) The universalist position.
(B) The cultural relativist position.
(C) The natural law position.
(D) The legal positivist position.

162. The monitoring body for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is:
(A) The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
(B) The Human Rights Committee
(C) The Committee on the Rights of the Child
(D) The UN Commission on the Status of Women

163. The concept of weaker sections is constitutionally recognized in India and the state is empowered to make special provisions for their advancement. This is an example of:
(A) Formal equality
(B) Procedural fairness
(C) Substantive equality
(D) Separation of powers

164. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established as a separate commission by the:
(A) 65th Constitutional Amendment
(B) 91st Constitutional Amendment
(C) 102nd Constitutional Amendment
(D) 89th Constitutional Amendment

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146. Which one of the following is NOT part of the definition of 'environment' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) Outer Space
(B) Water
(C) Air
(D) Land

147. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Stockholm Conference of 1972 was the first global conference on the environment.
Statement II : The Rio Earth Summit of 1992 was focused on the theme of sustainable development.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

148. The 'Polluter Pays Principle' as interpreted by Indian courts means:
(A) The polluter must only pay a fine to the government.
(B) The consumer of a polluting product must pay a tax.
(C) The government pays for the cleanup of all pollution.
(D) The polluter is liable to compensate the victims of pollution and pay for the cost of restoring the damaged environment.

149. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act, 2010 empowers the tribunal to adjudicate matters arising out of which of the following enactments?
(A) The Water Act, 1974
(B) The Air Act, 1981
(C) All of the above
(D) The Biodiversity Act, 2002

150. Which of the following commissions in India is NOT a statutory body?
(A) National Commission for Women
(B) National Commission for Backward Classes (Post 102nd Amendment)
(C) National Commission for Minorities
(D) National Human Rights Commission

151. Which international document is considered the common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations regarding human rights?
(A) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(B) The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
(C) The Charter of the United Nations
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

152. The idea that certain rights like freedom from torture are non-derogable and apply universally, irrespective of cultural claims, is a strong argument for:
(A) Universalism
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Legal Positivism
(D) State Sovereignty

153. 'Group Rights' are most relevant for protecting the interests of:
(A) Large corporations.
(B) The ruling political party.
(C) Vulnerable sections like minorities, indigenous peoples, and women.
(D) The state itself.

154. The Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission are appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of a committee that includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The Chief Justice of India
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha

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155. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The National Commission for Women (NCW) is often called a toothless tiger.
Reason (R) : The NCW has only recommendatory powers and cannot enforce its decisions or punish the guilty.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment

176. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Article 48A : Directive Principle for environmental protection
(B) Article 32 : Power of High Courts to issue writs for environmental matters
(C) Article 51A(g) : Fundamental Duty for environmental protection
(D) Article 21 : Judicial interpretation includes right to a healthy environment

177. The 'precautionary principle' and the 'polluter pays principle' are essential features of:
(A) Criminal Law
(B) Sustainable Development Law
(C) Contract Law
(D) Corporate Law

178. What was the main purpose for establishing the National Green Tribunal (NGT)?
(A) To provide a specialized forum for effective and expeditious disposal of environmental cases.
(B) To replace the Supreme Court in all environmental matters.
(C) To function as an environmental research organization.
(D) To formulate national environmental policy.

179. The term 'human rights' as defined in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 refers to rights guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in:
(A) The Vedas and Upanishads
(B) All resolutions of the UN General Assembly
(C) International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India
(D) The customary laws of various communities in India

180. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The debate between universalism and cultural relativism is a major theoretical challenge in human rights discourse.
Reason (R) : The debate highlights the tension between the need for a universal standard of human dignity and the reality of diverse cultural practices and values.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
(A) A legally binding international treaty ratified by all sovereign nations.
(B) A regional human rights instrument applicable solely within European states.
(C) A declaration of principles setting a common standard for all nations.
(D) A historical document that lacks any modern or contemporary legal relevance.

182. A law that reserves seats for women in local government bodies is an example of a measure to protect the rights of which group?
(A) Children
(B) Women
(C) Elderly persons
(D) Minorities

183. The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has been tasked with examining complaints regarding the non-implementation of reservations for:
(A) Scheduled Castes, who are protected under Article 338 of the Constitution.
(B) Scheduled Tribes, who are protected under Article 338A of the Constitution.
(C) Economically Weaker Sections as defined by current central government policy.
(D) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes as per Article 342A.

184. The bifurcation of the original National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate commissions took place in which year?
(A) 2004
(B) 1990
(C) 1993
(D) 2018

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165. Which of the following is a key function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) To pass judgments in criminal cases.
(B) To amend the Constitution to include new human rights.
(C) To visit jails and detention centers to study living conditions.
(D) To directly prosecute human rights violators.

166. A chemical factory has been discharging untreated effluents into a river, causing harm to aquatic life and affecting the health of villagers downstream. This is a clear case of:
(A) Air pollution
(B) Water pollution
(C) Soil pollution
(D) Noise pollution

167. Which conference is most associated with popularizing the term 'Sustainable Development'?
(A) Stockholm Conference (1972)
(B) Kyoto Conference (1997)
(C) Paris Conference (2015)
(D) Rio Conference (1992)

168. The right to a clean and wholesome environment in India is a:
(A) Fundamental Right judicially derived from Article 21
(B) Fundamental Duty under Article 51A
(C) Directive Principle under Article 48A
(D) Statutory right under the Environment (Protection) Act

169. What is the primary difference between a statutory body and a constitutional body in India?
(A) A statutory body is more powerful than a constitutional body.
(B) A constitutional body is temporary, while a statutory body is permanent.
(C) A statutory body is created by an Act of Parliament, while a constitutional body derives its existence from the Constitution itself.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are used interchangeably.

170. 'First-generation' human rights are often called 'negative rights' because they:
(A) Primarily require the state to refrain from interfering with individual freedoms.
(B) Are negative in their impact on society.
(C) Are not as important as other rights.
(D) Are opposed by most governments.

171. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights begins with the powerful statement: All human beings are born free and equal in...
(A) Wealth and power
(B) Opportunity and status
(C) Intellect and ability
(D) Dignity and rights

172. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) promotes the principle of:
(A) Segregated educational systems for all children with diverse disabilities.
(B) Full and effective participation and inclusion in all levels of society.
(C) Long-term institutionalization as the primary social solution for disabilities.
(D) Limiting the legal capacity of persons with specific physical disabilities.

173. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 in India provides for the establishment of the NHRC at the central level and which bodies at the state level?
(A) State Environmental Tribunals
(B) State Commissions for Women
(C) State Human Rights Commissions
(D) State Minority Commissions

174. Which of the following is NOT a function of the National Commission for Minorities?
(A) Evaluating the progress of the development of Minorities under the Union and States.
(B) Making recommendations for the effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interests of Minorities.
(C) Looking into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights of Minorities.
(D) Granting citizenship to individuals belonging to minority communities.

175. The Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is appointed by:
(A) The President of India
(B) The Prime Minister

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(C) Vote
(D) Work

103. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (1993) famously affirmed that all human rights are:
(A) Hierarchical and sequential.
(B) Culturally determined and relative.
(C) Applicable only within a democratic system.
(D) Universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.

104. Which statement most accurately reflects the balanced contemporary view on the Universalism vs. Cultural Relativism debate?
(A) While the universality of rights is a foundational principle, cultural context is important for their interpretation and implementation.
(B) Cultural relativism has been completely discredited and is no longer discussed.
(C) Universal human rights norms must be imposed without regard to cultural context.
(D) Universalism is a Western concept with no relevance in non-Western societies.

105. A state government argues that its policy of restricting women's freedom of movement is justified by local cultural norms. This argument is an expression of:
(A) Universalism
(B) Legal Positivism
(C) Cultural Relativism
(D) Natural Law Theory

106. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I :(Document)
P. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
Q. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
R. Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
S. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
List II :(Year of Adoption)
1. 1993
2. 1948
3. 1989
4. 1966
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

107. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by:
(A) The League of Nations
(B) A conference of Allied powers after World War II
(C) The International Court of Justice
(D) The UN General Assembly

108. The 'Optional Protocol' to a human rights treaty like the ICCPR typically provides for:
(A) The abolition of the death penalty.
(B) A mechanism for individual complaints to be submitted to the monitoring body.
(C) Additional rights not included in the main treaty.
(D) A simplified process for a state to withdraw from the treaty.

109. Which of the following rights is guaranteed under the ICESCR?
(A) Freedom from torture
(B) Right to a fair trial
(C) Right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, and housing
(D) Freedom of movement

110. Consider the following statements regarding the International Bill of Rights:
1. The UDHR is a legally binding treaty.
2. The ICCPR deals with civil and political rights.
3. The ICESCR establishes a committee to monitor its implementation.
4. State parties to the ICESCR must immediately guarantee all economic and social rights.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

111. The main objective of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is to:
(A) Promote, protect, and ensure the full and

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185. The National Commission for Women (NCW) can take suo motu notice of matters relating to the deprivation of women's rights. What does 'suo motu' mean?
(A) On the basis of a written complaint.
(B) On the direction of the Supreme Court.
(C) On its own initiative.
(D) After the matter is reported in the media.

186. The concept of inter-generational equity is central to which principle of environmental law?
(A) Sustainable Development
(B) Polluter Pays Principle
(C) Public Trust Doctrine
(D) Precautionary Principle

187. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) consists of how many principles?
(A) 10
(B) 21
(C) 35
(D) 27

188. Which schedule of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 lists the legislations over which the Tribunal has jurisdiction?
(A) Schedule II
(B) Schedule I
(C) Schedule III
(D) Schedule IV

189. Consider the following statements about the International Bill of Rights:
1. It is a single, legally binding document.
2. It includes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. It includes the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
4. It includes the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
5. It was adopted unanimously by all UN member states in 1948.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 3, 4 and 5

190. Which of the following commissions is responsible for investigating all matters relating to the constitutional and other legal safeguards for the Anglo-Indian Community?
(A) National Commission for Minorities
(B) National Commission for Backward Classes
(C) National Commission for Women
(D) National Commission for Scheduled Castes

191. The concept of environmental pollution implies a change in the environment that is:
(A) Potentially or actually injurious to health, safety, or welfare.
(B) Always visible and immediately detectable by the naked human eye.
(C) Caused exclusively by various forms of large-scale human activity.
(D) A natural and beneficial process of atmospheric and ecological renewal.

192. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Stockholm Conference : 1972
(B) Paris Agreement : 2005
(C) Rio Earth Summit : 1992
(D) Kyoto Protocol : 1997

193. The power to declare an area as a 'sanctuary' or 'national park' is derived from which Act?
(A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
(C) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(D) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

194. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The National Green Tribunal has the power to provide relief and compensation for damages to victims of pollution.
Statement II : The NGT is guided by the principles of natural justice and is not strictly bound by the Code of Civil Procedure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

195. The distinction between 'first-generation' and 'second-generation' rights corresponds to the division between:
(A) Rights of citizens and rights of non-citizens.
(B) Individual rights and group rights.
(C) Civil/political rights and economic/social/

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235. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recommendations are often described as having a specific limitation because:
(A) It is not a constitutional body.
(B) Not enough members.
(C) Its chairperson is always a retired judge.
(D) Its recommendations are not binding on the government.

236. The term 'environmental pollutant' is defined in which Act?
(A) The Water Act, 1974
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Air Act, 1981
(D) The Indian Penal Code, 1860

237. The UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm (1972) led to the creation of which UN body?
(A) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(B) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(C) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
(D) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

238. The requirement of obtaining 'Consent for Establishment' and 'Consent for Operation' for industries is a key feature of:
(A) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
(B) The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
(C) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(D) The Water Act, 1974 and The Air Act, 1981

239. The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules would be most applicable to which of the following?
(A) A hospital or clinic
(B) A software company
(C) A steel factory
(D) A grocery store

240. An appeal from a final decision of the National Green Tribunal lies to the:
(A) High Court
(B) Supreme Court
(C) President of India
(D) No appeal is allowed

241. 'Second generation' rights (economic, social, and cultural rights) are often termed 'positive rights' because:
(A) They are viewed positively by everyone.
(B) They require positive action by the state (provision of services, resources).
(C) They are derived from positivist legal theory.
(D) They are explicitly numbered in the Constitution.

242. A country that argues that its cultural traditions justify a lower standard of rights for women is invoking the principle of:
(A) Cultural Relativism
(B) Universalism
(C) Jus Cogens
(D) Pacta sunt servanda

243. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is monitored by which expert body?
(A) The Human Rights Council
(B) The Committee on Human Rights
(C) The Human Rights Committee
(D) The International Court of Justice

244. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 in India is a legislative measure aimed at protecting the rights of:
(A) Children
(B) Women
(C) Minorities
(D) Elderly persons

245. Which of the following is NOT a function of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?
(A) Inquiring into complaints of human rights violations.
(B) Undertaking and promoting research in the field of human rights.
(C) Granting bail to persons accused of human rights violations.
(D) Spreading human rights literacy among various sections of society.

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246. What does hazardous substance mean under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) Any chemical substance that is categorized as being difficult to handle.
(B) Any substance which, by its properties or handling, is liable to cause harm.

such wastes.
(D) Disposal of hazardous wastes in agricultural fields.

206. The National Green Tribunal is a specialized body equipped to handle multi-disciplinary issues because it comprises:
(A) Only environmental scientists
(B) Only legal professionals
(C) Only government bureaucrats
(D) Both judicial and expert members

207. Which statement provides the best rationale for the existence of 'group rights'?
(A) Certain rights, such as cultural preservation, can only be enjoyed by a group.
(B) Individuals are best protected when their unique group identity is suppressed.
(C) Group rights are designed to give certain groups legal privileges over others.
(D) All fundamental human rights are essentially categorized as group rights.

208. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) contains rights that are generally considered justiciable and immediately enforceable.
Reason (R) : These rights, such as freedom from torture and the right to a fair trial, primarily require the state to abstain from certain actions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

209. The UN Declaration on the Rights of a Child (1959) and the later Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) signify a shift from viewing children as objects of protection to:
(A) Miniature adults with full legal autonomy.
(B) Subjects of rights with their own legal standing.
(C) Primary economic assets for the nuclear family.
(D) Sole responsibilities of parents, not the state.

210. Consider the following statements regarding the human rights machinery in India:
1. The NHRC is a constitutional body.
2. The NCM, NCW, and NCSC are all statutory bodies.
3. The NCBC received constitutional status through the 102nd Amendment.
4. The NCST was created by bifurcating the original NCSC.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2, 3 and 4

211. In a scenario where a proposed dam project threatens to submerge ancient forests and displace indigenous communities, which of the following best identifies the conflicting interests?
(A) Right to vote and right to freedom of speech.
(B) Right to education and right to health.
(C) Right to development and right to a clean environment/rights of indigenous peoples.
(D) Right to property and right to form associations.

212. Which of the following is NOT a UN Conference related to international environmental law?
(A) UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972)
(B) UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio, 1992)
(C) World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002)
(D) The Bretton Woods Conference (1944)

213. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 was enacted to:
(A) Create a national fund for cleaning major rivers.
(B) Impose a tax on the use of groundwater.
(C) Provide funds for the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
(D) Fund research on water-borne diseases.

214. The appraisal stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process involves:
(A) The initial decision on whether a project requires a full EIA.
(B) The detailed scrutiny of the final EIA

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cultural rights.
(D) National rights and international rights.

196. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed on which date, now celebrated as Human Rights Day?
(A) 24 October 1945
(B) 26 June 1945
(C) 1 January 1950
(D) 10 December 1948

197. The concept of reasonable accommodation is a key principle in the human rights of:
(A) Elderly persons
(B) Children
(C) Persons with disabilities
(D) Minorities

198. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which established the NHRC, was enacted in the backdrop of which international event?
(A) The adoption of the UDHR (1948)
(B) The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna (1993)
(C) The first UN Conference on Human Rights in Tehran (1968)
(D) The creation of the International Criminal Court (1998)

199. The constitutional mandate for the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is detailed in which article?
(A) Article 338A
(B) Article 338B
(C) Article 340
(D) Article 338

200. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the National Commission for Women (NCW)?
(A) Conducting criminal trials for crimes against women.
(B) Reviewing constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
(C) Recommending remedial legislative measures.
(D) Facilitating redressal of grievances.

201. The definition of 'environment' in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is considered to be:
(A) very narrow and restrictive.
(B) applicable only to urban areas.
(C) wide and comprehensive.
(D) focused solely on wildlife.

202. The concept of 'environmental pollution' is concerned with the _____ of substances in the environment.
(A) concentration and potential for injury
(B) mere presence within any given ecosystem
(C) aesthetic appearance of the surroundings
(D) economic value of the natural resources

203. The principle of 'polluter pays', an important concept in environmental law, originated from the practice of which organization?
(A) World Health Organization (WHO)
(B) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
(C) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(D) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

204. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.
List I :(Term)
P. Public Trust Doctrine
Q. Absolute Liability
R. Sustainable Development
S. Public Hearing
List II :(Relevant Legal Context)
1. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak case)
2. Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India
3. Part of Environmental Impact Assessment process
4. M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

205. The primary objective of the Hazardous Wastes Management Rules in India is to ensure:
(A) Maximization of hazardous waste generation for economic purposes.
(B) Unrestricted import and export of hazardous wastes.
(C) Environmentally sound management of

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4. The principle of 'legal capacity' for persons with disabilities is a key theme of the CRPD.
5. The CRPD is a non-binding declaration.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 2, 3, 4 and 5

225. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes have the power to:
(A) Directly arrest and prosecute offenders.
(B) Inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights of SCs/STs.
(C) Amend laws relating to the protection of SCs/STs.
(D) Override the judgments of the Supreme Court.

226. Noise pollution is regulated in India under the provisions of:
(A) Both (A) and (D)
(B) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(C) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000

227. The concept of intergenerational equity means:
(A) Equity between different income groups.
(B) Equity between different nations.
(C) Equity between the present and future generations.
(D) Equity between men and women.

228. Which judicial remedy has been most instrumental in expanding environmental jurisprudence in India?
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Quo Warranto
(D) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

229. The E-Waste (Management) Rules in India are based on the principle of:
(A) Caveat Emptor (Let the buyer beware)
(B) Sovereign Immunity
(C) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
(D) Laissez-faire

230. The principal bench of the National Green Tribunal is located in:
(A) Mumbai
(B) New Delhi
(C) Kolkata
(D) Chennai

231. The idea that rights are not granted by the state but are inherent to human beings is a cornerstone of which theory?
(A) Positivist Theory
(B) Marxist Theory
(C) Communitarian Theory
(D) Natural Law Theory

232. The optional protocols attached to the main human rights covenants (ICCPR and ICESCR) primarily serve to:
(A) Provide mechanisms for individual complaints or inquiries.
(B) Weaken the main treaty provisions.
(C) Allow states to opt-out of key obligations.
(D) Add more reservations to the treaty.

233. The rights of elderly persons are articulated in which of the following?
(A) UN Principles for Older Persons
(B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(C) All of the above
(D) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

234. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below.

List I :(Commission)
P. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
Q. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
R. National Commission for Backward Classes
S. Finance Commission

List II :(Relevant Constitutional Article)
1. Article 338A
2. Article 280
3. Article 338
4. Article 338B

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

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report and other documents by an expert committee.
(C) The collection of baseline environmental data.
(D) The monitoring of the project's environmental compliance after it is built.

215. Arrange the following events/documents in chronological order:
1. Enactment of the Environment (Protection) Act in India.
2. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
3. The Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment.
4. Establishment of the National Green Tribunal in India.

Select the correct order:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

216. The concept of three generations of human rights was first proposed by:
(A) Karel Vasak
(B) Eleanor Roosevelt
(C) René Cassin
(D) Kofi Annan

217. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Cultural relativism posits that there are no universal moral standards.
Statement II : Universalism posits that fundamental human rights transcend cultural and national boundaries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

218. The International Bill of Rights consists of three key documents. This framework represents which core human rights principle?
(A) Indivisibility and Interdependence
(B) Universality
(C) Inalienability
(D) Equality and non-discrimination

219. The Principle of Best Interests of the Child is a guiding tenet of which international convention?
(A) CEDAW
(B) CRPD
(C) ICESCR
(D) CRC

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220. The constitutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights in India includes:
(A) Fundamental Rights (Part III of the Constitution)
(B) All of the above
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV of the Constitution)
(D) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

221. An industrial unit operating without the required Consent to Operate from the State Pollution Control Board is in violation of which Act(s)?
(A) The Indian Penal Code only
(B) The Companies Act, 2013
(C) The Water Act, 1974 and/or The Air Act, 1981
(D) The Factories Act, 1948

222. Which of the following is a key feature of the National Green Tribunal?
(A) It follows the strict rules of evidence under the Indian Evidence Act.
(B) It is a purely administrative body with no judicial powers.
(C) It can only hear cases filed by the central government.
(D) It has a mix of judicial and expert members to decide cases.

223. The notion that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights is the foundational premise of:
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) The Kyoto Protocol
(C) The Paris Agreement
(D) The Stockholm Declaration

224. Consider the following statements:
1. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) adopts a medical model of disability.
2. The CRPD emphasizes the importance of accessibility and reasonable accommodation.
3. India has ratified the CRPD.

(C) Any chemical substance that is imported directly from a foreign country.
(D) Any radioactive substance used specifically within industrial nuclear reactors.

247. The 'Chipko movement' in India was a grassroots movement primarily concerned with:
(A) Preventing water pollution
(B) Opposing the construction of large dams
(C) Campaigning for clean air
(D) Protection of forests

248. The National Green Tribunal has the power to order:
(A) Both compensation and restitution.
(B) Compensation and relief to victims of pollution.
(C) Restitution of damaged property or environment.
(D) Only imprisonment for the polluter.

249. The 'Magna Carta', 'US Bill of Rights', and 'French Declaration of the Rights of Man' are all important historical precursors to:
(A) The establishment of the United Nations.
(B) The laws of war and armed conflict.
(C) The modern international human rights framework.
(D) The formation of the European Union.

250. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between the NHRC and the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs)?
(A) The NHRC and SHRCs have separate and distinct jurisdictions, with the NHRC handling central matters and SHRCs state matters.
(B) SHRCs are subordinate to and controlled by the NHRC.
(C) The SHRCs do not exist; the NHRC handles all cases.
(D) The NHRC can take over any case from an SHRC at will.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The conceptualization of 'environment' within legal and ecological discourse is fundamentally holistic, encompassing the intricate interrelationships between living beings and their physical surroundings. It is not merely a collection of natural elements but a complex system that includes air, water, land, and the inter-relationships which exist among and between these elements and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms, and property. This inclusive definition, often codified in environmental legislation, recognizes that human well-being is intrinsically linked to the health of the ecosystem. 'Environmental pollution,' conversely, is defined as the introduction of contaminants into this natural environment that cause adverse change. Such contamination results from the presence of any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment. This includes not only industrial effluents and emissions but also noise, thermal, and radiation pollution. The legal framework seeks to address pollution by establishing standards, regulating activities, and imposing liability, thereby operationalizing the principle that the right to a clean and healthy environment is a prerequisite for a dignified human existence. The challenge lies in balancing developmental imperatives with the non-negotiable need for environmental preservation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what is the most comprehensive description of the term 'environment'?
(A) The natural resources like air, water, and land available for human use.
(B) A complex system including physical elements, all living beings, and their intricate inter-relationships.
(C) The physical surroundings of human beings, excluding micro-organisms and plants.
(D) The economic and social conditions in which people live and work.

252. Based on the definition provided in the paragraph, which of the following scenarios best exemplifies 'environmental pollution'?
(A) The release of industrial wastewater with high concentrations of heavy metals into a river.
(B) The natural process of leaves decomposing in a forest.
(C) The cultivation of organic crops using

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traditional farming methods.
(D) The generation of electricity using solar panels with no emissions.

253. What can be inferred from the paragraph about the relationship between human rights and the environment?
(A) Environmental protection is a secondary concern compared to economic rights.
(B) The right to a dignified life is independent of the state of the environment.
(C) A healthy environment is considered a fundamental component of the right to life.
(D) Human rights law and environmental law are entirely separate legal domains.

254. The paragraph defines environmental pollution based on the:
(A) origin of the substance, whether natural or man-made.
(B) physical state of the substance, whether solid, liquid, or gas.
(C) aesthetic impact of the substance on the landscape.
(D) concentration of a substance and its potential to be injurious.

255. What central challenge does the legal framework for environmental protection face, as mentioned in the source?
(A) The difficulty in defining what constitutes a pollutant.
(B) The lack of international cooperation on environmental issues.
(C) Reconciling the need for economic development with the goal of environmental conservation.
(D) The scientific uncertainty regarding the effects of various contaminants.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The evolution of international environmental law is intrinsically linked to a series of landmark United Nations (UN) Conferences, which have served as catalysts for global cooperation and policy formulation. These conferences reflect a growing international consciousness about the transboundary nature of environmental degradation and the necessity of a collective response. Beginning with the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, which first placed environmental issues on the global political agenda and led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the international community has progressively built a framework of principles and agreements. Subsequent summits, such as the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, were pivotal in establishing key principles like sustainable development, the precautionary principle, and common but differentiated responsibilities. The Rio Summit produced significant outcomes like the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, and the framework conventions on climate change (UNFCCC) and biological diversity (CBD). These conferences have been instrumental not only in generating international treaties but also in fostering scientific consensus, promoting public awareness, and encouraging the integration of environmental considerations into national development planning. They represent a dynamic process of norm-setting, moving from soft law declarations to more binding legal commitments over time.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the paragraph, what was the primary significance of the 1972 Stockholm Conference?
(A) It resulted in the first legally binding international treaty on climate change.
(B) It was the first event to place environmental issues on the global political agenda.
(C) It exclusively focused on the issue of marine pollution from oil tankers.
(D) It established the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

257. Which of the following principles was highlighted as a key outcome of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit?
(A) The principle of national sovereignty over all environmental resources.
(B) The polluter pays principle as the sole basis for liability.
(C) The principle of universal and uniform environmental standards.
(D) The principle of sustainable development and the precautionary principle.

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258. What can be inferred about the nature of the legal instruments generated by these UN conferences?
(A) They represent a progression from non-binding principles to binding legal agreements.
(B) They have always been immediately binding on all member states.
(C) They have consistently failed to address the economic aspects of environmental protection.
(D) They primarily focus on local environmental issues rather than transboundary problems.

259. The paragraph suggests that the role of UN Conferences on the environment extends beyond treaty-making to include:
(A) directly funding environmental projects in developing nations.
(B) adjudicating disputes between countries over environmental damage.
(C) fostering scientific consensus and influencing national development planning.
(D) imposing economic sanctions on non-compliant states.

260. The mention of framework conventions on climate change (UNFCCC) and biological diversity (CBD) in the context of the Rio Summit illustrates that these conferences:
(A) created foundational legal structures for addressing specific global environmental challenges.
(B) were primarily symbolic and had no concrete legal outputs.
(C) focused solely on procedural matters rather than substantive environmental issues.
(D) resolved all international disagreements on the environment permanently.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The framework for environmental protection in India is anchored in its Constitution and fortified by a comprehensive body of legislation. Initially, the Constitution did not contain explicit provisions for environmental protection. However, the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 introduced crucial changes, inserting Article 48A, a Directive Principle of State Policy, which obligates the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife. Concurrently, it added Article 51A(g) as a Fundamental Duty, imposing a duty on every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment. The most significant development, however, came through judicial interpretation. The Supreme Court of India, through a series of landmark judgments, expanded the scope of the Fundamental Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 to include the right to a wholesome, clean, and decent environment. This judicial activism transformed the environmental protection regime from a mere governmental obligation to a justiciable fundamental right. This constitutional mandate is operationalized through a suite of environmental laws such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, creating a robust, multi-tiered legal and administrative structure for environmental governance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. Which constitutional amendment was pivotal in explicitly incorporating provisions for environmental protection into the Indian Constitution?
(A) The 44th Amendment Act
(B) The 24th Amendment Act
(C) The 73rd Amendment Act
(D) The 42nd Amendment Act

262. According to the source, what was the most significant impact of the judicial interpretation of Article 21?
(A) It made the Directive Principles of State Policy directly enforceable in courts.
(B) It elevated the right to a clean environment to the status of a justiciable fundamental right.
(C) It established new environmental courts across the country.
(D) It mandated the creation of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

263. The paragraph identifies Article 48A and Article 51A(g) as serving two distinct but complementary functions. What are they?
(A) Article 48A grants a right to citizens, while Article 51A(g) imposes a duty on the

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judiciary.
(B) Both articles impose legally binding duties exclusively on the central government.
(C) Article 48A imposes an obligation on the State, while Article 51A(g) imposes a duty on citizens.
(D) Article 48A is a Fundamental Right, while Article 51A(g) is a Directive Principle.

264. What does the passage imply about the state of environmental law in India before 1976?
(A) It was highly developed with specific constitutional mandates.
(B) It was non-existent, with no laws governing pollution.
(C) It was primarily based on international treaties without domestic legislation.
(D) It lacked a direct and explicit constitutional foundation for environmental protection.

265. The source mentions several Acts to illustrate that the constitutional framework is:
(A) supported and put into practice by a comprehensive legislative structure.
(B) merely aspirational with no practical application.
(C) dependent entirely on judicial activism for enforcement.
(D) applicable only to the protection of forests and wildlife.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, marking a significant step in the evolution of environmental jurisprudence in India. It is a specialized judicial body equipped to handle the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources. The NGT's jurisdiction is broad, encompassing the enforcement of any legal right relating to the environment and providing relief and compensation for damages to persons and property. A key feature of the NGT is its composition, which includes both judicial members and expert members with scientific or technical knowledge, ensuring a balanced and informed decision-making process. The Tribunal is not bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but is guided by principles of natural justice. Crucially, it is mandated to apply the principles of sustainable development, the precautionary principle, and the polluter pays principle while passing any order, decision, or award. This statutory mandate to apply these well-established principles of international environmental law directly into its domestic adjudication makes the NGT a powerful and progressive institution for environmental justice in the country.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary purpose of the National Green Tribunal as described in the paragraph?
(A) To formulate new environmental policies and legislation for the Parliament.
(B) To provide for the effective and expeditious disposal of environmental cases.
(C) To conduct Environmental Impact Assessments for all new development projects.
(D) To function as an appellate body for the Supreme Court on environmental matters.

267. A distinctive feature of the NGT's composition mentioned in the source is the:
(A) exclusive presence of retired judges from the Supreme Court.
(B) inclusion of both judicial and technical expert members.
(C) representation from various environmental non-governmental organizations.
(D) mandatory inclusion of cabinet ministers from the Ministry of Environment.

268. The paragraph states that the NGT is guided by principles of natural justice rather than the Code of Civil Procedure. What does this imply?
(A) The NGT can adopt a more flexible, fair, and less formal procedure to ensure justice.
(B) The NGT has no procedural rules and can act arbitrarily.
(C) The NGT is prohibited from hearing any evidence or witness testimony.
(D) The NGT's decisions are not legally binding and are only recommendations.

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269. Which set of principles is the NGT statutorily mandated to apply in its decision-making process?
(A) The principles of sovereign immunity and national interest.
(B) The principles of cultural relativism and historical precedent.
(C) The principles of sustainable development, precautionary action, and polluter pays.
(D) The principles of free trade and economic efficiency.

270. The establishment of the NGT reflects a move towards:
(A) reducing the power of the judiciary in environmental matters.
(B) centralizing all environmental decision-making within the executive branch.
(C) weakening environmental laws by introducing procedural complexities.
(D) creating a specialized forum for environmental adjudication to ensure expertise and speed.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept and development of human rights represent a profound evolution in political and legal thought, moving from philosophical notions of natural law to a codified system of international legal standards. Historically, the idea of rights was often linked to one's status or citizenship within a particular state. The intellectual groundwork for modern human rights can be traced to Enlightenment thinkers who posited that individuals possess inherent and inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and property, simply by virtue of their humanity. However, it was the catastrophic devastation of the Second World War that served as the primary impetus for the internationalization of human rights. The global community recognized that national protections alone were insufficient to prevent gross violations and that a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations was necessary. This led to the creation of the United Nations and the subsequent drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948. This marked a pivotal shift, formally establishing that the treatment of a state's own citizens was no longer a matter of exclusive domestic jurisdiction but a legitimate concern of the international community, laying the foundation for the contemporary international human rights regime.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the paragraph, what was the primary catalyst for the internationalization of human rights in the 20th century?
(A) The philosophical writings of Enlightenment thinkers.
(B) The decolonization movement in Africa and Asia.
(C) The widespread devastation and atrocities of the Second World War.
(D) The economic globalization and the rise of multinational corporations.

272. The development of human rights involved a conceptual shift from:
(A) rights based on international law to rights based on domestic law.
(B) rights as privileges granted by a state to rights inherent in all human beings.
(C) rights being a matter of international concern to one of exclusive domestic jurisdiction.
(D) economic and social rights to civil and political rights.

273. What fundamental change did the establishment of the international human rights regime after WWII bring about regarding state sovereignty?
(A) It completely abolished the principle of state sovereignty.
(B) It affirmed that the treatment of citizens is a matter of exclusive domestic jurisdiction.
(C) It limited the application of human rights only to interactions between states.
(D) It established that the treatment of citizens is a legitimate concern for the international community.

274. The source suggests that Enlightenment philosophy provided the:
(A) intellectual and theoretical foundation for the concept of inherent rights.
(B) enforcement mechanism for modern human rights law.
(C) specific text for the Universal Declaration of

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Tribes (NCST), and the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), are crucial components of India's human rights machinery. Each commission is tasked with a similar set of functions tailored to its specific constituency: to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for their respective communities under the Constitution and other laws; to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights; and to participate and advise on the socio-economic planning process for their development. These commissions act as watchdogs, evaluating the progress of the development of these groups and making recommendations to the Union or State governments for the effective implementation of safeguards. While, like the NHRC, their recommendations are generally not binding, they play a vital role in bringing issues of discrimination and injustice to the forefront of national discourse and policy-making.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the common, overarching purpose of the specialized commissions mentioned in the paragraph?
(A) To function as courts of law and deliver binding judgments.
(B) To create new legislation for the benefit of their respective communities.
(C) To replace the functions of the National Human Rights Commission entirely.
(D) To act as watchdog bodies that safeguard the rights of specific vulnerable groups.

297. According to the source, a key function of bodies like the National Commission for Women and the National Commission for Minorities is to:
(A) inquire into specific complaints regarding the deprivation of rights.
(B) directly implement welfare schemes and distribute funds.
(C) exercise judicial power to punish offenders.
(D) control the administrative appointments within their communities.

298. The paragraph suggests that the role of these commissions in the planning process is primarily:
(A) executive, with the final authority to approve development plans.
(B) advisory, with the mandate to participate and advise on socio-economic planning.
(C) legislative, with the power to enact budgets for their communities.
(D) judicial, with the ability to halt projects that violate rights.

299. A common feature shared by these specialized commissions and the NHRC, as indicated in the text, is that their recommendations are:
(A) always binding on the central and state governments.
(B) generally not binding, serving an advisory and persuasive function.
(C) only applicable to matters of civil and political rights.
(D) subject to review and approval by the Supreme Court.

300. The existence of separate commissions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes highlights that the Indian human rights framework:
(A) recognizes the distinct historical and social vulnerabilities of different communities.
(B) believes these groups have identical issues and require the same solutions.
(C) focuses exclusively on caste-based discrimination, ignoring other rights.
(D) is fragmented and lacks a cohesive approach to human rights protection.

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(D) international courts should have ultimate jurisdiction over all human rights violations.

280. The paragraph warns that an extreme interpretation of cultural relativism could lead to:
(A) the strengthening of international human rights institutions.
(B) a global consensus on a single, unchangeable set of human rights.
(C) the rapid adoption of Western legal and social norms worldwide.
(D) the justification of severe human rights abuses in the name of culture.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The International Bill of Human Rights is the collective name for a set of three cornerstone documents in international human rights law: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted in 1948; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), both adopted in 1966. While the UDHR was adopted by the UN General Assembly as a declaration, it was initially considered a non-binding statement of principles—a common standard of achievement. However, over time, many of its provisions have gained the status of customary international law. To translate the aspirational goals of the UDHR into legally binding obligations for states, the UN drafted the two Covenants. The ICCPR focuses on first-generation rights, such as the right to life, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion, which are generally considered to be immediately implementable. In contrast, the ICESCR addresses second-generation rights, including the right to work, the right to health, and the right to education, which are understood to be subject to progressive realization according to the maximum available resources of a state. Together, these three documents form a comprehensive and authoritative foundation for the modern international human rights system.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. Which three documents collectively form the International Bill of Human Rights?
(A) The UDHR, the ICCPR, and the ICESCR.
(B) The UN Charter, the UDHR, and the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
(C) The Geneva Conventions, the UDHR, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
(D) The ICCPR, the ICESCR, and the Convention against Torture.

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282. What is the primary distinction drawn in the paragraph between the ICCPR and the ICESCR?
(A) The ICCPR is legally binding, whereas the ICESCR is purely aspirational.
(B) The ICCPR focuses on immediately implementable civil rights, while the ICESCR addresses progressively realized socio-economic rights.
(C) The ICCPR applies only to Western countries, while the ICESCR applies to developing nations.
(D) The ICCPR was adopted in 1948, and the ICESCR was adopted in 1966.

283. According to the source, what was the initial legal status of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
(A) A legally binding treaty imposing immediate obligations on all states.
(B) A non-binding declaration setting a common standard of achievement.
(C) A regional convention applicable only to European nations.
(D) A judicial decision by the International Court of Justice.

284. The concept of progressive realization is associated with which set of rights?
(A) Economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to education.
(B) Civil and political rights, such as freedom from torture.
(C) The right to self-determination as a collective right.
(D) The rights outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

285. Why were the two International Covenants (ICCPR and ICESCR) created?
(A) To replace the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was considered outdated.
(B) To address the rights of specific groups like

Human Rights.
(D) political impetus for the creation of the United Nations.

275. The phrase a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations refers to the goal of which foundational document?
(A) The United Nations Charter
(B) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
(C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(D) The Statute of the International Court of Justice

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A central and enduring debate within the discourse of international human rights is the tension between universalism and cultural relativism. The universalist perspective, which underpins foundational documents like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, posits that human rights are inherent, inalienable, and applicable to all individuals everywhere, regardless of their cultural, political, or economic context. This view argues for a single, global standard of human rights, asserting that fundamental rights such as the right to life, freedom from torture, and freedom of expression are not subject to cultural negotiation. In direct opposition, the cultural relativist argument contends that rights and moral values are not universal but are instead products of specific cultural histories and traditions. Proponents of this view caution that the imposition of a supposedly 'universal' set of rights, often perceived as Western in origin, can be a form of cultural imperialism that disregards local values and practices. They argue that the meaning and application of rights must be interpreted within the cultural context of a society. While extreme relativism could justify gross human rights violations under the guise of culture, the debate highlights the critical need for a culturally sensitive application of universal norms, fostering a dialogue rather than a dogmatic imposition of standards.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which of the following statements best represents the universalist perspective on human rights?
(A) Certain fundamental human rights apply to all people, irrespective of their cultural background.
(B) Human rights should be adapted to fit the specific traditions of each culture.
(C) The concept of human rights is a Western construct and should not be imposed on other cultures.
(D) Economic development must take precedence over the implementation of universal human rights.

277. The cultural relativist argument, as described in the paragraph, is primarily concerned with the risk of:
(A) economic sanctions being imposed for non-compliance with human rights treaties.
(B) human rights discourse ignoring the importance of individual autonomy.
(C) states using universalism as an excuse to violate their citizens' rights.
(D) universal human rights standards being used as a form of cultural imperialism.

278. What can be inferred from the paragraph about the relationship between these two perspectives?
(A) The two positions have been fully reconciled in modern international law.
(B) The tension between them creates a need for dialogue and culturally sensitive application of rights.
(C) Universalism has been completely rejected by the international community.
(D) Cultural relativism has been universally accepted as the primary approach to human rights.

279. A proponent of cultural relativism would most likely argue that:
(A) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should be enforced without any modification globally.
(B) freedom of speech is an absolute right that cannot be limited for any reason in any country.
(C) the practice of child marriage should be evaluated within its specific cultural context rather than by a universal standard.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The protection and enforcement of human rights in India are institutionalized through a framework of national commissions, with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) at its apex. Established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the NHRC is a statutory body tasked with the promotion and protection of human rights. Its functions are multifaceted, including inquiring, either suo motu or on a petition, into complaints of human rights violations or negligence in the prevention of such violations by a public servant. The Commission can also intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court, visit jails to study the living conditions of inmates, and recommend reforms. It plays a significant role in spreading human rights literacy and encouraging the efforts of non-governmental organizations. However, the powers of the NHRC are primarily recommendatory in nature. It can recommend to the concerned government or authority the payment of compensation to victims or the initiation of proceedings for prosecution, but it cannot directly enforce its decisions or punish the guilty. This limitation has led to criticism of the NHRC as a toothless tiger, possessing a broad mandate for inquiry but lacking the power for direct enforcement.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the legal basis for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India?
(A) A directive from the Supreme Court of India.
(B) An amendment to the Constitution of India.
(C) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
(D) A resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

292. Which of the following functions falls within the mandate of the NHRC as described in the paragraph?
(A) Investigating complaints of human rights violations, either suo motu or on a petition.
(B) Passing legally binding judgments and sentencing perpetrators of human rights violations.
(C) Directly amending laws that are inconsistent with human rights principles.
(D) Appointing judges to the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

293. The criticism of the NHRC as a toothless tiger stems primarily from its:
(A) limited jurisdiction, which excludes violations by the armed forces.
(B) inability to conduct suo motu investigations into violations.
(C) composition, which lacks members from civil society.
(D) lack of power to directly enforce its recommendations or punish offenders.

294. According to the source, when the NHRC investigates a violation, its primary power is to:
(A) issue an arrest warrant for the accused public servant.
(B) make recommendations to the government for action and compensation.
(C) impose a monetary fine directly on the government department.
(D) deliver a final and enforceable judicial verdict.

295. The paragraph indicates that, besides inquiry and investigation, a key role of the NHRC is to:
(A) draft and pass new legislation on human rights.
(B) review and ratify international human rights treaties.
(C) spread human rights literacy and promote awareness.
(D) provide legal representation to all victims of human rights abuse.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the overarching mandate of the National Human Rights Commission, the Indian legal framework provides for several other specialized statutory commissions dedicated to the protection and enforcement of the rights of specific vulnerable groups. These bodies, such as the National Commission for Women (NCW), the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), the National Commission for Scheduled

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women and children, which the UDHR ignored.
(C) To transform the aspirational principles of the UDHR into legally binding obligations for signatory states.
(D) To establish a new international court for human rights.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

While the traditional human rights framework emphasizes individual rights, there is a growing recognition of the importance of group rights, which are designed to protect specific, vulnerable communities from systemic discrimination and historical disadvantage. These rights are not intended to supersede individual rights but to complement them, acknowledging that for some groups, the full enjoyment of individual rights is contingent upon the protection of their collective identity and well-being. The syllabus identifies several such groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, minorities, and weaker sections. Each of these groups faces unique challenges that cannot be adequately addressed by a one-size-fits-all approach to human rights. For example, the rights of women often involve addressing structural gender inequality, while the rights of children, as codified in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, require special safeguards and care. Similarly, the rights of persons with disabilities focus on accessibility and non-discrimination, and the rights of minorities center on the protection of their cultural, linguistic, and religious identity. The concept of group rights, therefore, represents a crucial evolution in human rights thinking, moving towards a more substantive and contextual understanding of equality and justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the paragraph, what is the primary purpose of group rights?
(A) To create a hierarchy where group rights are superior to individual rights.
(B) To grant special privileges to certain groups, creating inequality.
(C) To replace all individual rights with collective responsibilities.
(D) To protect vulnerable communities from systemic discrimination and historical disadvantage.

287. The source suggests that the relationship between individual rights and group rights is:
(A) inherently contradictory and irreconcilable.
(B) one where group rights are a temporary substitute for individual rights.
(C) complementary, with group rights facilitating the enjoyment of individual rights for vulnerable communities.
(D) hierarchical, with individual rights always being subordinate to the collective good.

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288. Why does the paragraph argue that a one-size-fits-all approach to human rights is inadequate?
(A) Because it is administratively impossible to apply one set of rules to the entire global population.
(B) Because different groups face unique and specific challenges that require tailored protections.
(C) Because universal human rights are a flawed concept and should be abandoned.
(D) Because international law prohibits the application of uniform human rights standards.

289. As per the source, the rights of minorities would most likely focus on:
(A) ensuring preferential treatment in economic opportunities over the majority population.
(B) achieving political autonomy and secession from the state.
(C) assimilating them into the dominant culture to promote national unity.
(D) protecting their distinct cultural, linguistic, and religious identities.

290. The recognition of group rights for women, children, and persons with disabilities signifies a shift towards:
(A) a more substantive and contextual understanding of equality.
(B) a purely procedural understanding of justice.
(C) a focus on duties rather than rights.
(D) the abolition of the concept of the individual in law.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Water, air, land, and the inter-relationship between them, human beings, living creatures, and property.
   Under Section 2(a) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the term environment encompasses physical elements such as water, air, and land. It specifically includes the complex inter-relationships existing between these abiotic components and biotic entities like human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms, and property. This broad legal framework ensures that environmental protection accounts for the dynamic interactions within various ecosystems and human-made structures.

2. (A) Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance present in concentrations that may be injurious to the environment.
   Environmental pollution is legally defined as the presence of any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance in the environment at concentrations that may be harmful. Such substances, known as environmental pollutants, are considered injurious when they tend to damage the environment, human health, or other living organisms. This definition focuses on the qualitative impact of contaminants rather than just their mere presence within the natural surroundings.

3. (C) It is exclusively caused by industrial activities.
   Environmental pollution encompasses a wide range of activities beyond industrial operations, including domestic waste, agricultural runoff, and vehicular emissions. While industrialization is a major contributor, the legal and scientific scope of pollution includes air, water, soil, and noise disturbances from various sources. Defining pollution exclusively by industrial origin is inaccurate because harmful concentrations of contaminants can arise from diverse human actions and certain natural events.

4. (D) Environment
   The legal definition of the environment emphasizes the inter-relationship between biotic components, such as living creatures and plants, and abiotic components like air, water, and land. This systemic approach recognizes that environmental health depends on the stability of these interactions. By incorporating both physical elements and their functional relationships, the law provides a comprehensive basis for protecting ecological integrity and managing resources sustain ably across different regions.

5. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
   The term environment is not a narrow concept; rather, it is broadly defined in Indian law to include various physical elements and their interactions. While it includes natural resources like air and water, it also encompasses human beings and their relationship with all living creatures and property. This holistic legal perspective ensures that environmental regulations cover the entire ecological system rather than being restricted to isolated natural components.

6. (B) Environmental pollution
   Environmental pollution occurs when substances are introduced into the surroundings that alter their natural characteristics in a harmful way. This process involves contaminants reaching levels that are injurious to living organisms, including humans, animals, and plants. Regulatory frameworks aim to control these activities to prevent ecological degradation. The presence of such harmful substances distinguishes pollution from conservation or regeneration efforts, which focus on restoring or maintaining environmental quality.

7. (D) Abstract philosophical concepts unrelated to physical surroundings
   In environmental law, the concept of the environment is grounded in physical reality, focusing on land, water, air, and the inter-relationships among living creatures and property. It excludes abstract philosophical ideas that do not have a direct connection to the tangible surroundings or ecological systems. Legal definitions prioritize the material world and biological interactions to provide a clear basis

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23. (D) Predict environmental consequences of a proposed project at an early stage and incorporate remedial measures.
Environmental Impact Assessment is a proactive management tool used to evaluate the potential environmental effects of a proposed developmental project before it begins. Its primary objective is to predict ecological consequences at an early stage, allowing decision-makers to incorporate remedial measures or modify project designs. This process ensures that developmental activities are sustainable and that significant environmental damage is minimized or avoided through careful planning and public participation.

24. (A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
In India, the requirement for mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment for specific categories of projects is regulated under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Central Government issues notifications under this Act to stipulate which activities must undergo environmental clearance. This legal framework provides the necessary authority to evaluate industrial and infrastructure projects, ensuring that their potential impact on the environment is thoroughly assessed and mitigated before any construction or operation commences.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Environmental Impact Assessment is regarded as a proactive tool because it identifies and addresses potential ecological problems during the planning and design phases of a project. By analyzing consequences before activities begin, EIA allows for the integration of mitigation strategies that prevent environmental degradation. This forward-looking approach is far more effective than attempting to rectify damage after it has occurred, ensuring that developmental projects align with sustainable environmental standards.

26. (A) Post-project marketing and sales
The formal Environmental Impact Assessment process in India includes several technical and consultative stages such as screening, scoping, and public consultation. Screening determines if a project requires EIA, while scoping identifies key environmental concerns. Public consultation allows affected communities to provide feedback. However, post-project marketing and sales are purely commercial activities that have no role in the regulatory process of assessing environmental impacts or obtaining necessary clearances from the government.

27. (D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
The management and handling of hazardous wastes in India are primarily governed by specific rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This Act provides the necessary legal authority for the Central Government to regulate the generation, collection, storage, and disposal of hazardous substances. These rules aim to ensure that hazardous waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner, preventing contamination of soil and water and protecting public health from toxic exposures.

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28. (B) The producer's responsibility extends to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle.
Extended producer responsibility is a policy approach where producers are held accountable for the entire life cycle of their products, particularly the post-consumer stage. This includes the collection, recycling, and safe disposal of products after they have been used by consumers. By shifting the burden of waste management from local governments and taxpayers to the manufacturers, this principle encourages the design of more sustainable, durable, and easily recyclable products.

29. (C) 1, 3 and 5 only
Hazardous waste regulations in India adopt a comprehensive cradle-to-grave approach, monitoring waste from its generation to final disposal. State Pollution Control Boards serve as the key agencies for implementing these rules at the local level. Additionally, the rules mandate that any entity involved in generating or handling hazardous waste must obtain proper authorization. Import for disposal is generally prohibited to prevent the country from becoming a dumping ground for foreign wastes.

30. (D) 2010
The National Green Tribunal was established in 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act. This specialized judicial body was created to provide a dedicated forum for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases related to environmental

which acknowledges that different nations have varying capacities and historical roles in environmental degradation. It is not created solely by the United Nations, nor is there a global police force for enforcement, as it relies on state cooperation.

16. (B) 42nd Amendment
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 introduced significant environmental provisions into the Indian Constitution. It added Article 51A(g), which explicitly lists the protection and improvement of the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, as a fundamental duty of every citizen. This amendment reflected India's commitment to the principles discussed during the 1972 Stockholm Conference, integrating environmental ethics into the basic responsibilities of its people.

17. (B) Article 48A
Article 48A of the Indian Constitution is a Directive Principle of State Policy that mandates the State to protect and improve the environment. It specifically requires the government to safeguard the nation's forests and wildlife through appropriate legislative and administrative measures. Introduced by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, this article provides a constitutional basis for various environmental laws and policies, guiding the State in its efforts toward ecological conservation.

18. (A) Protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.
Article 51A(g) of the Indian Constitution establishes a fundamental duty for every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment. This duty specifically encompasses the conservation of forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of having compassion for all living creatures. This provision encourages individual responsibility and collective action in maintaining ecological balance and promoting the humane treatment of animals within the country's diverse landscapes.

19. (C) Indian Forest Act, 1927
Following the 1972 Stockholm Conference, India enacted several major environmental laws, including the Water Act of 1974, the Air Act of 1981, and the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986. However, the Indian Forest Act was enacted in 1927, during the colonial era, and predates modern international environmental movements. While it remains a significant law for forest management, it was not part of the legislative wave triggered by the Stockholm Declaration.

20. (D) It provides a framework for the central government to coordinate the activities of various environmental authorities.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is considered umbrella legislation because it provides a broad framework for environmental regulation in India. It empowers the Central Government to coordinate the activities of different authorities and fill gaps in existing laws like the Water and Air Acts. This comprehensive nature allows for the creation of rules on various subjects, such as hazardous waste management and environmental impact assessments, ensuring a unified approach.

21. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Indian Constitution did not originally contain explicit provisions for environmental protection; these were added later via the 42nd Amendment. However, the judiciary has played a crucial role in expanding environmental rights by interpreting the Right to Life under Article 21. Through various landmark judgments, the Supreme Court has affirmed that the fundamental right to life includes the right to live in a clean, healthy, and pollution-free environment.

22. (B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 grants the Central Government extensive powers to take all necessary measures for protecting and improving environmental quality. This includes setting standards for pollutants, regulating industrial locations, and managing hazardous substances. Enacted in the aftermath of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, this law serves as a comprehensive tool that allows the government to respond effectively to various environmental threats and coordinate actions across different states and sectors.

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for regulation, enforcement, and the protection of natural resources.

8. (A) Trans boundary issues like river pollution and wildlife conservation.
Early international environmental law primarily addressed issues that crossed national borders, such as the management of shared river systems and the conservation of migratory wildlife. These trans boundary concerns necessitated cooperation between states to resolve disputes over resource use and pollution. While modern law covers global issues like climate change, the foundational stages focused on resolving specific conflicts arising from the physical proximity of nations and shared ecosystems.

9. (C) Stockholm
The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, was a pivotal event in the history of international environmental governance. It brought together numerous nations to discuss the impact of human activities on the natural world for the first time on a global scale. This conference resulted in the Stockholm Declaration and led to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1972 Stockholm Conference is widely regarded as a major turning point because it was the first global gathering focused exclusively on environmental issues. By creating the Stockholm Declaration and the United Nations Environment Programme, it established the framework for modern international environmental policy. The conference successfully integrated environmental concerns into the UN's agenda, marking the beginning of a coordinated global effort to address ecological degradation and conservation.

11. (D) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)
Sustainable development became a central theme of international environmental law following the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Rio Earth Summit. The resulting Rio Declaration articulated principles that balance economic growth with environmental protection to meet the needs of current and future generations. This landmark document successfully integrated sustainability into global policy, influencing subsequent treaties and national legislations across the world for decades.

12. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Major United Nations conferences have shaped global environmental governance through specific outcomes. The 1972 Stockholm Conference led to the Stockholm Declaration and the creation of UNEP. In 1992, the Rio Earth Summit produced Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration. The 2002 Johannesburg Summit resulted in a Plan of Implementation focused on sustainable development. Finally, the 2012 Rio+20 conference concluded with the influential document titled The Future We Want.

13. (C) Principle 15
The Rio Declaration of 1992 introduced several key principles for global environmental governance, with Principle 15 specifically establishing the precautionary approach. This principle dictates that when there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, a lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone cost-effective measures. It shifts the burden of proof to ensure that environmental protection precedes developmental activities in cases of uncertainty.

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14. (D) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
The 1992 Rio Earth Summit was the birthplace of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, a critical legal instrument aimed at stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations. This treaty established a framework for international cooperation to combat global warming and its various impacts. It has since served as the basis for major subsequent agreements, including the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, by facilitating annual negotiations among member states.

15. (B) 2 and 3 only
International environmental law is a multifaceted field primarily built upon international treaties, conventions, and customary international law. One of its fundamental concepts is the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities,

protection. Its establishment reflected India's commitment to sustainable development and the need for a multidisciplinary approach to environmental adjudication, incorporating both judicial expertise and scientific knowledge to resolve complex ecological disputes effectively.

31. (A) Environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.
The National Green Tribunal was established specifically to handle legal proceedings related to the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources, including forests. Its primary goal is to provide a fast-track mechanism for resolving environmental disputes, which often involve complex technical and scientific issues. By focusing on these specialized areas, the tribunal ensures that environmental grievances are addressed efficiently, reducing the burden on the traditional civil court system.

32. (B) It comprises both judicial members and expert members.
The National Green Tribunal is unique because its composition includes both judicial members and expert members. Judicial members are typically retired judges from the Supreme Court or High Courts, while expert members are professionals with significant experience and qualifications in environmental science and policy. This multi-disciplinary structure allows the tribunal to adjudicate complex environmental cases that require both a sound understanding of legal principles and specialized technical knowledge.

33. (B) Article 21, interpreting the right to a healthy environment
The National Green Tribunal Act of 2010 draws its constitutional inspiration from Article 21, which guarantees the right to life. The Indian judiciary has consistently interpreted this fundamental right to include the right to a clean and healthy environment. By establishing a specialized tribunal, the State fulfills its obligation to provide an effective mechanism for enforcing this right, ensuring that citizens have access to environmental justice and a pollution-free surroundings.

34. (A) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
The National Green Tribunal has jurisdiction over several major environmental laws, including the Water Act, the Air Act, the Forest (Conservation) Act, and the Environment (Protection) Act. However, the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 is notably excluded from its jurisdiction. Cases related to wildlife protection are typically handled by the regular criminal and civil courts, as the NGT's mandate focuses primarily on broader environmental pollution and resource conservation issues.

35. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Sustainable development aims to meet current needs without compromising future generations. The precautionary principle dictates that scientific uncertainty should not delay environmental protection measures. The polluter pays principle holds the responsible party liable for damage and restoration costs. Finally, the public trust doctrine asserts that the State acts as a trustee for natural resources like water and air, ensuring they are preserved for the collective benefit of the general public.

36. (D) Six months
Under the National Green Tribunal Act, an application for relief and compensation must be filed within six months from the date the cause of action first arose. The tribunal has the discretion to allow a further period of up to sixty days if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing on time. This limitation period ensures that environmental disputes are brought forward and resolved in a timely manner.

37. (C) Rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion, or any other status.
Human rights are fundamental entitlements that belong to every individual simply because they are human. These rights are universal, meaning they apply to everyone regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, gender, or religious beliefs. They are not granted by governments as privileges but are inherent to human dignity. The international human rights framework seeks to protect these rights globally, ensuring that all people can live with freedom, equality, and basic security.

38. (B) The Cyrus Cylinder
The Cyrus Cylinder, dating back to 539 BCE, is often cited by historians as one of the earliest

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source of human rights protection, ensuring that basic liberties are guaranteed.

69. (C) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
The National Human Rights Commission of India was established by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This statutory body was created to strengthen the institutional framework for protecting human rights in the country. It has the mandate to inquire into violations, promote human rights awareness, and review safeguards. The Act provides the NHRC with the necessary powers and autonomy to function as an independent watchdog, investigating complaints and making recommendations to the government.

70. (B) It is a statutory body with recommendatory powers.
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established under an Act of Parliament. Its primary role is to investigate human rights violations and make recommendations for remedial action. While it possesses significant powers to inquire into complaints and visit detention centers, its findings are not legally binding judgments like those of a court. Instead, it serves as a powerful advisory body that influences government policy and ensures accountability through public reports and advocacy.

71. (D) A retired Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission must be an individual who has served as the Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court. This requirement ensures that the head of the commission possesses high-level judicial experience and the necessary legal expertise to lead investigations into complex human rights issues. This leadership structure is designed to maintain the commission's credibility and independence as a primary watchdog for human rights in India.

72. (D) A is false but R is true.
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body whose powers are indeed defined by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. However, it does not require prior approval from the Central Government to inquire into violations; it can act on its own initiative or on a complaint. The NHRC is designed to be an independent body, allowing it to investigate allegations of rights abuses by state and non-state actors without interference from political authorities.

73. (C) Safeguard the rights and interests of the communities notified as 'minorities' by the central government.
The National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body dedicated to safeguarding the rights and interests of religious and linguistic communities officially notified as minorities by the Central Government. Its functions include evaluating the progress of their development, monitoring the implementation of constitutional safeguards, and looking into specific complaints regarding the deprivation of their rights. The commission serves as an essential mechanism for ensuring that minority communities are protected from discrimination and can maintain their identity.

74. (A) Reviewing constitutional and legal safeguards for women and recommend remedial measures.
The National Commission for Women has a broad mandate to review the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women in India. It identifies gaps in existing laws and recommends remedial legislative measures to improve women's legal protection and social status. Additionally, the commission facilitates the redressal of grievances related to the deprivation of women's rights, advocating for gender equality and the empowerment of women across all sectors of society through research and policy recommendations.

75. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Specialized commissions in India have distinct mandates to protect different sections of society. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes monitors safeguards for SC communities. The National Commission for Women focuses on reviewing legal protections for women. The National Commission for Minorities is tasked with safeguarding the interests of notified minority groups. Finally, the National Human Rights Commission has the over arching responsibility for the general protection and

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in a society's unique historical and cultural evolution rather than a single global standard. Consequently, they believe that international human rights should be interpreted with respect for cultural diversity, asserting that a one-size-fits-all approach can undermine the identity and autonomy of different communities.

47. (A) Certain practices, such as torture or genocide, are violations of fundamental human dignity, regardless of cultural justification.
A key counter-argument to extreme cultural relativism is that certain fundamental rights must be protected universally to preserve human dignity. Practices like torture, genocide, and slavery are seen as inherently wrong, regardless of any cultural or traditional justifications provided. This view asserts that while cultural diversity is valuable, it cannot be used as a shield for gross human rights abuses. Some rights are considered non-derogable and must be respected by all societies without exception.

48. (B) The global applicability of human rights norms and the respect for cultural diversity.
The debate between universalism and cultural relativism highlights a fundamental tension in international law. It involves balancing the need for global human rights standards that protect all individuals with the importance of respecting the diverse cultural identities of various nations. While universalists seek a common moral baseline for humanity, relativists emphasize that rights must be understood within their local context. Finding a resolution often involves identifying core rights that are truly universal.

49. (B) Cultural Relativism
Arguing that a practice like female genital mutilation should be accepted because it is a traditional part of a specific culture is a classic application of cultural relativism. This viewpoint prioritizes local customs and traditions over universal human rights standards that condemn such practices as violations of bodily integrity and health. It suggests that external moral judgments are invalid when applied to the internal practices of a different culture, challenging the idea of a global ethical consensus.

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50. (A) Recognizing a core of universal rights while allowing for cultural variation in their interpretation and implementation.
Finding a middle ground in the human rights debate involves acknowledging a core set of universal rights that apply to everyone, while allowing for some flexibility in how these rights are implemented in different cultural contexts. This approach respects human dignity globally but recognizes that the methods of achieving rights can vary. It seeks to prevent the use of culture as a justification for abuse while avoiding a rigid, insensitive application of international norms.

51. (C) The UDHR, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
The International Bill of Rights is a collective term for the three foundational documents of international human rights law. It includes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which sets the standards, and two legally binding treaties: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Together, these instruments define the fundamental freedoms and entitlements that all nations are expected to protect and promote for their people.

52. (D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, is a non-binding declaration that establishes a common standard of achievement for all nations. While it is not a treaty, it carries immense moral and political authority and has influenced numerous national constitutions and international laws. It serves as the philosophical foundation for the legally binding covenants that followed, articulating the fundamental rights that belong to every human being regardless of their nationality or status.

53. (C) Legally binding treaties for states that have ratified them.
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are legally binding international treaties. When a

precursors to modern human rights declarations. After conquering Babylon, Cyrus the Great issued this clay cylinder, which proclaimed freedom for slaves and established religious tolerance. Its principles of equality and freedom were remarkably advanced for the time, reflecting early concepts of dignity and rights that would eventually influence the development of international human rights standards.

39. (D) Limited the power of the monarch and asserted that even the king was not above the law.
The Magna Carta of 1215 is a foundational document in the history of human rights because it established the principle that the sovereign is subject to the law. By limiting the absolute power of the monarch, it introduced concepts like due process and the right to a fair trial. While it initially protected the interests of barons, its core idea that political authority must be exercised legally became a cornerstone of modern constitutionalism.

40. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Historical documents protecting individual rights emerged over several centuries, starting with the Magna Carta in 1215. This was followed centuries later by the United States Bill of Rights in 1791 and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789. Finally, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, establishing a global standard for human rights following the atrocities of World War II.

41. (C) Civil and political rights.
First-generation human rights primarily focus on civil and political liberties that protect individuals from the arbitrary exercise of state power. These include the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to a fair trial. Often referred to as negative rights, they generally require the state to refrain from interfering with personal freedoms, forming the core of traditional liberal democratic values and the earliest international human rights treaties.

42. (A) 1 and 2 only
Human rights are characterized by being universal and inalienable, meaning they apply to all people and cannot be taken away. They are also indivisible and interdependent, signifying that the enjoyment of one right often depends on the fulfillment of others. Human rights are inherent to human beings and are not granted by the state, which means they cannot be arbitrarily withdrawn. These core principles ensure that human dignity is protected globally.

43. (D) Second-generation rights
Second-generation human rights encompass social, economic, and cultural entitlements that aim to ensure a basic standard of living and social well-being for all individuals. These include the right to work under fair conditions, the right to education, the right to healthcare, and the right to social security. Unlike first-generation rights, these often require positive action and resource allocation by the state to be realized, reflecting a commitment to social justice and economic equality.

44. (B) Human rights standards are applicable to all people in all societies, irrespective of cultural differences.
Universalism in human rights posits that there is a single set of fundamental rights that apply to every human being, regardless of their cultural, religious, or national background. This doctrine asserts that human dignity is a universal concept and that international standards provide a baseline that all societies must respect. Proponents argue that cultural practices should not be used as a justification for violating the basic rights and freedoms of individuals anywhere in the world.

45. (C) Rights is a matter of cultural context, and what is right in one culture may not be in another.
Cultural relativism suggests that human rights are not universal but are instead shaped by the specific cultural, religious, and historical contexts of different societies. This perspective argues that what is considered a right in one culture may not be viewed the same way in another. Critics of universalism within this framework believe that imposing global standards can be a form of cultural imperialism that ignores local traditions, values, and diverse ways of life.

46. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Proponents of cultural relativism maintain that universal human rights norms often conflict with local traditions and social values. They argue that the definition of right and wrong is rooted

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CEDAW defines discrimination as any sex-based distinction or restriction that impairs women's enjoyment of human rights. However, it explicitly states that special measures taken by countries to accelerate gender equality are not considered discriminatory. These measures, often called affirmative action, are intended to address historical disadvantages and achieve real equality. The convention recognizes that temporary special treatments may be necessary to overcome systemic barriers and ensure that women can participate fully in society.

62. (D) 18 years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.
The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides a standard definition of a child as any human being below the age of eighteen years. However, it includes a proviso that if the national law of a child's country establishes the age of majority earlier, that lower age will apply. This international standard ensures a baseline of protection for young individuals while respecting the varying legal traditions and definitions of adulthood across different nations.

63. (A) Respect for the views of the child.
The Convention on the Rights of the Child is guided by four core principles: non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, the right to life and development, and respect for the views of the child. This fourth principle emphasizes that children should have the opportunity to express their opinions in all matters affecting them, and those views should be given due weight according to their age and maturity. This reflects a shift toward recognizing children as active participants.

64. (B) Medical model to a social model of disability.
The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities introduced a transformative shift from the medical model to the social model of disability. While the medical model views disability as a personal deficit to be cured, the social model identifies disability as a result of societal barriers, such as inaccessible environments and negative attitudes. This shift emphasizes the need to remove these external obstacles to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate fully and equally in society.

65. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
International human rights law includes several specialized conventions designed to protect the rights of vulnerable groups. These include CEDAW for women, the CRC for children, the CRPD for persons with disabilities, and the ICRMW for migrant workers. These treaties address the specific challenges and forms of discrimination faced by these groups, providing a detailed framework for states to ensure their protection, inclusion, and equal enjoyment of fundamental human rights within their jurisdictions.

66. (A) Dignity
The United Nations Principles for Older Persons, adopted in 1991, focus on five essential themes to ensure the well-being of the elderly: independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment, and dignity. These principles provide a framework for governments to develop policies that respect the contributions of older people and protect their rights. Emphasizing dignity ensures that elderly individuals are treated with respect, are free from exploitation and abuse, and can live their later years with security and honor.

67. (C) Religious characteristics.
In international human rights law, minorities are groups that possess distinct ethnic, linguistic, or religious characteristics that set them apart from the majority of the population. Protecting minority rights is crucial for maintaining cultural diversity and ensuring that these groups can preserve their unique identities without fear of discrimination or forced assimilation. International standards require states to respect the rights of minorities to use their own language, practice their religion, and participate in cultural life.

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68. (D) The Constitution of India, particularly Part III (Fundamental Rights).
The primary legal framework for protecting human rights in India is established by the Constitution, especially Part III, which details Fundamental Rights. These rights, such as equality, freedom of speech, and the right to life, are enforceable by the courts and provide a strong defense against state overreach. While other laws like the Protection of Human Rights Act exist, the Constitution remains the supreme

state ratifies these covenants, it assumes a legal obligation under international law to implement and respect the rights they contain. These instruments transformed the principles of the Universal Declaration into specific legal duties, monitored by expert committees to ensure that state parties are fulfilling their commitments to human rights.

54. (B) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights specifically protects fundamental individual liberties such as the right to life, liberty, and personal security. It also prohibits slavery, torture, and arbitrary arrest, while ensuring freedom of movement and the right to a fair trial. These rights are considered essential for protecting individuals from state overreach and are intended to be implemented immediately by all states that have ratified this important international treaty.

55. (A) 1 and 4 only
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. The ICCPR and ICESCR are the two covenants that transform these declarations into legally binding obligations for states that ratify them. ICCPR rights are generally considered immediately applicable, while ICESCR rights are subject to progressive realization based on available resources. Participation in these treaties is not automatic for UN members but requires a formal act of ratification or accession.

56. (A) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
The principle of progressive realization is a key feature of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It acknowledges that states may not have the immediate resources to fully guarantee rights like housing or healthcare. Therefore, it requires states to take deliberate steps, to the maximum of their available resources, to achieve the full realization of these rights over time. This differentiates these obligations from the immediate duties found in civil and political rights.

57. (C) Human Rights Committee
Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is monitored by the Human Rights Committee. This body consists of independent experts who review periodic reports submitted by state parties regarding their compliance with the treaty. The Committee also provides interpretations of treaty provisions and, under certain conditions, can consider individual complaints about rights violations. It plays a vital role in ensuring that nations uphold their legal commitments to civil and political freedoms.

58. (A) ICCPR rights are considered immediately applicable, while many ICESCR rights are subject to progressive realization.
A primary difference between the two main human rights covenants lies in the nature of their obligations. Rights under the ICCPR, such as freedom from torture, are generally considered immediately applicable and must be respected by the state without delay. Conversely, many rights in the ICESCR, like the right to social security, are recognized as being subject to progressive realization, meaning the state must work toward fulfilling them over time as its resources permit.

59. (D) Both A and B are valid interpretations.
Group rights in human rights law refer to rights that can be held by individuals but enjoyed collectively, as well as rights held by a group as a whole. This includes the rights of minorities to maintain their culture or the right of indigenous peoples to their land. Recognizing group rights is essential for protecting the unique identities and interests of specific communities that may not be fully addressed by individual rights frameworks alone.

60. (B) Women
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is a landmark international treaty dedicated specifically to the rights of women. It defines discrimination against women and establishes an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. By addressing issues like legal rights, reproductive health, and social equality, CEDAW seeks to ensure that women can enjoy their human rights on an equal basis with men in all spheres of life.

61. (C) Special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women.

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promotion of human rights for all individuals within the country.

76. (B) National Commission for Backward Classes
The National Commission for Backward Classes was granted constitutional status through the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 2018. This amendment inserted Article 338B into the Constitution, elevating the commission from a statutory body to a constitutional one. This change provides the commission with a stronger legal standing and expanded powers to investigate grievances and monitor the implementation of safeguards for socially and educationally backward classes, bringing it on par with the commissions for SCs and STs.

77. (C) 89th Amendment
The 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003 led to the bifurcation of the original combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate entities. This resulted in the creation of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes under Article 338 and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes under Article 338A. This structural change was intended to provide more focused attention to the unique issues and safeguards related to each of these distinct communities in India.

78. (D) The NHRC, NCSC, NCST, and NCW all have the powers of a civil court for certain purposes.
In India, several specialized commissions, including the NHRC, NCSC, NCST, and NCW, are granted the powers of a civil court while inquiring into matters within their jurisdiction. These powers include summoning witnesses, requiring the discovery and production of documents, and receiving evidence on affidavits. This legal authority enables these bodies to conduct thorough and effective investigations into human rights violations and complaints, ensuring they can gather the necessary information to make informed recommendations and findings.

79. (A) Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment.
Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, an environmental pollutant is defined as any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance present in concentrations that could be injurious to the environment. This definition is broad, covering a wide range of contaminants that might harm natural resources, human health, or other living organisms. The focus is on the potential for injury, allowing the law to regulate substances that are either currently harmful or likely to become so if not properly managed.

80. (B) Environmental pollution refers to the degradation of the environment by the introduction of contaminants.
The concept of environment refers to the physical surroundings and their interactions, while environmental pollution describes the process of degrading those surroundings through the introduction of harmful contaminants. Pollution is essentially a negative change in the quality of the environment caused by pollutants reaching injurious levels. Therefore, while environment is the broad system, pollution represents the specific state of impairment caused by external substances that disrupt ecological balance and harm living creatures or property.

81. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The legal definition of the environment in India is comprehensive, including physical components like air, water, and land. Additionally, it explicitly encompasses living entities such as micro-organisms and human beings. The definition also recognizes the complex inter-relationships that exist between all these biotic and abiotic elements. This holistic approach ensures that environmental laws can address the multifaceted impacts of human activities and natural processes on the entire ecological system, rather than focusing on isolated parts.

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82. (A) The dynamic and interconnected nature of ecosystems.
By including the term inter-relationship in the legal definition of environment, Indian law acknowledges that ecosystems are dynamic and interconnected. It recognizes that changes in one component, such as water quality, can significantly affect others, like human health or wildlife survival. This systemic perspective is vital for effective environmental management, as it moves beyond viewing the environment as a collection of separate parts and instead focuses on the complex web of interactions that sustain life and ecological stability.

83. (C) A non-binding action plan for sustainable development.
Agenda 21 is a comprehensive, non-binding action plan for sustainable development that was adopted by over 178 governments at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. It provides a global blueprint for addressing social, economic, and environmental issues in an integrated manner for the 21st century. While not legally enforceable, it has served as a critical guide for national policies and local initiatives worldwide, encouraging communities to balance developmental needs with the long-term protection of natural resources.

84. (D) Developed countries, having contributed more to environmental degradation, should bear a greater responsibility in addressing it.
The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities acknowledges that all countries have a shared duty to protect the global environment, but their specific responsibilities should vary based on their historical contributions to pollution and their available financial and technical resources. This principle justifies why developed nations are expected to take the lead in reducing emissions and providing support to developing countries. It ensures that global environmental efforts are equitable and recognize the diverse developmental stages of different nations.

85. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Global environmental governance has evolved through several landmark conferences. The Stockholm Conference took place first in 1972, followed by the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. The next major gathering was the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. Finally, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20, was held in 2012. This chronological sequence reflects the increasing global commitment to integrating environmental protection with sustainable economic and social development.

86. (B) The Montreal Protocol
The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of numerous substances responsible for its depletion. Adopted in 1987, it is widely considered one of the most successful environmental agreements because of its near-universal ratification and effective implementation. By reducing harmful chemicals like CFCs, the protocol has significantly contributed to the gradual recovery of the earth's vital ozone shield.

87. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Public Interest Litigation has actually played a massive and transformative role in the development of environmental jurisprudence in India. The Supreme Court has frequently used its powers under Article 32 to entertain PILs, allowing citizens to seek judicial intervention for environmental protection. Through these cases, the court has interpreted the fundamental right to life to include the right to a clean environment, leading to landmark orders that have shut down polluting industries and protected natural habitats.

88. (A) The principle of absolute liability for hazardous industries.
The landmark case of M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, following the Oleum gas leak, led the Supreme Court to articulate the principle of absolute liability. This principle holds that an enterprise engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those affected by an accident. Unlike strict liability, absolute liability allows for no exceptions, ensuring that industrial entities bear full responsibility for the risks they introduce to the public and the environment.

89. (C) Check the indiscriminate diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes.
The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted to address the rapid deforestation in India by regulating the diversion of forest land for non-forest uses, such as mining or infrastructure projects. It requires prior approval from the Central Government for any such diversion, ensuring that forest conservation is prioritized. This law has been instrumental in slowing down forest loss and promoting compensatory afforestation, reflecting a shift toward centralized control over the nation's critical and diminishing forest resources.

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90. (A) The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution places forests and wildlife exclusively on the Union List.
Forests and wildlife are not exclusively on the Union List; they were moved to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. This allows both the Central and State governments to legislate on these matters. The Indian Constitution otherwise provides a strong framework for environmental protection, including the judicially recognized right to a clean environment under Article 21, the state's duty under Article 48A, and the fundamental duties of citizens under Article 51A(g).

91. (D) Process of determining the key environmental issues and terms of reference for the EIA study.
In the context of the Environmental Impact Assessment process in India, scoping is a critical early stage where the key environmental issues and concerns related to a proposed project are identified. During this phase, the specific terms of reference for the detailed EIA study are established. This ensures that the assessment focuses on the most significant potential impacts, making the process more efficient and ensuring that decision-makers receive comprehensive information on the most relevant ecological and social risks.

92. (B) Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.
The precautionary principle in Indian environmental law mandates that environmental protection must be prioritized even in the absence of absolute scientific certainty. If an activity poses a threat of serious or irreversible damage, the government or industry must take preventive measures rather than waiting for conclusive proof of harm. This principle shifts the burden of proof to the proponent of an activity to show that it is environmentally benign, ensuring a proactive approach to preventing ecological degradation.

93. (B) 2, 4, 1, 3
The typical sequence of the Environmental Impact Assessment process in India begins with screening to determine if a project needs an EIA. This is followed by scoping to define the study's focus and terms of reference. After the report is prepared, a public hearing is conducted to gather input from affected communities. Finally, the project undergoes appraisal by an expert committee, which evaluates all information before making a recommendation on whether to grant environmental clearance.

94. (D) The control of trans boundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.
The Basel Convention is an international treaty that focuses on regulating the trans boundary movement of hazardous wastes and ensuring their environmentally sound disposal. It aims to protect human health and the environment by minimizing waste generation and preventing the transfer of hazardous waste from developed to developing countries. As a party to this convention, India has implemented domestic regulations to control the import and export of toxic substances, reflecting its commitment to global waste management standards.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The National Green Tribunal possesses appellate jurisdiction, meaning it has the authority to hear and decide appeals against decisions made by other bodies. Specifically, individuals or entities can appeal to the NGT against various orders and directions issued by State Pollution Control Boards and other environmental authorities under specified Acts. This ensures that there is a specialized judicial forum available to review administrative decisions that have significant environmental consequences, providing a clear path for legal recourse.

96. (B) The adjudication of disputes involving substantial questions relating to the environment.
A primary function of the National Green Tribunal is to adjudicate disputes that involve substantial questions concerning the environment. This includes cases related to pollution control, resource conservation, and the enforcement of environmental laws. The tribunal provides a specialized forum where such complex issues can be resolved efficiently by experts. By handling these disputes, the NGT ensures that environmental grievances are addressed with the necessary technical and legal expertise, promoting the goal of sustainable development.

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97. (B) A decree of a civil court.
Under the National Green Tribunal Act, any order, decision, or award passed by the tribunal is executable in the same manner as a decree of a civil court. This gives the NGT's rulings significant legal weight and ensures that they can be enforced through standard judicial procedures. If a party fails to comply with the tribunal's order, the NGT has the authority to transmit the order for execution to a civil court having local jurisdiction.

98. (B) 2 and 4 only
The National Green Tribunal is guided by the principles of natural justice and is not strictly bound by the procedures of the Code of Civil Procedure. Appeals against the final orders of the NGT can be made directly to the Supreme Court of India. While the tribunal has broad jurisdiction over several environmental Acts, it notably does not cover the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Its multidisciplinary composition includes both judicial and expert members to decide complex cases.

99. (C) Classify rights based on their historical evolution and thematic content.
Classifying human rights into generations is a way to understand their historical development and thematic focus. First-generation rights are civil and political, emerging from early liberal movements. Second-generation rights are social, economic, and cultural, focusing on equality and well-being. Third-generation rights are collective or solidarity rights, such as the right to development and a healthy environment. This framework illustrates how the global understanding of human rights has expanded over time to address new challenges.

100. (D) Natural law theory.
Natural law theory is the philosophical foundation for the idea that human rights are inherent to all individuals by virtue of their common humanity. It posits that these rights exist independently of any government and are discovered through human reason. This perspective suggests that laws enacted by states must align with these fundamental natural principles to be just. This theory has profoundly influenced modern human rights documents, emphasizing that rights are universal, inalienable, and belong to everyone.

101. (C) Right to social security
First-generation human rights consist of civil and political liberties that protect individuals from state interference. Examples include freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to a fair trial. Conversely, the right to social security is considered a second-generation right, as it focuses on economic and social well-being and typically requires positive action and resource allocation by the state. This distinction highlights the different historical origins and the nature of state obligations for these various rights.

102. (B) Peace
Third-generation human rights, also known as solidarity rights, go beyond individual entitlements to include collective rights that benefit whole communities or humanity. These include the right to sustainable development, the right to a healthy environment, and the right to peace. These rights reflect a global awareness of interconnected ness and the need for international cooperation to address challenges that affect everyone. They emphasize that certain fundamental conditions, like a peaceful world, are necessary for all other rights to be enjoyed.

103. (D) Universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.
The 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action affirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated. This means that civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights are of equal importance and that the protection of one often depends on the fulfillment of others. This consensus rejected the idea of a hierarchy of rights, emphasizing that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing.

104. (A) While the universality of rights is a foundational principle, cultural context is important for their interpretation and implementation.
The contemporary view on the human rights debate recognizes that while universal standards are essential, they must be sensitive to cultural contexts during implementation. This balanced approach maintains that fundamental human dignity is universal but acknowledges that different societies may have diverse ways of

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expressing and achieving these rights. It seeks to avoid both rigid universalism and extreme relativism, promoting a dialogue that respects cultural diversity without compromising the core principles of human rights for all.

105. (C) Cultural Relativism
When a state uses local cultural norms to justify restricting fundamental freedoms, such as women's movement, it is employing the argument of cultural relativism. This perspective asserts that rights should be interpreted based on a society's specific traditions rather than universal standards. Critics argue that this can lead to the justification of discriminatory practices. This highlights the ongoing tension between protecting cultural identity and upholding global human rights norms that ensure equality and freedom for every individual.

106. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The international human rights framework has been built through several key documents adopted over several decades. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted first in 1948. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights followed in 1966. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted in 1989 to address the specific needs of children. Finally, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action was adopted at a major global conference in 1993.

107. (D) The UN General Assembly
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. Following the devastation of World War II, this landmark document was created to establish a global consensus on the fundamental rights and freedoms to be protected for all people. Although not a legally binding treaty itself, it serves as the foundational pillar of the international human rights system, influencing countless national laws and subsequent binding international conventions.

108. (B) A mechanism for individual complaints to be submitted to the monitoring body.
An optional protocol is an additional legal instrument attached to a main human rights treaty that provides further procedures or protections. For example, the first Optional Protocol to the ICCPR allows individuals to submit complaints about rights violations directly to the Human Rights Committee once domestic remedies are exhausted. States must specifically ratify these protocols to be bound by them, as they often introduce more rigorous monitoring and accountability mechanisms than the core treaty itself.

109. (C) Right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, and housing
The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights guarantees a range of rights aimed at ensuring basic well-being, including the right to an adequate standard of living. This specifically encompasses the rights to food, clothing, and housing. Unlike civil and political rights, these social entitlements are often subject to progressive realization, requiring states to use their available resources to improve the quality of life for their citizens and ensure that their basic human needs are met.

110. (B) 2 and 3 only
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights focuses on individual liberties, while the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights establishes a committee to monitor implementation. Importantly, the UDHR is a declaration, not a legally binding treaty. Furthermore, the ICESCR recognizes that many economic and social rights cannot be guaranteed immediately and are instead subject to progressive realization. State parties are obligated to take steps over time, using available resources, to achieve these rights.

111. (A) Promote, protect, and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities.
The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities aims to ensure that people with disabilities can enjoy all human rights on an equal basis with others. It moves away from viewing disability as a medical problem, instead focusing on removing societal and environmental barriers that prevent full participation. By promoting accessibility and inclusion, the CRPD seeks to empower individuals with disabilities, ensuring their dignity, autonomy, and effective contribution to all aspects of social and economic life.

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126. (D) The presence of contaminants in the environment that cause adverse change.
Environmental pollution is best described as the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that result in harmful or adverse changes. These pollutants can take various forms, such as chemical substances, energy disturbances like noise or heat, or biological agents. The key factor is that their presence disrupts the normal functioning of ecosystems or poses a risk to the health and well-being of living organisms, necessitating legal and administrative measures to control and mitigate their impact.

127. (A) The inter-relationship between various components, including humans.
The legal definition of the environment in India is unique because it emphasizes the complex inter-relationships between physical components like air, water, and land, and biological entities, including humans, plants, and micro-organisms. This comprehensive approach recognizes that the environment is a dynamic system where various elements interact. By including these relationships, the law provides a broad and effective framework for regulating activities that could disrupt ecological balance or harm both natural and human-made components of the system.

128. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Global environmental law concepts are tied to specific declarations and conferences. Sustainable development was popularized through the Brundtland Commission and the 1992 Rio Conference. The precautionary principle is formally expressed in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration. The 1972 Stockholm Conference marked the beginning of modern global environmental governance. Finally, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities is articulated in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration, reflecting the different roles and capacities of nations.

129. (B) Greenhouse gas emissions
The Kyoto Protocol was an international treaty that extended the 1992 UNFCCC, committing its state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It was based on the scientific consensus that global warming is occurring and that human-made CO2 emissions have predominantly caused it. The protocol introduced legally binding emission reduction targets for developed countries, acknowledging their historical responsibility. It represented a major step in the global effort to combat climate change through coordinated international legal obligations and mechanisms.

130. (A) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Environmental Impact Assessment is the specific legal tool used to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of a proposed industrial project, like a factory, before construction begins. The process includes identifying possible air and noise pollution risks and proposing mitigation measures to protect the surrounding residential area and natural environment. By requiring a thorough assessment and public consultation, EIA ensures that developmental activities are planned responsibly and that their negative impacts are minimized through informed decision-making and regulatory oversight.

131. (B) 2 and 3 only
India's legal framework for the environment was significantly strengthened by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, passed after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. Furthermore, the judiciary has expanded environmental protection by interpreting the fundamental right to life under Article 21 to include the right to a healthy environment. Although the original Constitution had no environmental provisions, the 42nd Amendment added them. The National Green Tribunal is specialized and does not handle general civil and criminal matters outside its mandate.

132. (D) Participatory Justice
The public consultation stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process is a direct application of the principle of participatory justice. It ensures that individuals and communities who may be affected by a proposed project have a voice in the decision-making process. By allowing the public to review the assessment and voice their concerns, the law promotes transparency and accountability. This inclusive approach helps identify local environmental and social impacts that might otherwise be overlooked by project proponents.

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119. (D) 102nd Amendment
The National Commission for Backward Classes was elevated from a statutory body to a constitutional one through the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 2018. This amendment inserted Article 338B into the Indian Constitution, providing the commission with a stronger legal foundation and expanded powers to protect the interests of socially and educationally backward classes. This change aligned the NCBC's status with that of the long-standing constitutional commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

120. (A) Chairperson of the Law Commission of India.
The National Human Rights Commission includes several ex-officio members who are the chairpersons of other national commissions, such as those for Minorities, Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Protection of Child Rights. However, the Chairperson of the Law Commission of India is not an ex-officio member of the NHRC. This membership structure is designed to facilitate coordination between different specialized bodies that deal with various aspects of human rights and the protection of vulnerable groups.

121. (C) Investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is primarily responsible for monitoring and investigating the implementation of constitutional and legal safeguards for tribal communities. It examines the effectiveness of various policies intended for their welfare and protection. The commission also looks into specific complaints regarding the violation of tribal rights and provides advice to the government on the planning process for their socio-economic development, ensuring that the unique cultural and social interests of Scheduled Tribes are protected.

122. (A) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 or its successor Acts.
Denying a qualified individual a job solely based on their disability is a violation of the principles established in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act. These laws are designed to ensure equal opportunity and prevent discrimination in employment, education, and other spheres of life. They mandate that employers provide reasonable accommodations to enable persons with disabilities to work effectively. Such legal frameworks are essential for promoting social inclusion and protecting the fundamental right to earn a livelihood.

123. (D) Statutory body
The National Commission for Women is a statutory body established in 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act. Unlike constitutional bodies, which derive their existence directly from the Constitution, the NCW was created through a specific law passed by Parliament. Its purpose is to advocate for women's rights, review legal safeguards, and investigate complaints related to gender discrimination. As a statutory entity, its powers and functions are defined and governed by the legislation that created it.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India has established several specialized national commissions, such as the NCSC and NCST, to provide focused protection for the human rights of specific sections of the population. These bodies are designed to address the unique historical disadvantages and vulnerabilities faced by these groups. By monitoring safeguards and investigating complaints, these commissions play a vital role in ensuring that the constitutional promise of equality and justice is realized for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other marginalized communities.

125. (C) The Central Government
In India, the authority to officially notify a community as a minority at the national level rests with the Central Government. This is done under the provisions of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. Once a community is notified, it becomes eligible for the protections and benefits administered by the commission. This power allows the government to recognize and address the needs of different religious and linguistic groups that require specific safeguards to maintain their identity.

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169. (C) A statutory body is created by an Act of Parliament, while a constitutional body derives its existence from the Constitution itself.
The primary difference between these bodies lies in their origin and legal status. A constitutional body, such as the Election Commission or the NCSC, is explicitly mentioned in and created by the Constitution. In contrast, a statutory body, like the NHRC or the NCW, is established by an Act passed by the Parliament. While both types of bodies have important roles, constitutional status often provides greater permanence and protection, as changes to their structure require a constitutional amendment.

170. (A) Primarily require the state to refrain from interfering with individual freedoms.
First-generation human rights are often called negative rights because they primarily require the state to abstain or refrain from interfering with an individual's basic freedoms. For example, the right to freedom of speech requires the state not to censor citizens. These rights protect the individual from arbitrary state power and are the foundation of civil and political liberties. Their fulfillment is generally seen as not requiring significant financial resources but rather a legal framework that respects and protects personal autonomy and democratic participation.

171. (D) Dignity and rights
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights begins with the profound statement that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. This sentence captures the core philosophy of the entire document, asserting that every person possesses inherent value and fundamental entitlements simply by virtue of being human. This principle of universal equality and dignity serves as the foundational basis for the international human rights system, guiding all efforts to protect individuals from discrimination, oppression, and dehumanization.

172. (B) Full and effective participation and inclusion in all levels of society.
The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities promotes the principle of full and effective participation and inclusion for all individuals with disabilities. It emphasizes that society has a duty to remove barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from engaging in social, economic, and political life. By advocating for accessibility and reasonable accommodation, the CRPD seeks to ensure that individuals with disabilities can live independently and contribute as equal members of their communities, enjoying their human rights without discrimination.

173. (C) State Human Rights Commissions
The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, provides for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission at the central level and State Human Rights Commissions at the state level. These state-level bodies have a similar mandate to investigate violations of human rights within their respective jurisdictions. This decentralized structure ensures that human rights grievances can be addressed more locally and efficiently, providing citizens with accessible forums to seek redressal for abuses by state authorities and other entities.

174. (D) Granting citizenship to individuals belonging to minority communities.
The National Commission for Minorities has several important functions, such as evaluating developmental progress, monitoring safeguards, and looking into specific complaints regarding the deprivation of rights for notified minority communities. However, it does not have the power to grant citizenship. Citizenship is a matter handled by the Central Government under the Citizenship Act. The commission's role is focused on protecting the interests and ensuring the well-being of those who are already recognized as members of minority groups within India.

175. (A) The President of India
The Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is appointed by the President of India. This appointment is made by warrant under the President's hand and seal, reflecting the high constitutional status and importance of the position. This process ensures that the leadership of the commission has the necessary authority and independence to oversee the protection of safeguards and investigate grievances related to the Scheduled Castes, ensuring their rights and welfare are prioritized at the highest level.

176. (B) Power of High Courts to issue writs for environmental matters

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133. (C) From the point of generation to the point of final, safe disposal.
The cradle-to-grave approach in hazardous waste management means that the responsibility for safe handling persists throughout the entire lifespan of the waste. It begins at the moment the waste is generated and continues through its transportation, treatment, and final, secure disposal. This holistic monitoring system ensures that hazardous substances are accounted for at every stage, preventing illegal dumping and minimizing the risk of environmental contamination and public health hazards from toxic materials in the industrial cycle.

134. (B) It is the highest judicial authority in India and its decisions cannot be appealed.
The National Green Tribunal is a specialized body, but it is not the highest judicial authority in India. Its decisions are indeed subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. The NGT is mandated to resolve cases within six months and has the power to award compensation to victims. While it has significant authority over environmental matters, its role is part of a larger judicial hierarchy that ensures legal errors can be corrected by the nation's highest court.

135. (D) Natural Law
The philosophical belief that human rights are inherent, inalienable, and universal is a central tenet of the natural law tradition. This theory argues that these rights exist by nature and are not granted by any human-made laws or governments. Instead, they are universal principles that can be discovered through reason. This powerful idea has served as the intellectual foundation for many modern human rights declarations, asserting that every person deserves dignity simply because they are human.

136. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted as a non-binding declaration, meaning it did not create immediate legal obligations when first proclaimed. Over time, however, many of its principles have become part of customary international law. While its status as a common standard for all nations is widely recognized, its lack of binding force was a deliberate choice at the time of its creation to achieve a global consensus. The binding force comes from subsequent international treaties and covenants.

137. (C) Universalism and Cultural Relativism
The primary theoretical debate in human rights discourse is between universalism and cultural relativism. Universalists argue that fundamental human rights apply to everyone regardless of their background. Relativists, however, maintain that rights must be understood within the specific cultural and historical context of each society. This debate centers on whether there can be a truly global set of moral standards or if rights are inherently tied to the diverse values and traditions found across various cultures and nations.

138. (A) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
The International Bill of Rights is composed of three essential documents: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Together, these instruments provide a comprehensive framework for global human rights. While the UDHR sets the foundational principles, the two covenants provide legally binding obligations for states to protect both individual liberties and the social and economic well-being of their people.

139. (D) Right to education
The right to education is classified as a second-generation human right because it focuses on social and economic equality and well-being. Unlike first-generation rights, which are often civil and political liberties like freedom of assembly or the right to a fair trial, second-generation rights typically require the state to provide services and allocate resources. These rights aim to ensure that all individuals have the opportunities and support necessary to live a life of dignity and achieve their full potential.

140. (B) 3, 4, 2, 1
Human rights bodies have been established at different times throughout history. The European Court of Human Rights was set up in 1959. The Inter-American Court followed later, becoming operational in 1979. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights was established

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155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The National Commission for Women is often called a toothless tiger because its powers are primarily recommendatory. While it can investigate complaints and review legal safeguards, it lacks the authority to pass binding judgments or directly punish violators. Its effectiveness depends on the government's willingness to implement its recommendations. This limitation highlights the challenges faced by many statutory advisory bodies in India that possess significant oversight functions but limited enforcement powers to ensure immediate justice for victims of discrimination.

156. (B) Certain natural resources like rivers, forests, and seashores are held by the state in trust for the public.
The public trust doctrine is a foundational principle in environmental law asserting that certain natural resources are held by the state in trust for the collective use and benefit of the people. This means the government has a duty to protect these resources from private ownership or degradation. Resources such as rivers, forests, and seashores are considered too important to the public interest to be solely managed for private gain, requiring the state to act as a permanent steward.

157. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
India's environmental legal framework is built upon several specialized Acts. The Water Act of 1974 focuses on preventing water pollution, while the Air Act of 1981 addresses air quality control. The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 is dedicated to the conservation of animals, birds, and plants. Finally, the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 regulates the diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. Together, these laws provide a comprehensive system for managing and protecting the country's diverse natural resources and ecosystems.

158. (D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
Environmental Impact Assessment was made mandatory in India through notifications issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This parent Act provides the Central Government with broad powers to issue rules and regulations for protecting the environment. By using this authority, the government can require specific categories of industrial and infrastructure projects to undergo a thorough assessment of their potential environmental effects. This ensures that environmental considerations are integrated into the early planning and decision-making stages of various developmental activities.

159. (B) 2 and 3 only
The National Green Tribunal is a multidisciplinary body comprising both judicial and expert members. It has the power to order the payment of compensation for environmental damage and can also review its own decisions. While it has broad jurisdiction over several environmental Acts, it does not currently cover the Indian Forest Act of 1927. The NGT's role is to provide specialized adjudication, ensuring that environmental cases are handled by individuals with both legal expertise and scientific knowledge to achieve sustainable outcomes.

160. (B) A more secular and universal conception of rights.
The transition from natural rights to the modern concept of human rights represents a shift toward a more secular and universal understanding of individual entitlements. While early ideas were often rooted in religious or philosophical traditions, modern human rights are seen as universal standards applicable to all people regardless of their beliefs. This evolution has led to the development of international treaties and declarations that seek to protect the dignity and freedoms of every person, reflecting a global consensus on basic human values.

161. (B) The cultural relativist position.
The argument that universal human rights standards are a form of Western cultural imperialism is a core component of the cultural relativist position. Relativists maintain that these norms reflect the specific values of Western societies and may not be suitable for other cultures with different traditions. This perspective challenges the global applicability of rights, suggesting that each society should define its own standards based on its unique historical and social context. This debate remains a central challenge in international human rights discourse.

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degradation and promote sustainable practices for future generations.

148. (D) The polluter is liable to compensate the victims of pollution and pay for the cost of restoring the damaged environment.
In Indian environmental law, the polluter pays principle holds the responsible party liable not only for a fine but also for compensating victims and covering the costs of environmental restoration. The judiciary has interpreted this principle as an essential component of sustainable development. It ensures that those who cause environmental harm bear the financial burden of their actions, rather than leaving the costs to the public or the government. This serves as a strong economic deterrent against pollution.

149. (C) All of the above
The National Green Tribunal has broad jurisdiction over several major environmental laws in India. This includes the Water Act of 1974, the Air Act of 1981, and the Biodiversity Act of 2002, among others listed in the NGT Act's schedule. By consolidating these powers, the tribunal can handle a wide variety of environmental disputes effectively. This integrated approach ensures that complex cases involving multiple aspects of pollution and conservation are resolved by a specialized multidisciplinary body in a timely manner.

150. (B) National Commission for Backward Classes (Post 102nd Amendment)
Following the 102nd Constitutional Amendment in 2018, the National Commission for Backward Classes became a constitutional body under Article 338B. In contrast, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Commission for Women, and the National Commission for Minorities remain statutory bodies established by Acts of Parliament. Constitutional status provides a higher level of protection and authority, placing the NCBC on the same footing as the commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, ensuring specialized oversight for backward classes.

151. (D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is internationally recognized as the common standard of achievement for all people and all nations. Proclaimed in 1948, it defines the fundamental rights and freedoms that every human being is entitled to, regardless of their background. While it is not a binding treaty, its principles have shaped the modern human rights framework, influencing countless national constitutions and serving as a vital moral guide for global efforts to protect human dignity and equality.

152. (A) Universalism
Universalism in human rights argues that certain fundamental rights, such as freedom from torture, apply to every human being regardless of their culture or nationality. This perspective maintains that these rights are inherent to human dignity and should not be compromised by local traditions or cultural claims. Universalists believe that international standards provide a necessary baseline for protecting individuals globally, ensuring that every person is entitled to a core set of protections and freedoms that transcend national and cultural boundaries.

153. (C) Vulnerable sections like minorities, indigenous peoples, and women.
Group rights are particularly relevant for protecting the interests of vulnerable sections of society, such as religious and linguistic minorities, indigenous peoples, and women. These rights recognize that some interests, such as the preservation of a unique culture or language, can only be enjoyed collectively. By granting specific legal protections to these groups, human rights law aims to prevent their marginalization and ensure that they can maintain their identity and participate equally in social, political, and economic life.

154. (A) The Chief Justice of India
The Chairperson and members of the National Human Rights Commission are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a high-level committee. This committee includes the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and the Leaders of the Opposition in both Houses, among others. Notably, the Chief Justice of India is not part of this selection committee. This process is designed to ensure a broad political consensus and maintain the commission's independence as a watchdog for human rights in the country.

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in 1993 following the Vienna Conference. In the same year, India established its National Human Rights Commission. This sequence illustrates the gradual institutionalization of human rights at both regional and international levels over the past century.

141. (C) CRC
The principle that the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration is a cornerstone of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This treaty requires that in all actions concerning children, whether taken by social welfare institutions, courts, or legislative bodies, the child's well-being should be the priority. This guiding principle ensures that children are protected and that their unique needs and rights are respected in all aspects of law, policy, and administrative practice.

142. (D) Constitutional body established under Article 338
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body established under Article 338 of the Indian Constitution. Unlike statutory bodies created by Acts of Parliament, it derives its existence and authority directly from the supreme law of the land. This constitutional status provides the commission with a high degree of independence and power to monitor safeguards and investigate grievances related to Scheduled Castes, ensuring that their rights and welfare are prioritized at the highest level of government.

143. (C) 1, 4 and 5 only
The NHRC is a statutory body, not constitutional, and its chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice or Judge of the Supreme Court. The NCBC recently received constitutional status through the 102nd Amendment. While the NHRC can recommend compensation, the NCW does not have the power to file criminal cases on its own. The National Commission for Minorities remains a statutory body. These various commissions play complementary roles in monitoring human rights and recommending government action for vulnerable groups.

144. (B) National Commission for Minorities
Individuals from notified minority communities in India can approach the National Commission for Minorities if they face discrimination. This specialized statutory body is mandated to safeguard the rights and interests of religious and linguistic minorities. It evaluates their developmental progress and looks into specific complaints regarding the deprivation of their rights. By focusing on these specific communities, the commission provides a dedicated forum for redressal that addresses the unique challenges faced by minority groups in the country.

145. (B) The interaction between impairments and societal barriers.
The social model of disability, central to the UN CRPD, posits that disability is not an inherent trait of an individual but arises from the interaction between a person's impairment and societal barriers. These barriers can be physical, like inaccessible buildings, or attitudinal, such as prejudice and discrimination. By shifting the focus from the individual to the environment, this model emphasizes the need for social and institutional changes to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate fully.

146. (A) Outer Space
The definition of the environment under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 focuses on the terrestrial surroundings, including water, air, and land. It also encompasses the inter-relationships between these physical elements and living creatures, including humans and micro-organisms. However, outer space is not included in this legal definition. The Act is designed to regulate activities and protect resources within the Earth's biosphere and atmosphere, providing a framework for managing pollution and conservation efforts within the national territory.

147. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The 1972 Stockholm Conference was the first major international gathering to address environmental issues on a global scale. Two decades later, the 1992 Rio Earth Summit built upon this foundation by focusing on sustainable development, which integrates economic growth with environmental protection. Both conferences were landmark events that shaped global environmental policy, leading to significant declarations and treaties that continue to guide international efforts to address ecological

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162. (A) The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
Compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women is monitored by a dedicated body of independent experts known as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. State parties are required to submit periodic reports to this Committee detailing the measures they have taken to implement the convention's provisions. The Committee reviews these reports, holds dialogues with government representatives, and provides recommendations to help states address gender-based discrimination and promote the rights of women.

163. (C) Substantive equality
The constitutional recognition of weaker sections and the empowerment of the state to create special provisions for them is an example of substantive equality. Unlike formal equality, which treats everyone the same regardless of their starting point, substantive equality seeks to achieve equal outcomes by addressing historical disadvantages and systemic barriers. This approach acknowledges that special measures, such as reservations or welfare programs, are necessary to ensure that marginalized groups can truly enjoy equal opportunities and participate fully in society.

164. (D) 89th Constitutional Amendment
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was established as a separate constitutional body following the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003. This amendment bifurcated the previously combined commission into two distinct entities: the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. This change allowed for more focused attention on the specific issues, cultures, and safeguards related to tribal communities, ensuring that their unique rights and interests are monitored and protected by a dedicated national institution.

165. (C) To visit jails and detention centers to study living conditions.
A key function of the National Human Rights Commission is to visit jails and other detention centers under the control of the state to examine the living conditions of inmates. The commission makes recommendations to the government to ensure that the rights and dignity of those in custody are protected. This oversight is vital for preventing torture and ill-treatment, promoting reform in the penal system, and ensuring that human rights are respected even for those who are incarcerated.

166. (B) Water pollution
Discharging untreated effluents from a factory into a river is a classic example of water pollution. This activity introduces harmful contaminants into the water body, degrading its quality and harming aquatic life. Furthermore, it directly affects the health and livelihoods of communities downstream that depend on the river for drinking, agriculture, or fishing. Such actions are regulated under the Water Act, which seeks to prevent and control the contamination of water resources to protect ecosystems and public health.

167. (D) Rio Conference (1992)
While the concept was introduced earlier, the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Rio Earth Summit, was instrumental in popularizing and mainstreaming the term sustainable development. The conference produced the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, which established sustainability as a core goal for global policy. By integrating economic development with environmental protection, the Rio Conference shaped how nations and international organizations approach the challenges of growth while ensuring the long-term health of the planet's ecosystems.

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168. (A) Fundamental Right judicially derived from Article 21
In India, the right to a clean and wholesome environment has been recognized by the judiciary as a fundamental right derived from Article 21, which guarantees the right to life. The Supreme Court has consistently held that the right to life is not just about mere existence but includes the right to live with dignity in a pollution-free environment. This judicial expansion has allowed citizens to seek legal remedies for environmental degradation through writ petitions, making environmental protection a core constitutional value.

112. (B) Groups that are socially, educationally, and economically disadvantaged.
In the context of Indian law and group rights, the term weaker sections generally refers to communities that have faced historical disadvantages, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. These groups are identified as being socially, educationally, and economically marginalized. The Constitution empowers the state to create special provisions and affirmative action policies to help these sections overcome systemic barriers and achieve substantive equality, ensuring they can participate fully in national development.

113. (B) Establishes minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of indigenous peoples.
The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a significant international instrument that sets out the individual and collective rights of indigenous groups. It provides a framework for protecting their cultures, identities, and rights to lands and resources. Although it is not a binding treaty, it reflects a global consensus on the need to respect the unique history and dignity of indigenous peoples and serves as an important tool for advocacy and the development of national policies.

114. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
International and national laws recognize that specific groups, such as women, children, the elderly, minorities, and persons with disabilities, often face unique vulnerabilities and forms of discrimination. Therefore, dedicated legal frameworks and protection measures are established to address their particular needs and ensure their equal enjoyment of human rights. These measures include specialized conventions, commissions, and policies designed to promote inclusion, provide necessary support, and protect these groups from exploitation, abuse, and systemic disadvantage.

115. (C) A result of the interaction between a person's impairment and societal barriers (attitudinal, environmental, institutional).
The social model of disability posits that disability is not just a medical condition but is created by the interaction between an individual's impairment and an unaccommodating society. Barriers such as physical inaccessibility, negative stereotypes, and exclusionary policies prevent people with impairments from participating fully. This perspective shifts the focus from curing the individual to changing society to be more inclusive, emphasizing the need for accessibility and reasonable accommodation to ensure that everyone can exercise their rights.

116. (D) Embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, defines human rights as those related to life, liberty, equality, and dignity that are guaranteed by the Constitution or included in international covenants. This definition is significant because it links national legal protections with international standards. For these rights to be recognized under this Act, they must also be enforceable by Indian courts, ensuring that the country's human rights framework remains aligned with both domestic constitutional principles and global human rights norms.

117. (C) Both B and C are significant limitations.
The National Human Rights Commission faces certain jurisdictional limitations, including a one-year time limit for inquiring into complaints from the date of the alleged violation. Furthermore, its powers regarding the armed forces are restricted, often requiring a different procedure or reports from the government. Additionally, it generally avoids intervening in matters that are already being considered by a court. These limitations are designed to maintain procedural order and respect the specialized roles of different national institutions.

118. (B) President of India, who causes them to be laid before each House of Parliament.
The National Human Rights Commission submits its annual and special reports to the President of India. The President is then responsible for ensuring that these reports are laid before both Houses of Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken on the commission's recommendations. This process ensures legislative oversight and public transparency, as the reports highlight human rights concerns and pressure the government to address issues identified by this independent statutory watchdog.

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The statement regarding Article 32 is incorrect because Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs, whereas the power of High Courts to issue writs is derived from Article 226. The other pairs are correctly matched: Article 48A is a Directive Principle for environmental protection, Article 51A(g) is a fundamental duty for citizens, and Article 21 has been judicially interpreted to include the right to a healthy environment. This constitutional framework provides a strong basis for environmental litigation and governance in India.

177. (B) Sustainable Development Law
The precautionary principle and the polluter pays principle are essential and foundational features of sustainable development law. These principles aim to balance the needs of economic growth with the imperative of environmental protection. The precautionary principle encourages proactive action in the face of scientific uncertainty, while the polluter pays principle ensures that those who cause damage are financially responsible. Together, they guide the development of legal frameworks that seek to protect natural resources for both current and future generations.

178. (A) To provide a specialized forum for effective and expeditious disposal of environmental cases.
The primary purpose for establishing the National Green Tribunal was to create a specialized judicial body for the fast and effective resolution of environmental cases. Given the complex scientific and technical nature of environmental disputes, a dedicated tribunal with both judicial and expert members was seen as necessary. This ensures that environmental grievances are addressed efficiently, reducing the backlog in regular courts and providing citizens with a specialized forum where ecological concerns are given the necessary technical and legal attention.

179. (C) International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
According to the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, human rights include those guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in international covenants that are enforceable by Indian courts. This definition highlights the integration of domestic and international law in the protection of individual liberties and dignity. For these rights to be recognized under the Act, they must have a clear legal standing within the Indian judicial system, ensuring that the country's human rights framework remains robust and accountable.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The debate between universalism and cultural relativism represents a major theoretical challenge in human rights because it exposes the tension between a global standard and diverse cultural values. While universalists argue for an unchanging baseline of human dignity, relativists emphasize the importance of respecting the unique traditions of different societies. This debate is central to the development of international human rights law, as it forces a dialogue on how to protect individual rights while also respecting cultural diversity.

181. (C) A declaration of principles setting a common standard for all nations.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is most appropriately described as a declaration of principles that sets a common standard of achievement for all nations and peoples. Adopted in 1948, it defines the basic rights and freedoms that every human being should enjoy. Although not a legally binding treaty itself, its moral and political influence is immense, having served as the foundational model for numerous national constitutions and subsequent binding international human rights treaties across the globe.

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182. (B) Women
A law that reserves seats for women in local government bodies, such as the Panchayati Raj institutions in India, is a specific measure aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of women. This form of affirmative action is intended to increase women's participation in political decision-making and address historical gender-based exclusion. Such policies are aligned with constitutional and international human rights principles that seek to achieve substantive equality and ensure that women have a direct voice in governing their communities and the nation.

183. (D) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes as per Article 342A.

or changes in how tasks are performed. Providing such accommodations is essential for promoting inclusion and preventing discrimination in all areas of life.

198. (B) The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna (1993)
The enactment of the Protection of Human Rights Act in 1993, which led to the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, took place against the backdrop of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. This global conference emphasized the need for stronger national institutions to protect human rights. India responded by creating the NHRC to demonstrate its commitment to international human rights standards and to provide a specialized domestic mechanism for investigating violations and promoting awareness throughout the country.

199. (D) Article 338
The constitutional mandate and structure for the National Commission for Scheduled Castes are detailed in Article 338 of the Indian Constitution. This article outlines the commission's powers to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes. It also requires the commission to inquire into specific complaints regarding the deprivation of their rights. As a constitutional body, the NCSC plays a vital role in ensuring that the interests and welfare of these communities are protected and monitored by the state.

200. (A) Conducting criminal trials for crimes against women.
The National Commission for Women has several primary functions, including reviewing legal safeguards, recommending legislative changes, and facilitating the redressal of grievances. However, it does not have the power to conduct criminal trials. Criminal trials in India are conducted by the judiciary through specialized or regular courts. The NCW's role is largely advisory and investigative, focusing on policy advocacy and monitoring the implementation of laws and programs designed to protect and empower women across various sectors of society.

201. (C) wide and comprehensive.
The definition of environment under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is recognized as being wide and comprehensive. It encompasses not only physical components like air, water, and land but also all living organisms, including human beings and micro-organisms. Most importantly, it includes the complex inter-relationships that exist between these various elements. This broad scope allows the law to address a wide range of environmental issues and provides a solid foundation for regulating activities that could impact ecological systems and human health.

202. (A) concentration and potential for injury
The concept of environmental pollution focuses on the concentration of specific substances and their potential to cause injury to the surroundings. Substances are considered pollutants only when they are present in amounts that can harm human health, other living creatures, or the environment itself. This quantitative and qualitative approach allows regulators to set standards for permissible levels of emissions and discharges. By focusing on the potential for injury, environmental law aims to prevent degradation and protect ecosystems from harmful anthropogenic impacts.

203. (D) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
The polluter pays principle, which holds that those who cause environmental pollution should bear the costs of managing it, was first formally articulated by the OECD in the early 1970s. This economic principle was intended to ensure that the costs of pollution are internalized by the responsible party rather than being shifted to society or the state. Since then, it has become a fundamental principle of international and national environmental law, providing a basis for liability, compensation, and the use of economic instruments.

204. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Several key legal concepts have been shaped by landmark court cases and procedures. The public trust doctrine was emphasized in M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath. Absolute liability was established following the Oleum gas leak in M.C. Mehta v. Union of India. Sustainable development was a central theme in the Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum case. Finally, the public hearing is a vital

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powers of the NCSC extend to this community in the same way they do for the Scheduled Castes. This ensures that the Anglo-Indian community has a specialized constitutional body to monitor its rights and grievances, providing an important mechanism for their representation and protection within the national framework.

191. (A) Potentially or actually injurious to health, safety, or welfare.
The concept of environmental pollution refers to any change in the environment caused by contaminants that is either actually or potentially harmful. This injury can affect human health, safety, or the general welfare of society. It also includes damage to other living creatures, plants, and property. This focus on the potential for harm allows for a proactive legal approach, where substances can be regulated before they cause significant or irreversible damage to ecosystems or human well-being through pollution control measures.

192. (B) Paris Agreement : 2005
The pair linking the Paris Agreement to 2005 is incorrect, as the agreement was actually adopted in 2015 at the UN Climate Change Conference. The other pairs are correct: the Stockholm Conference took place in 1972, the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, and the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997. This timeline illustrates the major milestones in international environmental law as nations gradually developed more comprehensive and legally binding frameworks to address global challenges like pollution, biodiversity loss, and climate change.

193. (B) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
The power to declare an area as a sanctuary or a national park is derived from the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. This legislation provides the legal framework for the conservation of wild animals, birds, and plants. By allowing the government to designate specific areas for protection, the Act ensures that critical habitats are managed to prevent hunting and habitat destruction. This law is fundamental to India's efforts to preserve its rich biodiversity and protect endangered species within a structured national system.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The National Green Tribunal is empowered to provide relief and compensation to victims of environmental damage and pollution. It is also uniquely guided by the principles of natural justice, which allows it more flexibility than the strict rules of the Code of Civil Procedure. This specialized approach enables the tribunal to resolve complex environmental disputes more efficiently. By combining judicial powers with expert knowledge, the NGT ensures that justice is served for both the environment and the people affected by ecological degradation.

195. (C) Civil/political rights and economic/social/cultural rights.
The distinction between first-generation and second-generation human rights corresponds to the division between civil and political rights on one hand, and economic, social, and cultural rights on the other. First-generation rights focus on individual liberties and protection from the state, while second-generation rights aim at social and economic well-being. This classification highlights the different historical origins and the varying nature of obligations that states have toward their people, ranging from non-interference to the active provision of social services and resources.

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196. (D) 10 December 1948
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. This date is now celebrated globally every year as Human Rights Day. The adoption of the UDHR marked a historic commitment by nations to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals. It has since become the most translated document in the world and serves as a cornerstone of the international human rights system, inspiring countless legal and social movements.

197. (C) Persons with disabilities
The concept of reasonable accommodation is a fundamental principle in the protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities. It refers to necessary and appropriate modifications and adjustments that do not impose an undue burden, ensuring that individuals with disabilities can enjoy their rights on an equal basis with others. This can include physical changes to a workplace

of people from their ancestral lands. Resolving such conflicts requires a careful balance between national developmental goals and the protection of fundamental human and environmental rights, often involving complex legal and ethical considerations regarding sustainability and social justice.

212. (D) The Bretton Woods Conference (1944)
While the Stockholm, Rio, and Johannesburg conferences were all major United Nations events focused on international environmental law and sustainable development, the Bretton Woods Conference was entirely different. Held in 1944, it was focused on rebuilding the global economy after World War II and led to the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Although these economic institutions now deal with environmental issues, the conference itself was not part of the development of the international environmental legal framework.

213. (C) Provide funds for the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 was enacted specifically to provide financial resources for the Central and State Pollution Control Boards. It imposed a tax on the consumption of water by certain industries and local authorities. This cess was intended to fund the administrative and technical activities of the boards as they worked to prevent and control water pollution. This linkage ensures that the agencies responsible for environmental regulation have a dedicated source of funding to perform their critical functions.

214. (B) The detailed scrutiny of the final EIA report and other documents by an expert committee.
The appraisal stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process involves a detailed and careful scrutiny of the final EIA report and other related documents by an expert appraisal committee. This committee evaluates whether all potential environmental and social impacts have been adequately addressed and whether the proposed mitigation measures are sufficient. This stage is critical because the committee's findings form the basis for the government's final decision on whether to grant or deny environmental clearance for the proposed developmental project.

215. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
Major milestones in environmental law occurred in a specific chronological order. The Stockholm Declaration was adopted in 1972, providing the first global framework. India followed by enacting the Environment (Protection) Act in 1986. Subsequently, the 1992 Rio Declaration further refined global sustainability goals. Finally, the National Green Tribunal was established in 2010 to provide a specialized forum for environmental justice in India. This sequence reflects the progressive development of both international and national efforts to institutionalize environmental protection and adjudication.

216. (A) Karel Vasak
The concept of three generations of human rights was first proposed by Karel Vasak, a prominent human rights lawyer. He used this framework to classify rights based on their historical emergence and themes: first-generation civil and political rights, second-generation economic and social rights, and third-generation solidarity or collective rights. Although the categories are sometimes criticized for being overly simplistic, they remain a widely used tool in human rights discourse to understand the evolving nature and expansion of global human rights norms.

217. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Cultural relativism and universalism represent two opposing but fundamental viewpoints in human rights theory. Cultural relativism posits that there are no universal moral standards and that rights must be understood within their specific cultural context. Conversely, universalism asserts that fundamental human rights transcend all national and cultural boundaries, belonging to every individual by virtue of their humanity. This ongoing debate is central to international law, as it forces societies to grapple with how to respect cultural diversity while upholding universal human dignity.

218. (A) Indivisibility and Interdependence
The International Bill of Rights, which includes the UDHR and the two main covenants, represents the core human rights principle of indivisibility and interdependence. This principle asserts that civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights are all equally important and that

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stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process, ensuring that communities have a voice in developmental projects that affect them.

205. (C) Environmentally sound management of such wastes.
The primary objective of hazardous waste management rules is to ensure that toxic substances are handled in an environmentally sound manner. This involves regulating the entire life cycle of the waste, from its generation to its final, safe disposal. The goal is to minimize waste production, prevent illegal dumping, and ensure that treatment and storage do not cause contamination of soil or water resources. By prioritizing environmentally sound management, these rules protect public health and maintain the integrity of natural ecosystems.

206. (D) Both judicial and expert members
The National Green Tribunal is designed to be a specialized body capable of handling complex multi-disciplinary environmental issues because its composition includes both judicial and expert members. Judicial members provide the necessary legal expertise to interpret statutes and ensure due process, while expert members bring scientific and technical knowledge from various environmental fields. This combination ensures that the tribunal's decisions are both legally sound and scientifically accurate, facilitating more effective adjudication of cases involving intricate ecological and technical data.

207. (A) Certain rights, such as cultural preservation, can only be enjoyed by a group.
The primary rationale for group rights is that certain fundamental interests, such as the preservation of a unique culture, language, or religious identity, can only be realized and enjoyed collectively by a community. Individual rights alone may not be sufficient to protect these shared values from being overwhelmed by the majority. By recognizing group rights, international and national laws aim to protect the diverse identities of minorities and indigenous peoples, ensuring that their collective way of life is safeguarded and respected.

208. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rights under the ICCPR, such as freedom from torture and the right to a fair trial, are generally considered immediately enforceable because they primarily require the state to abstain from certain actions. These are known as negative obligations, where the state must respect the autonomy and safety of individuals. Because fulfilling these rights does not necessarily require the allocation of vast financial resources, but rather a robust legal and judicial framework, they are often seen as being justiciable and capable of immediate implementation.

209. (B) Subjects of rights with their own legal standing.
The evolution of international law regarding children, from early declarations to the 1989 Convention, reflects a significant shift toward recognizing children as subjects of rights. Instead of being viewed merely as objects needing protection or as the property of their parents, children are now seen as individuals with their own legal standing and specific entitlements. This paradigm shift emphasizes the importance of respecting a child's views, ensuring their best interests, and protecting their right to participation and development in all spheres of life.

210. (B) 3 and 4 only
The National Commission for Backward Classes was granted constitutional status through the 102nd Amendment, and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was created by bifurcating the original combined commission. Notably, the National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body, not a constitutional one. While some commissions for specific groups are constitutional, others like the NCW and NCM remain statutory. These various bodies work to monitor and protect the rights of different sections of society through specialized mandates and legal powers.

211. (C) Right to development and right to a clean environment/rights of indigenous peoples.
A large dam project often highlights the conflict between the right to development and the right to a clean environment or the rights of indigenous communities. While the dam may provide necessary electricity and irrigation, it can lead to ecological damage and the displacement

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The National Commission for Backward Classes is specifically tasked with monitoring and examining complaints related to the non-implementation of safeguards and reservations for socially and educationally backward classes. Following the 102nd Amendment, its mandate is tied to Article 342A, which outlines the process for identifying these classes. The commission serves as an important oversight body to ensure that the constitutional promises made to these disadvantaged sections of society are fulfilled through proper administrative and legislative actions.

184. (A) 2004
The formal bifurcation of the original combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate commissions took place in 2004. This followed the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003. This structural change was implemented to provide more dedicated and specialized attention to the unique issues and challenges faced by each of these distinct communities. Since 2004, both the NCSC and the NCST have operated as independent constitutional bodies with their own specific mandates and administrative structures.

185. (C) On its own initiative.
In legal terms, suo motu means on its own initiative. The National Commission for Women possesses the power to take notice of a matter without waiting for a formal complaint to be filed. This allows the commission to respond proactively to human rights violations or incidents of gender-based discrimination reported in the media or identified through its own monitoring. This power is essential for ensuring that the commission can act quickly to protect the rights and interests of women in various situations.

186. (A) Sustainable Development
The concept of inter-generational equity is a central pillar of sustainable development. it posits that the current generation has a duty to manage and preserve natural resources in a way that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This principle requires a balance between present developmental goals and long-term environmental conservation. By prioritizing equity between generations, sustainable development seeks to ensure that the earth's ecosystems and resources remain viable and productive for all humanity.

187. (D) 27
The 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development consists of exactly twenty-seven principles. These principles define the rights and responsibilities of states as they pursue sustainable development. They cover a wide range of topics, including the precautionary approach, the polluter pays principle, and the importance of public participation. Together, these twenty-seven principles provide a comprehensive framework for global environmental governance, influencing numerous national laws and international treaties that seek to balance economic growth with environmental protection.

188. (B) Schedule I
Schedule I of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, provides the list of specific environmental legislations over which the tribunal has jurisdiction. This includes major laws like the Water Act, the Air Act, the Forest (Conservation) Act, and the Environment (Protection) Act. If a dispute involves a substantial question of environment related to any of these Acts, it can be brought before the NGT. This schedule defines the scope of the tribunal's power to adjudicate on various types of pollution and conservation issues.

189. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
The International Bill of Rights is not a single document but a collection of three key instruments: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. While the UDHR was adopted in 1948, the two covenants were adopted later in 1966 and became binding in 1976. This framework collectively defines the fundamental freedoms and social protections that form the core of modern international human rights law.

190. (D) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is constitutionally responsible for investigating all matters related to the safeguards provided for the Anglo-Indian community. Under the provisions of the Indian Constitution, the functions and

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the enjoyment of one right is often dependent on the fulfillment of others. By grouping these documents together, the international community emphasizes that a truly comprehensive human rights framework must address both individual liberties and the social and economic well-being of all people.

219. (D) CRC
The principle that the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration in all actions concerning them is a guiding tenet of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This international treaty requires that courts, social welfare institutions, and legislative bodies prioritize the well-being of children. By establishing this standard, the CRC ensures that children are protected and that their unique rights are respected, promoting a child-centered approach in both national and international law and policy.

220. (B) All of the above
India's framework for protecting human rights is comprehensive, including constitutional, statutory, and judicial elements. Part III of the Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights, while Part IV provides Directive Principles of State Policy to guide government action. Additionally, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, established specialized institutions like the NHRC and SHRCs. Together, these components provide a multi-layered system that seeks to protect individual liberties, promote social welfare, and ensure accountability for human rights violations throughout the country.

221. (C) The Water Act, 1974 and/or The Air Act, 1981
An industrial unit operating without the necessary consent to operate is in violation of the Water Act or the Air Act, or both, depending on the nature of its discharges and emissions. These laws require industries to obtain permission from the State Pollution Control Board to ensure that their activities do not exceed permissible pollution standards. This consent mechanism is a vital tool for environmental regulation, allowing authorities to monitor and control industrial pollution to protect water bodies and air quality.

222. (D) It has a mix of judicial and expert members to decide cases.
A key feature of the National Green Tribunal is its multidisciplinary composition, featuring a mix of judicial and expert members. Judicial members provide legal expertise and ensure procedural fairness, while expert members contribute specialized scientific and technical knowledge from various environmental fields. This unique structure allows the tribunal to adjudicate complex cases that involve both legal interpretation and the analysis of intricate technical data, facilitating more informed and effective decisions for environmental protection and sustainable development.

223. (A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
The foundational premise that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights is the core message of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Adopted in 1948, this landmark document was created to define the basic rights that every individual is entitled to, regardless of their status. This principle serves as the cornerstone of the modern international human rights system, guiding global efforts to promote equality, protect individual freedoms, and ensure that every person is treated with respect.

224. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities emphasizes accessibility and reasonable accommodation, and it is a legally binding treaty that India has ratified. It also promotes the legal capacity of persons with disabilities, ensuring they can make their own decisions. Importantly, the CRPD adopts the social model of disability, which views disability as a result of societal barriers rather than a personal medical deficit. These principles aim to ensure full inclusion and equal enjoyment of all human rights.

225. (B) Inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights of SCs/STs.
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes have the power to inquire into specific complaints regarding the violation of rights for their respective communities. As constitutional bodies, they monitor the implementation of safeguards and evaluate the developmental progress of these marginalized groups. While they do not have the power to directly prosecute

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240. (B) Supreme Court
Under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, an appeal against any final decision or order of the tribunal lies directly to the Supreme Court of India. This provision ensures that there is a path for judicial review of the NGT's rulings by the highest court in the country. Individuals or entities dissatisfied with the tribunal's judgment must file their appeal within a specified period. This appellate process ensures that the legal and environmental principles applied by the NGT are consistent with the supreme law.

241. (B) They require positive action by the state (provision of services, resources).
Second-generation human rights, which include economic, social, and cultural rights, are often called positive rights because their fulfillment typically requires positive action and the allocation of resources by the state. Unlike civil liberties, which often require the state to refrain from interference, these rights necessitate the provision of services such as education, healthcare, and social security. The state has an obligation to work toward the progressive realization of these rights, ensuring that all citizens have access to the basic services necessary.

242. (A) Cultural Relativism
When a nation argues that its local traditions justify a lower standard of human rights for women, it is invoking the principle of cultural relativism. This perspective suggests that rights should be interpreted within the specific cultural and historical context of each society rather than through universal standards. Critics of this view argue that it can be used to justify discriminatory practices and gross human rights violations. This debate highlights the tension between respecting cultural diversity and upholding global norms of equality.

243. (C) The Human Rights Committee
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is monitored by the Human Rights Committee, which is a body of eighteen independent experts. This committee reviews periodic reports from state parties on their compliance with the treaty and provides guidance on the interpretation of its provisions. It also has the authority to consider individual complaints about rights violations under certain conditions. The committee plays a vital role in ensuring that nations fulfill their legal obligations to respect and protect civil and political freedoms globally.

244. (D) Elderly persons
The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, is an important legislative measure in India aimed at protecting the rights and well-being of elderly persons. It provides a legal framework for ensuring that children or legal heirs provide maintenance to their elderly parents. The Act also focuses on the protection of life and property of senior citizens and mandates the establishment of old age homes in every district. This law reflects the state's duty to care for the vulnerable elderly population.

245. (C) Granting bail to persons accused of human rights violations.
The National Human Rights Commission has several functions, such as inquiring into complaints, promoting research, and spreading human rights literacy. However, it does not have the power to grant bail to accused persons. The power to grant bail is a judicial function exercised exclusively by the courts under the criminal justice system. The NHRC's role is largely investigative and advisory, focusing on monitoring violations and recommending remedial actions to the government and judiciary rather than performing direct judicial or police duties.

246. (B) Any substance which, by its properties or handling, is liable to cause harm.
Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, a hazardous substance is defined based on its properties or the way it is handled, which may cause harm to humans, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms, or property. This definition is focused on the potential for injury, allowing the law to regulate a wide variety of toxic, flammable, or reactive materials used in industrial processes. Proper management and handling of these substances are critical for preventing accidents and ensuring that their use does not lead to environmental contamination.

247. (D) Protection of forests
The Chipko movement was a famous grassroots environmental movement in India that began in

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redressal once they have exhausted all available domestic legal remedies.

233. (C) All of the above
The rights of elderly persons are protected through various international instruments, including the UN Principles for Older Persons and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. Additionally, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides a broad framework that applies to all people, including the elderly. Together, these documents emphasize the importance of independence, participation, care, and dignity for older individuals. They guide nations in developing policies that address the specific challenges of ageing and ensure that elderly people are respected and supported.

234. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Indian Constitution establishes several commissions through specific articles. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is under Article 338, while the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is under Article 338A. The recently elevated National Commission for Backward Classes is established under Article 338B. Additionally, the Finance Commission is a constitutional body created under Article 280. These specific constitutional provisions ensure that these bodies have a clear legal foundation and the necessary authority to perform their specialized roles in governance and resource allocation.

235. (D) Its recommendations are not binding on the government.
A significant limitation often cited regarding the National Human Rights Commission is that its recommendations are not legally binding on the government. While the NHRC has extensive powers to investigate violations and issue reports, it cannot directly enforce its findings or punish violators like a court of law. The commission's effectiveness relies on its moral authority, public reporting, and the pressure it can exert on the government to take action. This advisory nature is common for many national human rights institutions worldwide.

236. (B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
The specific term environmental pollutant is defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This definition is broad, covering any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance that may be injurious to the environment. By providing this legal definition in the parent Act, the government can regulate a wide range of harmful substances across different sectors. This Act serves as an umbrella legislation that allows for the creation of various rules and standards to control pollution and ensure the protection of ecosystems.

237. (C) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
The 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm was a landmark event that led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme. UNEP was established to serve as the leading global authority that sets the environmental agenda and promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system. Since its inception, UNEP has played a critical role in coordinating global efforts to address challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and various forms of pollution.

238. (D) The Water Act, 1974 and The Air Act, 1981
The requirement for industries to obtain consent for establishment and consent for operation is a central feature of the Water Act and the Air Act. These laws mandate that any entity intending to start or operate an industrial process that could cause pollution must get prior approval from the State Pollution Control Board. This regulatory mechanism allows authorities to review project plans and set specific conditions for emissions and effluent discharges, ensuring that industrial activities are managed in a way that protects air and water quality.

239. (A) A hospital or clinic
The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules are most directly applicable to healthcare facilities such as hospitals and clinics. These rules regulate the safe handling, treatment, and disposal of waste generated during medical activities, which can include infectious materials, sharps, and chemical waste. Ensuring that bio-medical waste is properly segregated and managed is crucial for preventing the spread of diseases and protecting health workers, the public, and the environment from the risks associated with toxic and hazardous medical residues.

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offenders or override courts, their investigative findings and recommendations carry significant weight and are laid before Parliament to ensure government accountability and action.

226. (A) Both (A) and (D)
Noise pollution in India is regulated through multiple legal instruments, including the Air Act and the specific Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. While the Air Act defines air pollutants to include noise, the 2000 Rules provide detailed standards for permissible noise levels in different areas like residential, industrial, and silence zones. This multi-layered regulatory framework allows authorities to address noise disturbances more effectively, ensuring that noise pollution is monitored and controlled to protect public health and the environment.

227. (C) Equity between the present and future generations.
Intergenerational equity is the principle that the current generation has an obligation to manage the earth's resources in a way that preserves them for future generations. It is a fundamental component of sustainable development, emphasizing that the needs of the present should not be met at the expense of the future. This principle requires a long-term perspective in environmental policy, encouraging the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources so that those who come after us can also enjoy a healthy planet.

228. (D) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
Public Interest Litigation has been the most instrumental judicial remedy for expanding environmental jurisprudence in India. By allowing any concerned citizen to approach the courts on behalf of the public interest, PIL has made environmental justice more accessible. The Supreme Court has used PILs to issue landmark orders, close polluting industries, and protect natural resources. This proactive judicial approach has transformed the right to a clean environment into an enforceable fundamental right, significantly strengthening environmental governance and protection.

229. (C) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
The E-Waste Management Rules in India are based on the principle of extended producer responsibility. This means that manufacturers, importers, and brand owners are responsible for the entire life cycle of their electronic products, particularly the collection and safe disposal or recycling of e-waste after its use by consumers. By shifting the burden of waste management to the producers, this policy encourages the design of more environmentally friendly and recyclable electronics, promoting a circular economy and reducing the impact of hazardous e-waste.

230. (B) New Delhi
The principal bench of the National Green Tribunal is located in New Delhi. In addition to this main bench, the tribunal has several other regional benches across the country, such as in Bhopal, Chennai, Kolkata, and Pune. This decentralized structure is designed to make the tribunal more accessible to citizens from different parts of India. By having a principal bench in the capital and regional branches, the NGT can effectively handle environmental disputes at both national and regional levels throughout the country.

231. (D) Natural Law Theory
The idea that rights are inherent to human beings and not granted by the state is a cornerstone of natural law theory. This philosophical tradition argues that certain fundamental rights exist by nature and can be discovered through reason. It suggests that human-made laws should align with these universal natural principles to be just. This powerful concept has influenced modern human rights declarations, asserting that every person deserves dignity and certain basic freedoms simply because they are human, regardless of their nationality.

232. (A) Provide mechanisms for individual complaints or inquiries.
Optional protocols attached to human rights treaties primarily serve to establish additional procedures, such as allowing individuals to submit complaints or providing for inquiries into systemic violations. These protocols are called optional because states must specifically ratify them to be bound by these extra obligations, separate from the main treaty. By providing these mechanisms, optional protocols strengthen the enforcement and monitoring of human rights, offering individuals a path to international

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the 1970s. It was primarily concerned with the protection of forests from commercial logging. Participants, many of whom were women, literally hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down. This movement highlighted the vital link between forests and the livelihoods of local communities and became a global symbol for non-violent environmental activism. It successfully pressured the government to implement stronger forest conservation policies and respect local ecological interests.

248. (A) Both compensation and restitution.
The National Green Tribunal is empowered to order both the payment of compensation and the restitution of property or the environment. Compensation is intended to provide financial relief to victims of pollution or environmental damage, while restitution focuses on restoring the damaged environment or property to its original state. This dual power ensures that the NGT can address both the human cost and the ecological impact of environmental violations, promoting the principle of making the polluter bear the full burden of their actions.

249. (C) The modern international human rights framework.
Historical documents such as the Magna Carta, the US Bill of Rights, and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man are all considered important precursors to the modern international human rights framework. They introduced foundational concepts such as the rule of law, the right to a fair trial, and individual liberties. While they were originally national or limited in scope, their ideas influenced the creation of global standards like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, establishing the core principles of human dignity and equality protected today.

250. (A) The NHRC and SHRCs have separate and distinct jurisdictions, with the NHRC handling central matters and SHRCs state matters.
The National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions in India operate with separate and distinct jurisdictions. The SHRCs handle violations related to subjects in the State and Concurrent lists of the Constitution. Importantly, the NHRC does not inquire into any matter that is already being considered by a state commission. This clear division of labor ensures that human rights oversight is decentralized while avoiding duplication of efforts, providing a more effective and local mechanism for addressing grievances and protecting fundamental rights.

251. (B) A complex system including physical elements, all living beings, and their intricate inter-relationships.
The term environment is conceptualized as a holistic and inclusive system that extends beyond simple natural elements. It encompasses the intricate inter-relationships existing between air, water, land, and all living organisms, including humans, plants, and micro-organisms. This comprehensive definition recognizes that the health of the ecosystem is intrinsically linked to the well-being and dignity of human life.

252. (A) The release of industrial wastewater with high concentrations of heavy metals into a river.
Environmental pollution occurs when contaminants are introduced into the natural surroundings in concentrations that cause adverse changes. Discharging industrial wastewater containing heavy metals into a river directly fits this definition as it introduces harmful substances that are injurious to the ecosystem. Such activities disrupt environmental health, unlike natural decomposition processes or sustainable farming methods which do not cause harm.

253. (C) A healthy environment is considered a fundamental component of the right to life.
International and domestic legal perspectives link human well-being directly to the health of the ecosystem. A healthy environment is viewed as a fundamental prerequisite for living a dignified human existence. This connection implies that protecting nature is not separate from protecting humanity. Ensuring access to clean air and water is a core component of preserving the broader right to life.

254. (D) concentration of a substance and its potential to be injurious.
Legal definitions characterize environmental pollution primarily through the concentration levels of various substances. When any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter exists in a quantity that is or tends to be injurious to the surroundings, it is classified as a pollutant. This focus on

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CHAPTER 09

Intellectual Property Rights and Information Technology Law

1. Which of the following is the most fundamental characteristic of intellectual property?
(A) It is always a physical object.
(B) It is a product of human intellect and is intangible in nature.
(C) It is owned by the government by default.
(D) It provides rights that last for an infinite duration.

2. Which statement best defines the concept of 'intellectual property rights'?
(A) The exclusive rights granted to creators over their creations for a certain period.
(B) The right to use public domain information freely.
(C) The right to physical possession of a creative work.
(D) The permanent ownership of an idea once it is conceived.

3. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (Type of IP)
P. Copyright
Q. Patent
R. Trademark
S. Geographical Indication
List II : (Example)
1. A new pharmaceutical drug formula
2. The 'swoosh' logo of Nike
3. The novel 'Midnight's Children'
4. Darjeeling Tea
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

4. Which of the following is NOT a primary category of intellectual property?
(A) Copyright
(B) Patents
(C) Trademarks
(D) Real estate

5. The term 'industrial property' is most closely associated with which international convention?
(A) Berne Convention
(B) Rome Convention
(C) Paris Convention
(D) Universal Copyright Convention

6. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Intellectual property is considered an asset.
Reason (R) : It can be bought, sold, licensed, and owned, similar to physical property.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

7. The utilitarian theory of intellectual property justifies protection based on:
(A) The inherent moral right of a creator to possess the results of their output.
(B) The belief that creative work is a direct extension of a creator's personality.
(C) The amount of physical and mental labor invested in developing the work.
(D) The promotion of innovation by providing incentives that maximize social benefit.

8. John Locke's labor theory, when applied to intellectual property, suggests that:
(A) An individual has a natural right to the fruits of their intellectual labor.

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health. Courts interpreted the constitutional guarantee of personal liberty to encompass the right to a wholesome and clean environment. This interpretation made environmental protection a justiciable fundamental right, allowing citizens to seek legal remedies for violations. It shifted the focus from mere state policy to individual entitlements.

263. (C) Article 48A imposes an obligation on the State, while Article 51A(g) imposes a duty on citizens.
The Indian Constitution balances environmental responsibilities by assigning roles to both the government and its people. One article functions as a Directive Principle, requiring the state to protect and improve the natural surroundings and wildlife. Another article establishes a fundamental duty for every citizen to safeguard the environment. These provisions work together to ensure a comprehensive and collaborative national effort.

264. (D) It lacked a direct and explicit constitutional foundation for environmental protection.
Before the mid-1970s, the Indian Constitution lacked direct and explicit mandates for environmental conservation. While certain laws might have existed, there was no centralized constitutional foundation to guide environmental governance. The absence of specific articles meant that the protection of nature was not yet a formal constitutional priority. It was only after 1976 that these concerns were firmly embedded.

265. (A) supported and put into practice by a comprehensive legislative structure.
The enactment of various specialized laws demonstrates how constitutional principles are ope rationalized through legislation. These statutes provide the necessary legal and administrative mechanisms to enforce environmental standards across the country. They serve as the practical tools that give effect to over arching constitutional duties. This legislative structure ensures that environmental protection moves from a theoretical mandate to a functional, regulated reality.

266. (B) To provide for the effective and expeditious disposal of environmental cases.
The National Green Tribunal was created to ensure the fast and efficient resolution of legal disputes concerning environmental protection. As a specialized judicial body, it focuses on cases involving the conservation of forests and other natural resources. By providing a dedicated forum for these matters, it reduces the burden on traditional courts. Its primary goal is achieving swift environmental justice.

267. (B) inclusion of both judicial and technical expert members.
A unique aspect of this tribunal is its multi-disciplinary composition. It integrates the expertise of both judicial members and technical specialists who possess scientific or technical backgrounds. This balanced structure ensures that decisions are legally sound and scientifically informed. By including experts, the tribunal can better understand complex technical evidence related to pollution, which is vital for making accurate rulings.

268. (A) The NGT can adopt a more flexible, fair, and less formal procedure to ensure justice.
By following the principles of natural justice rather than rigid procedural codes, the tribunal can operate with greater flexibility. This approach allows for a less formal and more accessible legal process for litigants. It ensures that the core tenets of fairness and the right to a hearing are prioritized over technicalities. This procedural freedom facilitates the rapid resolution of cases.

269. (C) The principles of sustainable development, precautionary action, and polluter pays.
The tribunal is legally required to base its decisions on three fundamental concepts of international environmental law. These include balancing economic needs with ecological health and taking preventive action even in the absence of scientific certainty. Additionally, it must ensure that those responsible for pollution bear the costs of restoration. These principles guide the tribunal in delivering progressive and equitable justice.

270. (D) creating a specialized forum for environmental adjudication to ensure expertise and speed.
Establishing this specialized judicial body represents a shift toward more professionalized and efficient environmental adjudication. It recognizes that ecological cases require specific

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17. The concept of 'neighboring rights' in copyright law typically protects:
(A) The authors of the original literary work.
(B) The performers, producers of phonograms, and broadcasting organizations.
(C) The publishers of books and journals.
(D) The users who make derivative works.

18. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The Berne Convention establishes the principle of 'automatic protection'.
Reason (R) : Protection under the Berne Convention is granted without the need for any formal registration or other formality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. Which of the following is NOT a subject matter of copyright protection?
(A) A computer program.
(B) A musical composition.
(C) An idea for a novel.
(D) A painting.

20. The concept of 'fair dealing' or 'fair use' in copyright law is an example of:
(A) A criminal infringement of established copyright.
(B) A compulsory license issued for public benefit.
(C) A neighboring right granted to creative performers.
(D) A legal exception to a copyright holder's exclusive rights.

21. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (International Convention)
P. TRIPS Agreement
Q. Berne Convention
R. Paris Convention
S. Rome Convention

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List II : (Key Principle/Subject Matter)
1. Protection of Industrial Property
2. Protection of Performers and Phonogram Producers
3. Minimum standards and enforcement for IP
4. Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

22. Unauthorized reproduction and distribution of a copyrighted sound recording for commercial purposes constitutes:
(A) Infringement of the performer's rights.
(B) All of the above.
(C) Infringement of copyright in the sound recording.
(D) Infringement of the lyricist's copyright.

23. Which of the following acts would generally be considered an infringement of copyright in a book, assuming no exception applies?
(A) Reading the book in a public library.
(B) Quoting a single paragraph with proper attribution for a book review.
(C) Selling a second-hand copy of the legally purchased book.
(D) Photocopying the entire book for personal use.

24. Consider the following statements about copyright:
(a) Copyright protects the expression of an idea, not the idea itself.
(b) Registration is mandatory for copyright protection to exist in a work.
(c) The term of copyright for a literary work is generally the life of the author plus a certain number of years.
(d) Copyright is a transferable property right.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (d)
(B) (a), (b) and (c)
(C) (b), (c) and (d)
(D) All of the above

25. The remedy of an 'Anton Piller order' in an IP infringement case is an example of:
(A) A criminal penalty.
(B) A statutory damages award.

Reconciling these perspectives is essential for fostering an inclusive understanding of rights.

279. (C) the practice of child marriage should be evaluated within its specific cultural context rather than by a universal standard.
A proponent of this school of thought would argue that specific social practices must be understood within their own cultural framework. They believe that moral judgments should not be made using external, supposedly universal standards. Instead, rights and ethics are seen as deeply tied to local history. This approach suggests that the interpretation of rights must consider the particular traditions involved.

280. (D) the justification of severe human rights abuses in the name of culture.
There is a significant danger that taking this perspective to an extreme could be used to excuse severe human rights abuses. By claiming that certain harmful practices are part of a specific culture, states might attempt to shield themselves from international criticism. This could lead to the justification of violence in the name of tradition, undermining the protection of individual dignity.

281. (A) The UDHR, the ICCPR, and the ICESCR.
The International Bill of Human Rights consists of three seminal components that form the foundation of international law. It includes the 1948 declaration that sets out universal principles and two covenants adopted in 1966. One covenant focuses on civil and political rights, while the other covers economic, social, and cultural rights. Together, these documents provide a comprehensive global framework.

282. (B) The ICCPR focuses on immediately implementable civil rights, while the ICESCR addresses progressively realized socio-economic rights.
The primary difference between these two major international treaties involves the nature and timing of the rights they protect. One focuses on civil and political liberties that require immediate implementation by the state. The other addresses economic, social, and cultural rights, which are subject to progressive realization. This acknowledges that achieving certain rights depends on a state's available resources and planning.

283. (B) A non-binding declaration setting a common standard of achievement.
When first adopted by the United Nations, the declaration was intended as a non-binding statement of aspirational goals. It was described as a common standard of achievement rather than a treaty with immediate legal obligations. Its primary purpose was to outline universal values that nations should aim to uphold. Over time, many of its provisions have become customary international law.

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284. (A) Economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to education.
The concept of progressive realization is specifically linked to economic, social, and cultural rights. It means that states must take deliberate steps to the maximum of their available resources to fully achieve these rights over time. This approach recognizes that providing services like healthcare or education requires significant infrastructure. It contrasts with rights that must be protected immediately by all governments.

285. (C) To transform the aspirational principles of the UDHR into legally binding obligations for signatory states.
These two covenants were drafted to turn the broad, aspirational principles of the 1948 declaration into enforceable legal commitments. While the initial declaration was not a formal treaty, the covenants provide a mechanism for states to accept specific legal duties. By signing these documents, countries agree to be bound by international law regarding the protection of their citizens' fundamental rights.

286. (D) To protect vulnerable communities from systemic discrimination and historical disadvantage.
Group rights are designed to address the specific needs of communities that have faced long-standing marginalization or prejudice. Their main objective is to safeguard these vulnerable populations from systemic injustice and historical disadvantages. These rights ensure that collective identities are preserved and that the unique challenges faced by certain groups are

acknowledged. They aim to achieve true equality through targeted protections.

287. (C) complementary, with group rights facilitating the enjoyment of individual rights for vulnerable communities.
These two types of rights are viewed as being mutually reinforcing and complementary rather than in conflict. Protecting the collective identity and well-being of a community often creates the necessary conditions for individuals within that group to exercise their own rights. Group rights provide a supportive framework that enables vulnerable persons to fully participate in society and promote their human dignity.

288. (B) Because different groups face unique and specific challenges that require tailored protections.
Applying a single, uniform standard to all people often fails to account for the diverse obstacles different communities face. Women, children, and persons with disabilities each encounter specific forms of discrimination that require specialized legal responses. A generic approach might overlook these nuances. Tailored protections are necessary to address the root causes of inequality and to provide effective remedies for disadvantages.

289. (D) protecting their distinct cultural, linguistic, and religious identities.
Rights for minorities are primarily concerned with the preservation of their unique social and cultural characteristics. These protections focus on ensuring that minority groups can maintain their distinct languages, religions, and traditions without fear of forced assimilation. By safeguarding these identities, the legal framework promotes diversity and inclusivity. These rights are essential for protecting the heritage of smaller communities.

290. (A) a more substantive and contextual understanding of equality.
Recognizing specialized rights for groups like women and children represents a move toward a more substantive concept of equality. It acknowledges that achieving fairness requires looking at the actual social and historical context in which people live. Instead of just treating everyone the same, this approach seeks to address real-world imbalances. It reflects an understanding that justice must be contextual.

291. (C) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
The National Human Rights Commission in India was established by a specific piece of legislation known as the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This statute provides the legal framework for the commission's powers, functions, and composition. It is a statutory body, meaning its authority is derived from an Act of Parliament rather than directly from the Indian Constitution.

292. (A) Investigating complaints of human rights violations, either suo motu or on a petition.
One of the core responsibilities of this commission is to investigate allegations of human rights abuses. It has the authority to initiate inquiries based on petitions received from victims or even on its own initiative. This investigative power extends to cases where public servants are negligent in preventing violations. By conducting these inquiries, the commission acts as a critical oversight body.

293. (D) lack of power to directly enforce its recommendations or punish offenders.
The commission is often criticized because its powers are largely restricted to making recommendations. It lacks the authority to directly punish those found guilty of human rights violations or to enforce its own orders. While it can conduct thorough investigations and suggest compensation, it must rely on the government to take actual punitive action, leading to such criticisms.

294. (B) make recommendations to the government for action and compensation.
Upon completing an investigation, the commission's main course of action is to issue formal recommendations to the relevant government authorities. These suggestions often include the payment of financial relief to victims or the starting of legal proceedings against offenders. The commission serves as an advisory body that highlights injustices. However, the final decision to implement these recommendations rests with the executive.

295. (C) spread human rights literacy and promote awareness.

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Beyond its investigative duties, the commission plays a vital role in education and public awareness. It is tasked with promoting human rights literacy among various sections of society to foster a culture of respect for individual dignity. Additionally, it works to support and encourage the efforts of non-governmental organizations. These promotional activities are essential for the long-term advancement of values.

296. (D) To act as watchdog bodies that safeguard the rights of specific vulnerable groups.
These specialized statutory bodies are designed to serve as watchdogs for the interests of particular communities. Their shared goal is to monitor the implementation of constitutional and legal safeguards intended for groups such as women, minorities, and scheduled castes. By focusing on specific constituencies, they ensure that the unique issues faced by these populations receive dedicated and specialized attention.

297. (A) inquire into specific complaints regarding the deprivation of rights.
A significant function of these commissions is to handle and investigate specific grievances related to the violation of rights within their respective groups. They provide a platform for individuals to report discrimination or injustice. By looking into these complaints, the commissions can identify systemic failures and individual abuses. This investigative role is crucial for ensuring that legal protections are actually respected.

298. (B) advisory, with the mandate to participate and advise on socio-economic planning.
These commissions are mandated to be involved in the socio-economic development planning for the groups they represent. Their role is primarily advisory, as they provide expert input and guidance to the government on policies and programs. By participating in this process, they help ensure that the needs of vulnerable communities are considered during the formulation of national and state plans.

299. (B) generally not binding, serving an advisory and persuasive function.
Like the national commission, the findings and suggestions of these specialized bodies are typically not legally binding on the government. Instead, they serve an advisory and persuasive function, highlighting areas where the state needs to improve its protection of rights. Their influence comes from their status as official watchdog bodies and their ability to bring issues to national public attention.

300. (A) recognizes the distinct historical and social vulnerabilities of different communities.
The creation of dedicated commissions for different groups reflects an acknowledgement of the unique historical and social challenges each one faces. It demonstrates that the Indian legal system understands that a single approach is insufficient for addressing various forms of marginalization. By having separate bodies, the framework can provide more targeted and effective oversight for vulnerable populations and minorities.

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scientific expertise and rapid resolution to be effective. By creating a dedicated forum, the legal system ensures that environmental grievances are handled by a body with the necessary skills. This evolution strengthens the overall framework for protecting resources.

271. (C) The widespread devastation and atrocities of the Second World War.
The immense suffering and widespread atrocities during the Second World War acted as the primary driver for global human rights reform. The international community realized that national protections alone were insufficient to prevent massive violations of human dignity. This recognition led to the demand for a common international standard. Consequently, the horrors of the conflict necessitated a collective global response.

272. (B) rights as privileges granted by a state to rights inherent in all human beings.
Historically, rights were often viewed as privileges granted by a state to its citizens based on their status or citizenship. The modern evolution shifted this concept toward the idea that rights are inherent and inalienable to all individuals. This means that every person possesses fundamental rights simply by being human. This change moved the foundation from national grants to universal dignity.

273. (D) It established that the treatment of citizens is a legitimate concern for the international community.
The establishment of the international human rights regime significantly altered the traditional understanding of state sovereignty. It was formally established that how a state treats its own people is a matter of legitimate international concern. This change meant that domestic actions regarding human rights are no longer shielded from outside scrutiny. The global community now has a role in protecting individuals.

274. (A) intellectual and theoretical foundation for the concept of inherent rights.
Philosophers during the Enlightenment provided the theoretical and intellectual framework for modern human rights. They introduced the concept that individuals possess natural rights that exist independently of any government. This intellectual foundation posited that rights like life, liberty, and property are intrinsic to the human condition. Their ideas paved the way for the later codification of international legal standards.

275. (C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
The phrase regarding a shared goal for all nations refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Adopted in 1948, this foundational document was intended to serve as a universal benchmark for the protection of human dignity. While initially non-binding, it established the core principles that all member states should strive to achieve. It remains the most influential global statement.

276. (A) Certain fundamental human rights apply to all people, irrespective of their cultural background.
Universalism asserts that certain fundamental rights are essential to all human beings, regardless of their cultural or political environment. This view maintains that rights like freedom from torture and the right to life are non-negotiable. It advocates for a single global standard that transcends local traditions. According to this perspective, human dignity must be protected consistently across all diverse societies.

277. (D) universal human rights standards being used as a form of cultural imperialism.
This perspective warns that imposing a uniform set of rights can be a form of cultural imperialism. It argues that moral values and rights are products of specific historical and cultural contexts. Proponents fear that Western-centric standards might ignore or invalidate local traditions. They emphasize that the application of rights should respect and be interpreted within the unique framework of society.

278. (B) The tension between them creates a need for dialogue and culturally sensitive application of rights.
The ongoing debate between these two views creates a dynamic tension in human rights discourse. Instead of choosing one over the other, many argue for a balanced approach that involves continuous dialogue. This necessitates applying universal norms in a way that is sensitive to cultural contexts without justifying abuses.

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(B) Property rights are solely a creation of the state.
(C) IP protection should be minimal to encourage societal benefit.
(D) Only tangible property deserves legal protection.

9. Consider the following statements regarding theories of intellectual property:
(a) The personality theory posits that IP is an expression of the creator's personality.
(b) The incentive theory is another name for the utilitarian theory.
(c) The labor theory argues that property rights arise from exerting labor upon a resource.
(d) Social justice theories focus primarily on the economic efficiency of IP rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (b) and (d) only

10. Which theory of intellectual property is most concerned with the public's access to creative works and knowledge?
(A) Social Planning Theory
(B) Personality Theory
(C) Labor Theory
(D) Utilitarian/Incentive Theory

11. The personality theory of intellectual property is most strongly associated with the philosophical works of:
(A) Jeremy Bentham
(B) John Locke
(C) John Stuart Mill
(D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

12. Arrange the following international conventions in chronological order of their adoption:
1. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
2. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
3. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
4. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)
Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

13. The principle of 'National Treatment' under international IP conventions means:
(A) Member states must treat their own nationals more favorably than foreigners.
(B) Member states must enforce universal IP laws without local variations.
(C) Member states must grant foreign nationals the same protection as citizens.
(D) All creative works must be treated as significant national treasures.

14. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Berne Convention deals with the protection of literary and artistic works.
Statement II : The Paris Convention deals with the protection of industrial property such as patents and trademarks.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

15. Consider the following conventions and agreements:
(a) Paris Convention
(b) Berne Convention
(c) Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
(d) Madrid Agreement
(e) TRIPS Agreement
Which of the above are administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)?
(A) (a), (b), and (e) only
(B) (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
(D) All of the above

16. The TRIPS Agreement is unique because it:
(A) Represents the very first international treaty focused on copyright law.
(B) Mandates minimum IP standards and integrates them into global trade.
(C) Serves as the primary international agreement governing mechanical patents.
(D) Restricts the application of IP protections solely to developed nations.

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concentration and potential harm allows for the regulation of diverse emissions, effluents, and other harmful contaminants.

255. (C) Reconciling the need for economic development with the goal of environmental conservation.
Legal frameworks for environmental protection must manage the inherent tension between economic progress and ecological health. Achieving a balance between developmental imperatives and the non-negotiable requirement for environmental preservation is a major difficulty. This challenge involves integrating industrial and economic needs with the long-term sustainability of the planet. Policymakers must create standards that allow advancement without sacrificing essential environmental integrity.

256. (B) It was the first event to place environmental issues on the global political agenda.
The 1972 Stockholm Conference marked a turning point by elevating environmental concerns to the level of global political discourse. It was the first major international gathering to prioritize the human environment as a collective responsibility. By establishing a platform for global cooperation, it led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme, successfully moving ecological protection into the spotlight.

257. (D) The principle of sustainable development and the precautionary principle.
The 1992 Rio Earth Summit was instrumental in formalizing foundational environmental concepts used in global governance. It established the principle of sustainable development, which balances current economic needs with future protection. Additionally, the precautionary principle was highlighted to address scientific uncertainty in environmental management. These outcomes provided a framework for international treaties and encouraged the integration of ecology into planning.

258. (A) They represent a progression from non-binding principles to binding legal agreements.
International environmental law has evolved through a gradual process of norm-setting and cooperation. Initial efforts often begin as non-binding declarations or soft law that establish common goals for the international community. Over time, these aspirational principles are translated into more rigorous and legally binding treaties. This progression reflects an increasing global commitment to addressing transboundary issues through formal legal frameworks.

259. (C) fostering scientific consensus and influencing national development planning.
United Nations conferences serve as catalysts for scientific collaboration and the creation of global awareness. They influence how nations integrate ecological considerations into their domestic development policies and planning processes. By providing a platform for dialogue, they help build international consensus on complex environmental threats. Their impact extends to promoting education and encouraging states to adopt comprehensive environmental management strategies.

260. (A) created foundational legal structures for addressing specific global environmental challenges.
These conventions represent the creation of foundational legal structures designed to tackle specific global threats like climate change and biodiversity loss. They provide a base for ongoing international negotiations and more detailed protocols. By establishing these frameworks, global summits move beyond symbolic gestures to create functional systems for managing the planet's most pressing and complex ecological and biological challenges.

261. (D) The 42nd Amendment Act
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 was the landmark legislative action that explicitly integrated environmental protection into the Indian Constitution. This amendment introduced specific provisions that created duties for both the state and the citizens. It marked a transition toward a more robust legal framework for ecology. These changes established the constitutional basis for all subsequent environmental laws and judicial actions.

262. (B) It elevated the right to a clean environment to the status of a justiciable fundamental right.
Judicial activism transformed the legal landscape by linking the right to life with environmental

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(C) An ex-parte civil remedy to preserve evidence.
(D) A final injunction after trial.

26. For an invention to be patentable, it must generally meet all of the following criteria EXCEPT:
(A) It must be commercially successful.
(B) It must be novel.
(C) It must involve an inventive step (be non-obvious).
(D) It must be capable of industrial application.

27. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : A mathematical formula as such cannot be patented.
Statement II : A new and useful machine that uses a known mathematical formula in its operation may be patentable.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

28. The 'first-to-file' system in patent law means:
(A) The first person to invent the product gets the patent.
(B) The patent is granted to the person who files the patent application first, regardless of the date of invention.
(C) The patent is filed in the country where the invention was first made.
(D) The first person to commercially exploit the invention gets the patent.

29. What is the primary purpose of the 'claims' section in a patent application?
(A) To describe the prior art.
(B) To name the inventors.
(C) To define the legal boundaries of the invention for which protection is sought.
(D) To explain the industrial application of the invention.

30. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The TRIPS agreement mandates a minimum term of 20 years for patent protection.
Reason (R) : A longer patent term provides a stronger incentive for research and development into new technologies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. A 'compulsory license' for a patent is:
(A) An authorization the patentee is forced to grant by a state authority.
(B) A voluntary license granted by the patentee to several selected licensees.
(C) A legal permit required by any individual to use a registered invention.
(D) A registration benefit granted automatically upon filing a patent claim.

32. What is the most appropriate remedy for patent infringement?
(A) Public apology from the infringer.
(B) Injunction and/or damages.
(C) Revocation of the infringer's business license.
(D) A fine payable to the government.

33. Consider the following statements about patent law:
(a) The discovery of a new law of nature is not patentable.
(b) 'Evergreening' of patents is a strategy to extend the patent term.
(c) The Bolar exception allows generic drug manufacturers to use a patented invention for research to gain marketing approval.
(d) A patent gives the owner the right to use their own invention.
(e) The scope of protection is determined by the patent specification's abstract.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (c), (d), and (e) only
(C) (a), (c), and (d) only
(D) (a), (b), (c), and (d)

34. The primary function of a trademark is to:
(A) Distinguish the goods or services of one

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Assertion (A) : Ideas, procedures, and methods of operation are not protected by copyright.
Reason (R) : Copyright law protects the expression of an idea, not the idea itself, to ensure that fundamental building blocks of knowledge remain in the public domain.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. The 'Most-Favored-Nation' (MFN) principle under the TRIPS Agreement means:
(A) A member country must give preferential treatment to its own nationals.
(B) Developing countries receive the most favorable treatment in all trade.
(C) Trade in intellectual property goods is favored over other commodities.
(D) Favors granted to one country must be extended to all member nations.

72. The 'doctrine of exhaustion' in intellectual property law implies that:
(A) Selling a work ends the owner's right to control its subsequent resale.
(B) Once a patent expires, it can never be legally renewed or extended.
(C) Applicants must exhaust all invention variants within the initial filing.
(D) All local remedies must be exhausted before filing an infringement suit.

73. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (Legal Doctrine/Term)
P. Doctrine of Equivalents
Q. Doctrine of Dilution
R. Fair Dealing
S. Biopiracy
List II : (Associated IP Right)
1. Trademark
2. Copyright
3. Patent
4. Bio-diversity / Traditional Knowledge
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

74. A performer's right is a:
(A) Neighboring right related to their specific performance.
(B) Copyright in the underlying work they are performing.
(C) Trademark on their stage name.
(D) Patent on their performance technique.

75. Which of the following statements about infringement remedies is most accurate?
(A) Criminal remedies are the only recourse for copyright infringement.
(B) All IP infringements are punishable with mandatory imprisonment.
(C) The only remedy for patent infringement is a fine paid to the patent office.
(D) Civil remedies typically include injunctions, damages, and accounts of profits.

76. Consider the following criteria for patentability:
(a) Novelty
(b) Non-obviousness / Inventive Step
(c) Industrial Applicability / Utility
(d) Originality
Which combination of criteria is essential for an invention to be granted a patent in most jurisdictions?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b) and (c)
(D) (a), (c) and (d)

77. An 'arbitrary' or 'fanciful' mark (like 'Xerox' for photocopiers) is considered:
(A) Weak and difficult to protect.
(B) Generic and unprotectable.
(C) Inherently distinctive and legally strong.
(D) Descriptive and requiring proof of secondary meaning.

78. Which statement incorrectly describes the law of passing off?
(A) It is a common law remedy.
(B) It protects the goodwill and reputation of a business.
(C) It requires proof of misrepresentation by the defendant.
(D) It requires the plaintiff to have a registered trademark.

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(A) The physical product must be entirely handcrafted.
(B) The item must be a naturally occurring resource.
(C) The goods must be produced by a single business entity.
(D) Product qualities are tied to a specific geographical origin.

44. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : A Geographical Indication is a community right.
Reason (R) : A GI is not owned by a single individual but by the community of producers in the designated geographical area.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. Which of the following is a key international agreement dealing with the protection of Geographical Indications?
(A) The Berne Convention.
(B) The Rome Convention.
(C) The TRIPS Agreement.
(D) The Patent Cooperation Treaty.

46. Which of the following statements about Geographical Indications is incorrect?
(A) A GI indicates that a product originates from a particular place.
(B) GIs can be used by any producer who makes the product in the designated area according to specified standards.
(C) GIs help in preventing unauthorized use of the indication by others.
(D) A GI is licensable to producers who operate outside the specific region.

47. 'Basmati' rice is an example often cited in discussions concerning:
(A) Misappropriation of traditional knowledge and geographical indications.
(B) Patent evergreening.
(C) Trademark dilution.
(D) Copyright in recipes.

48. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) primarily aims to:
(A) Promote the patenting of all life forms.
(B) Ensure the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.
(C) Establish a global seed bank under corporate control.
(D) Deregulate the trade in endangered species.

49. 'Traditional Knowledge' (TK) in the context of IPR refers to:
(A) Knowledge that is old and outdated.
(B) Knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities.
(C) Knowledge available in university textbooks.
(D) Knowledge that has been patented by multinational corporations.

50. Arrange the following steps for a typical patent grant procedure in the correct chronological sequence:
1. Publication of Application
2. Filing of Application
3. Examination of Application
4. Grant of Patent
Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

51. The concept of 'prior informed consent' is central to which of the following?
(A) The Paris Convention
(B) The Berne Convention
(C) The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing
(D) The Patent Cooperation Treaty

52. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Traditional Knowledge is often held collectively and transmitted orally from generation to generation.
Statement II : The existing patent system is perfectly suited to protect Traditional

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(C) The government of the country of origin.
(D) Any person who pays a license fee.

107. The creation of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in India is a form of:
(A) Positive protection for TK.
(B) Commercial exploitation of TK.
(C) International harmonization of TK laws.
(D) Defensive protection against wrongful patenting of TK.

108. In the IT Act, 2000, what is the role of a 'Controller of Certifying Authorities'?
(A) To personally issue all digital signatures in the country.
(B) To license, regulate, and oversee the working of Certifying Authorities.
(C) To adjudicate disputes between subscribers and Certifying Authorities.
(D) To prosecute cyber criminals in court.

109. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Any person can file a complaint with the Adjudicating Officer under the IT Act for compensation.
Statement II : The Adjudicating Officer has the powers of a civil court for the purposes of adjudication.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

110. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The Information Technology Act, 2000 grants legal recognition to transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange.
Reason (R) : This recognition is essential to facilitate electronic commerce and e-governance by providing a legal framework for electronic contracts and records.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. The principle of 'Territoriality' in intellectual property means:
(A) IP rights granted in one country are not automatically enforceable in another.
(B) IP rights are only valid in the territory of the owner's residence.
(C) Only land-based inventions can be patented.
(D) IP disputes must be resolved in the territory where the infringement occurred.

112. Arrange the following legislative and treaty actions in India in chronological order of their coming into force:
1. The Designs Act, 2000
2. The Information Technology Act, 2000
3. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999
4. The Trademarks Act, 1999

Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

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113. 'Orphan works' in copyright law are:
(A) Works whose authors are unknown.
(B) Copyrighted works whose owner is impossible to identify or locate.
(C) Works for which the copyright term has expired.
(D) Works created by authors who have no living heirs.

114. The 'non-obviousness' or 'inventive step' requirement for a patent means that the invention:
(A) Was not evident to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention.
(B) Constitutes a dramatic and radical breakthrough in existing technology.
(C) Is inherently complex and extremely difficult for any layman to grasp.
(D) Possesses an immediate and highly obvious commercial application.

115. A key remedy for the owner of a well-known trademark against its use on unrelated goods,

the private key.
(C) Accept a digital signature certificate without verifying its contents.
(D) Use the same private key for all transactions indefinitely.

61. 'Cyber crime' can be best defined as:
(A) Any crime committed using a mobile phone.
(B) The act of spreading misinformation on social media.
(C) A criminal activity that involves a computer, networked device or a network.
(D) A crime related to financial fraud only.

62. Arrange the following events related to the development of IT law and IP in the correct chronological sequence:
1. Enactment of the Indian Information Technology Act.
2. Adoption of the TRIPS Agreement.
3. Establishment of WIPO.
4. Adoption of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT).

Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

63. The crime of 'phishing' involves:
(A) Obtaining sensitive user data by impersonating a trustworthy entity.
(B) Intentionally damaging a remote computer system with a logic bomb.
(C) Illegally bypassing security to access a protected local database.
(D) Spreading large volumes of unsolicited marketing emails to users.

64. Which of the following cyber crimes involves unauthorized access to a computer system?
(A) Phishing
(B) Hacking
(C) Cyberstalking
(D) Identity Theft

65. Consider the following acts:
(a) Sending a virus through email.
(b) Unauthorized access to a computer network.
(c) Publishing obscene information in electronic form.
(d) Using a computer to steal financial data.
(e) Sending threatening messages via social media.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding classification as cyber crimes under the IT Act and other relevant laws?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

66. Who is the 'Adjudicating Officer' appointed under the IT Act, 2000?
(A) An officer appointed by the Central Government to adjudicate contraventions of the Act, involving compensation claims.
(B) A police officer of the rank of Superintendent.
(C) A judge of the High Court.
(D) The head of the Cyber Crime Cell.

67. What is the primary role of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal?
(A) To conduct criminal trials for cyber offenses.
(B) To issue digital signature certificates.
(C) To hear appeals against the orders of the Controller or the Adjudicating Officer.
(D) To investigate cyber crimes.

68. 'Intellectual property' is often described as a 'negative right' because:
(A) It has a negative impact on society.
(B) It only applies in negative situations.
(C) It is difficult to enforce.
(D) It primarily gives the owner the right to prevent others from using the property, rather than a right to use it themselves.

69. Which theory of intellectual property would most strongly support the argument that a folk song, developed by a community over generations, should not be privatized by a single entity?
(A) Incentive Theory
(B) Labor Theory (of an individual)
(C) Social Justice / Community-based theories
(D) Personality Theory

70. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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enterprise from those of others.
(B) Describe the product's features.
(C) Indicate the geographical origin of the goods.
(D) Guarantee the quality of the product.

35. The term of registration for a trademark is typically:
(A) 20 years from the date of filing.
(B) The life of the owner plus 60 years.
(C) 10 years from the date of registration, renewable indefinitely.
(D) Perpetual from the date of first use.

36. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (Type of Mark)
P. Service Mark
Q. Collective Mark
R. Certification Mark
S. Fanciful Mark
List II : (Description)
1. A mark used by members of an association (e.g., 'CA' for Chartered Accountants).
2. A mark used to certify standards (e.g., ISI Mark).
3. A mark used for services, not goods (e.g., a hotel's brand).
4. An invented word with no prior meaning (e.g., 'Kodak').
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

37. The legal action of 'passing off' is available for:
(A) Registered trademarks only.
(B) Both registered and unregistered trademarks.
(C) Unregistered trademarks only.
(D) Copyright infringement only.

38. Trademark infringement occurs when a person uses a mark that is:
(A) Merely descriptive of the goods.
(B) Identical or deceptively similar to a registered trademark for similar goods/services.
(C) A generic term for the product.
(D) Used in a non-commercial, parodic context.

39. Which of the following cannot be registered as a trademark?
(A) A word that is distinctive.
(B) A logo that is unique.
(C) A combination of colors that has acquired distinctiveness.
(D) A shape of goods that is purely functional.

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40. Consider the following statements regarding trademarks:
(a) A trademark must be distinctive to be registrable.
(b) Generic terms like 'chair' for chairs cannot be registered as trademarks.
(c) The 'well-known mark' status provides broader protection.
(d) Trademark rights can be lost through non-use, becoming generic (genericide).
(e) Registration of a trademark is mandatory for legal protection.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(B) (a), (c), (d) and (e)
(C) (b), (c) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

41. What is the key difference between trademark infringement and passing off?
(A) Infringement is a criminal action, while passing off is civil.
(B) Infringement applies to goods, while passing off applies to services.
(C) Infringement relates to registered marks, while passing off protects goodwill in unregistered marks.
(D) There is no significant difference.

42. Protection of Geographical Indications (GIs) is intended to:
(A) Protect the reputation and quality of goods originating from a specific geographical area.
(B) Protect individual inventors.
(C) Protect brand names of large corporations.
(D) Protect literary and artistic works.

43. Which of the following is an essential characteristic for a product to qualify for GI protection?

79. The Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration specifically deals with:
(A) Geographical Indications
(B) Copyrights
(C) Patents
(D) Trademarks

80. The main challenge in protecting Traditional Knowledge through the conventional patent system is that TK is often:
(A) Too complex for patent examiners to understand.
(B) Not novel and not inventive in the patent sense, as it is pre-existing knowledge.
(C) Not capable of industrial application.
(D) Owned by individuals who do not wish to patent it.

81. Which of the following is considered a primary duty of a subscriber under the IT Act, 2000, with respect to their private key?
(A) To publish it in a public directory.
(B) To safeguard it from compromise and not share it.
(C) To change it every day.
(D) To use it for both signing and encryption.

82. The legal presumption associated with a secure electronic record or signature is that it is:
(A) Authentic until proven otherwise.
(B) Inauthentic until proven otherwise.
(C) Only a suggestion of the sender's identity.
(D) Legally inferior to a paper-based document.

83. Consider the following acts related to cyber crime:
(a) Identity theft
(b) Cyber terrorism
(c) Hacking
(d) Phishing
(e) Child pornography
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding items explicitly or implicitly penalized under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and its amendments?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

84. The penalty for damaging a computer or computer system, as specified in the IT Act, involves:
(A) Only imprisonment.
(B) Only a fine.
(C) Community service.
(D) A duty to pay damages by way of compensation to the person affected.

85. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The territorial scope of intellectual property rights is generally limited to the country where protection is granted.
Statement II : The TRIPS agreement has created a single, worldwide intellectual property right.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

86. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Generic words like 'apple' cannot be trademarked for apples.
Reason (R) : Such words are descriptive of the goods themselves and granting one trader an exclusive right would prevent others from describing their own products.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of the following is a limitation on the rights of a patent holder?
(A) The right to prevent all use, including for private, non-commercial purposes.
(B) The right to extend the patent term indefinitely.
(C) The right to prevent parallel importation.
(D) The Bolar exception for research purposes.

88. 'Cybersquatting' is the act of:
(A) Registering a domain name that is a

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trademark of another person, with the bad-faith intent to profit from it.
(B) Illegally accessing and squatting in a data center.
(C) Creating a fraudulent e-commerce website.
(D) Spreading malware through a public Wi-Fi network.

89. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (Cyber Crime)
P. Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attack
Q. Salami Attack
R. Spoofing
S. Trojan Horse
List II : (Description)
1. A program that appears legitimate but performs an illicit activity.
2. Creating a false identity or falsifying data to gain an illegitimate advantage.
3. Stealing small amounts of money from many accounts, hoping it goes unnoticed.
4. Overwhelming a server with traffic to make it unavailable to legitimate users.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

90. The concept of 'electronic governance' under the IT Act, 2000, facilitates:
(A) All of the above.
(B) Filing of documents with government agencies in electronic form.
(C) Issuance of licenses and permits by the government in electronic form.
(D) Receipt of payments to the government in electronic form.

91. What is the fundamental requirement for copyright to subsist in a work?
(A) The work must be registered with the copyright office.
(B) The work must have aesthetic merit.
(C) The work must be published.
(D) The work must be original and fixed in a tangible medium.

92. The 'idea-expression dichotomy' is a fundamental principle of which area of intellectual property?
(A) Patent Law
(B) Copyright Law
(C) Trademark Law
(D) Geographical Indication Law

93. Consider the following statements about international IP conventions:
(a) The Paris Convention established the 'right of priority'.
(b) The Berne Convention is for the protection of industrial property.
(c) The TRIPS agreement is binding on all members of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
(d) WIPO is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (a), (c) and (d)
(C) (b), (c) and (d)
(D) All of the above

94. Which of these cannot be the subject matter of a patent?
(A) A new process for manufacturing a chemical.
(B) A new composition of matter.
(C) A new and useful machine.
(D) A newly discovered plant species existing in nature.

95. In trademark law, 'secondary meaning' refers to:
(A) A situation where a descriptive term has, through use, become associated in the public mind with a particular source of goods or services.
(B) The literal meaning of a word.
(C) A hidden meaning in a logo.
(D) The meaning of a mark in a foreign language.

96. The term for the unauthorized use of a geographical indication for products that do not originate from the designated region is:
(A) Piracy
(B) Misappropriation or false use
(C) Passing off
(D) Dilution

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97. 'Access and Benefit Sharing' (ABS) is a key principle related to:
(A) The use of patented inventions.
(B) The use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
(C) The distribution of copyrighted material.
(D) The licensing of trademarks.

98. The function of a 'hash algorithm' in the context of digital signatures is to:
(A) Create a unique, fixed-size 'digest' of the message, which is then encrypted to form the signature.
(B) Encrypt the entire document.
(C) Store the private key securely.
(D) Verify the identity of the Certifying Authority.

99. Which provision of the IT Act deals with punishment for identity theft?
(A) Section 66
(B) Section 67
(C) Section 66C
(D) Section 43

100. Arrange the following forms of IP protection by their typical maximum duration, from shortest to longest:
1. Design Right
2. Copyright (for an individual author)
3. Patent
4. Trademark

Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

101. Which theory of IP is criticized for potentially justifying perpetual monopoly rights based on the effort invested?
(A) Utilitarian Theory
(B) Personality Theory
(C) Social Planning Theory
(D) Labor Theory

102. The WIPO Internet Treaties (WCT and WPPT) were created primarily to address:
(A) The regulation of e-commerce transactions.
(B) The challenges posed by digital technology to the protection of copyright and related rights.
(C) The problem of cybersquatting.
(D) The patenting of software.

103. 'Moral rights' of an author, as recognized under the Berne Convention, typically include:
(A) Rights related to the collection of royalties and licensing.
(B) Rights to develop adaptations and manage public performances.
(C) Rights to file for registration and litigate for infringement.
(D) Rights of paternity and integrity regarding their creative work.

104. What is 'prior art' in patent law?
(A) All information that has been made available to the public in any form before a given date that might be relevant to a patent's claims of novelty and non-obviousness.
(B) A preliminary artistic sketch of the invention.
(C) An earlier, unsuccessful patent application for the same invention.
(D) The historical background section of a patent document.

105. Consider the following statements related to trademarks:
(a) A descriptive mark can be registered if it has acquired a secondary meaning.
(b) A certification mark indicates the source of the goods.
(c) Trademark dilution can occur even without a likelihood of confusion.
(d) A collective mark is owned by an individual trader for exclusive use.
(e) The Madrid Protocol facilitates the international registration of trademarks.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (a), (c) and (e) only
(C) (b), (d) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

106. The use of a Geographical Indication is typically reserved for:
(A) All producers within the defined geographical area who meet the production standards.
(B) The single entity that first registered the GI.

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Knowledge.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

53. Consider the following statements:
(a) The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) in India aims to prevent biopiracy.
(b) 'Biopiracy' refers to the legal and authorized use of biological resources.
(c) The CBD acknowledges the sovereign rights of states over their natural resources.
(d) Documenting traditional knowledge can help prevent it from being wrongly patented.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (c) and (d)
(D) (a), (b) and (d)

54. In the context of Information Technology Law, what is the primary function of a digital signature?
(A) To encrypt the entire content of a message.
(B) To authenticate the identity of the sender and ensure the integrity of the message.
(C) To timestamp the document.
(D) To create a visually appealing signature.

55. The legal framework for information technology, digital signatures, and cyber crimes in India is primarily provided by:
(A) The Indian Penal Code, 1860.
(B) The Copyright Act, 1957.
(C) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
(D) The Information Technology Act, 2000.

56. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : An electronic signature is technologically neutral.
Reason (R) : Unlike a digital signature which is based on a specific technology (asymmetric crypto-system), an electronic signature can be created by various technologies as long as it is reliable and specified in law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. 'Electronic governance' refers to:
(A) The use of electronic voting machines in elections.
(B) The governance of internet service providers.
(C) The application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services.
(D) The regulation of e-commerce websites.

58. What is the legal status of 'electronic records' under the Information Technology Act, 2000?
(A) They are given legal recognition, validity, and enforceability.
(B) They are not admissible as evidence in court.
(C) They are only valid for contracts below a certain monetary value.
(D) They require a physical paper backup to be legally valid.

59. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (Term from IT Act)
P. Asymmetric Crypto System
Q. Certifying Authority
R. Subscriber
S. Digital Signature Certificate
List II : (Meaning)
1. A person in whose name a Digital Signature Certificate is issued.
2. An authority licensed to issue Digital Signature Certificates.
3. A system using a secure key pair (private and public key).
4. A certificate issued by a Certifying Authority to a subscriber.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

60. Under the IT Act, a subscriber has a duty to:
(A) Share their private key with the public.
(B) Exercise reasonable care to retain control of

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where such use would tarnish the mark's reputation, is an action for:
(A) Passing off
(B) Infringement
(C) Dilution
(D) Misappropriation

116. Consider the following statements about Geographical Indications (GIs):
(a) A GI is an individual property right.
(b) A GI identifies goods as originating in a territory where a given quality is attributable to that origin.
(c) The term of protection for a registered GI is 10 years and can be renewed.
(d) A word that has become generic for the goods cannot be protected as a GI.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c)
(B) (b), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (c) and (d)
(D) (a), (b) and (d)

117. What is the fundamental purpose of the Nagoya Protocol?
(A) To organize and maintain a comprehensive global patent database.
(B) To standardize international copyright protections across all states.
(C) To create a central registry for all types of traditional knowledge.
(D) To implement the benefit-sharing objective of the Biodiversity treaty.

118. Which concept ensures that a digital signature is uniquely linked to the signatory?
(A) The use of a shared secret key known to both sender and receiver.
(B) The use of a private key that is under the sole control of the signatory.
(C) The timestamp provided by the server.
(D) The IP address of the sender's computer.

119. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (Section of IT Act, 2000)
P. Section 66F
Q. Section 67
R. Section 66D
S. Section 43

List II : (Offense/Contravention)
1. Punishment for cheating by personation by using computer resource
2. Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form
3. Penalty and compensation for damage to computer, computer system, etc.
4. Punishment for cyber terrorism
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

120. A person who knowingly introduces a computer contaminant or virus into a computer system is liable for penalties under which section of the IT Act, 2000?
(A) Section 43
(B) Section 66
(C) Section 65
(D) Section 67A

121. The main difference between a digital signature and an electronic signature under the Indian IT Act is:
(A) Digital signatures are for individuals while electronic ones are for firms.
(B) Digital signatures lack legal validity whereas electronic ones are valid.
(C) Digital signatures use specific crypto; electronic ones are tech-neutral.
(D) Both terms are entirely synonymous and are used interchangeably in law.

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122. 'Intellectual Property' as a field of law governs:
(A) The creation, use, and protection of intangible assets of human intellect.
(B) The ownership and control of real estate.
(C) The rules of inheritance and succession.
(D) The contractual obligations between employers and employees.

123. The 'Social Contract' theory as a justification for IP suggests that:
(A) Creators possess an inherent right to work, regardless of societal cost.
(B) IP rights serve primarily as a tool for enforcing local social order.
(C) Creative works represent a direct extension of a creator's identity.
(D) Monopoly rights are traded for the eventual

201. Which international body administers the TRIPS agreement?
(A) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
(B) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
(C) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(D) The International Court of Justice (ICJ)

202. The exclusive right granted by copyright is best described as:
(A) A bundle of rights, including rights of reproduction, communication to the public, and adaptation.
(B) The absolute right to control every use of the work.
(C) A right to receive government subsidies for creative work.
(D) A right to prevent criticism of the work.

203. A patent is granted for an 'invention,' which is defined as:
(A) A discovery of a scientific principle.
(B) An idea that is novel and useful.
(C) A work of art that is original.
(D) A new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of industrial application.

204. The term '™' (TM) is typically used to indicate that:
(A) The mark is a registered trademark.
(B) The user is claiming rights in the mark, which may be unregistered.
(C) The trademark registration has expired.
(D) The mark is a service mark.

205. Consider the following pairs:
(a) Champagne - France
(b) Scotch Whisky - Scotland
(c) Tequila - Mexico
(d) Basmati - India/Pakistan
(e) Parmesan - Italy
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding examples of Geographical Indications?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

206. 'Prior Informed Consent' (PIC) in the context of bio-diversity means:
(A) The consent of a patient before a medical procedure.
(B) The consent of an inventor before their patent is published.
(C) The consent of a community before a film is made about them.
(D) The consent obtained from the provider of genetic resources before they are accessed.

207. A Certifying Authority under the IT Act is responsible for:
(A) Issuing Digital Signature Certificates.
(B) Prosecuting cyber criminals.
(C) Developing antivirus software.
(D) Managing the country's domain name registry.

208. 'Spoofing' in the context of cyber crime refers to:
(A) A practical joke played online.
(B) A technique where a malicious party falsifies data to impersonate another person or device, to gain an illegitimate advantage.
(C) Overloading a web server with requests.
(D) The legal process of proving an identity.

209. The Cyber Appellate Tribunal's jurisdiction was to hear appeals from orders of:
(A) The High Court
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) The Controller of Certifying Authorities and the Adjudicating Officer
(D) The Police Commissioner

210. Which statement is INCORRECT regarding Intellectual Property Rights?
(A) They are positive rights that allow the owner to use the property freely.
(B) They are territorial in nature.
(C) They are granted for a limited duration, except for trademarks in some cases.
(D) They grant the owner the right to exclude others from using the property.

211. Which treaty was the first major international convention for the protection of industrial property?
(A) The Berne Convention (1886)
(B) The Rome Convention (1961)
(C) The Paris Convention (1883)

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133. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : A trademark can, over time, become a generic term.
Reason (R) : This happens when the public starts using the trademarked name as the common name for the product category itself, leading to a loss of distinctiveness (genericide).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

134. Which of the following is an example of a neighboring right?
(A) The right of an author in their novel.
(B) The right of a broadcasting organization in its broadcast.
(C) The right of a painter in their artwork.
(D) The right of a patentee in their invention.

135. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (IP Concept)
P. Compulsory Licensing
Q. Right of Priority
R. Fair Use
S. Secondary Meaning
List II : (Description)
1. A defense in copyright law for limited use of protected material.
2. Acquired distinctiveness of a descriptive trademark.
3. Government-authorized use of a patent without the patentee's consent.
4. A right under the Paris Convention to claim an earlier filing date.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

136. The 'three-step test' under the Berne Convention and TRIPS Agreement provides a framework for:
(A) Permitting limitations and exceptions to copyright.
(B) Determining patentability.
(C) Registering a trademark.
(D) Granting a compulsory license for a patent.

137. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?
(A) Conservation of biological diversity.
(B) Sustainable use of its components.
(C) Establishing a uniform global patent law for biotechnological inventions.
(D) Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

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138. Which of the following actions constitutes a 'violation of privacy' under Section 66E of the IT Act, 2000?
(A) Intentionally capturing, publishing or transmitting the image of a private area of any person without their consent.
(B) Sending spam emails.
(C) Criticizing a public official on a social media platform.
(D) Forgetting to log out of a public computer.

139. Consider the following acts:
(a) Making one backup copy of a legally purchased computer program for personal use.
(b) Translating a novel into another language without the author's permission.
(c) Photocopying a single chapter of a textbook for private study.
(d) Publicly performing a play without obtaining a license from the copyright holder.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding acts that would likely constitute copyright infringement?
(A) (a) and (c)
(B) (b) and (d)
(C) (a), (b) and (d)
(D) (b), (c) and (d)

140. 'Evergreening' in the context of patents refers to the practice of:
(A) Developing environmentally friendly inventions.
(B) Patenting minor drug changes to extend protection.
(C) Maintaining a patent portfolio by paying renewal fees.

(A) Final injunction
(B) Ex-parte interlocutory order to permit inspection and seizure of evidence in a civil case
(C) Search warrant in a criminal case
(D) Order for payment of damages

162. Arrange the following developments in the history of IP in the correct chronological order:
1. Statute of Anne (first copyright statute)
2. Venetian Patent Statute
3. TRIPS Agreement
4. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Select the correct answer from the codes below:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

163. The 'doctrine of equivalents' in patent law is used to:
(A) Find a foreign equivalent of a domestic patent.
(B) Calculate the monetary equivalent of damages in an infringement suit.
(C) Assess the equivalence of two different inventions for novelty purposes.
(D) Rule on infringement for products performing similar functions.

164. What is the primary purpose of registering a trademark?
(A) To claim ownership of the word itself for all purposes.
(B) To prove that the goods are of high quality.
(C) To prevent others from describing their products.
(D) To obtain a nationwide, public record of ownership and the exclusive right to use the mark in connection with specific goods/services.

165. The use of 'Darjeeling' for tea not grown in the Darjeeling region of India would be a violation of the laws protecting:
(A) Trademarks
(B) Patents
(C) Geographical Indications
(D) Copyrights

166. A major criticism against the patenting of life forms, especially on the basis of traditional knowledge, is termed:
(A) Bio-prospecting
(B) Biopiracy
(C) Bio-banking
(D) Bio-remediation

167. Which of the following is a key feature of the Information Technology Act, 2000?
(A) It mandates the use of paper for all government records.
(B) It makes the internet illegal in India.
(C) It applies only to government departments.
(D) It provides a legal framework for electronic transactions and e-commerce.

168. Under the IT Act, 2000, tampering with computer source documents is:
(A) A criminal offense punishable with imprisonment and/or a fine.
(B) A permissible activity for software developers.
(C) A civil contravention punishable with a fine.
(D) Not addressed by the Act.

169. Which of the following is NOT a recognized remedy for trademark infringement?
(A) Injunction
(B) Damages or account of profits
(C) Compulsory licensing of the trademark to the infringer
(D) Destruction of infringing goods

170. 'Contributory infringement' in IP law occurs when:
(A) A party materially contributes to or induces another party to infringe an IP right.
(B) A party directly infringes the IP right.
(C) Two parties infringe the same right simultaneously.
(D) An infringement is committed by accident.

171. The subject matter of the Rome Convention (1961) is the protection of:
(A) Literary and artistic works.
(B) Industrial property.
(C) Geographical indications.
(D) Performers, producers of phonograms, and broadcasting organizations.

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was unaware of the patent.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) (a), (b), (d), and (e)
(B) (a), (c), and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(D) All of the above

151. Which of the following trademarks is the strongest and most likely to be protected without proof of secondary meaning?
(A) 'Best Airlines' for an airline company.
(B) 'A-1 Steak Sauce' for a steak sauce.
(C) 'Sharp' for televisions.
(D) 'Exxon' for petroleum products.

152. 'Homonymous GIs' refer to:
(A) GIs that sound the same but are spelled differently.
(B) GIs from different countries that have the same name (e.g., 'Feta' cheese).
(C) GIs that have lost their distinctiveness.
(D) GIs that are also registered as trademarks.

153. What is 'bioprospecting'?
(A) The specific legal process of patenting an engineered life form.
(B) The unauthorized and illegal trade in global endangered species.
(C) Exploring natural sources for commercially valuable molecules.
(D) Creating a digitized storage library for known biological resources.

154. A person creates a new software program to manage library records. What is the most appropriate primary form of IP protection they should seek for the software code itself?
(A) Copyright
(B) Patent
(C) Trademark
(D) Geographical Indication

155. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The IT Act, 2000 provides for the appointment of Adjudicating Officers to handle civil liabilities.
Statement II : The IT Act, 2000 also defines several cyber crimes and prescribes criminal punishments such as imprisonment and fines.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

156. In a 'Man-in-the-Middle' (MITM) attack, the attacker:
(A) Floods the victim's computer with data packets.
(B) Secretly relays and possibly alters the communication between two parties who believe they are directly communicating with each other.
(C) Installs a keylogger on the victim's machine.
(D) Sends phishing emails to the victim.

157. The creation of a 'public key' and a 'private key' is central to which concept?
(A) Symmetric cryptography
(B) Steganography
(C) Asymmetric cryptography
(D) Hashing

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158. The 'public domain' consists of works:
(A) That are owned by the government.
(B) That are available only in public libraries.
(C) That have been designated for public use by a specific treaty.
(D) That are not protected by intellectual property rights and are free for all to use.

159. The 'scènes à faire' doctrine in copyright law holds that:
(A) Standard elements, themes, or settings common to a particular genre or topic are not protectable by copyright.
(B) Scenes from a movie are always protected by copyright.
(C) An author must 'make the scene' in court to prove infringement.
(D) The most important scene in a play is given extra copyright protection.

160. The Madrid Protocol is an international treaty that provides a cost-effective system for:
(A) International patent applications.
(B) International trademark registration.
(C) International copyright registration.
(D) International dispute resolution for IP.

161. An Anton Piller order is a specific type of:

4. Patenting a new delivery method for an existing drug just before the original patent expires.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

181. The purpose of protecting Geographical Indications is to promote:
(A) The economic prosperity of the producers of the goods.
(B) The interests of consumers by ensuring quality.
(C) The prevention of deceptive practices in the market.
(D) All of the above.

182. A 'key pair' in a public key infrastructure consists of:
(A) A username and a password.
(B) A public key and a private key.
(C) An encryption key and a decryption key.
(D) A digital signature and a digital certificate.

183. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The IT Act, 2000 has extra-territorial jurisdiction.
Statement II : The Act applies to any offense or contravention committed outside India by any person if the act or conduct involves a computer, computer system, or computer network located in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

184. 'Denial of Service' (DoS) is a cyber attack where the perpetrator seeks to:
(A) Make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users.
(B) Steal data from a network.
(C) Impersonate another user.
(D) Publish false information online.

185. Which of the following is a key element that a plaintiff must prove in a passing off action?
(A) That their trademark is registered.
(B) That the defendant intended to cause harm.
(C) That they have goodwill or reputation in their goods/services.
(D) That the defendant is making a higher profit.

186. 'Originality' in copyright law means:
(A) The work must originate from the author as a result of their own skill and labor, and not be copied from another work.
(B) The work must be completely new and unique in human history.
(C) The work must be of high artistic or literary merit.
(D) The work must be in its original language, not a translation.

187. Which of the following is explicitly excluded from patentability in most jurisdictions?
(A) A new type of engine.
(B) A new chemical compound.
(C) A genetically modified microorganism.
(D) A method of treating human beings by surgery or therapy.

188. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The TRIPS Agreement incorporates the main substantive provisions of the Paris Convention and the Berne Convention.
Reason (R) : The TRIPS Agreement aimed to build upon the existing international IP framework and establish a more comprehensive and enforceable global standard.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

189. A 'service mark' is used to distinguish:
(A) The quality of services.
(B) Goods from services.
(C) The services of one provider from those of another.
(D) Certified services from uncertified ones.

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172. Consider the following statements about patents:
(a) A patent is a grant for an invention.
(b) It gives the owner a monopoly for a limited period.
(c) The invention must be novel, involve an inventive step, and be capable of industrial application.
(d) In return for the exclusive right, the inventor must fully disclose the invention.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (a), (c) and (d)
(C) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
(D) (c) and (d) only

173. The legal concept of 'passing off' is based on the principle that:
(A) All goods must pass a quality control test.
(B) Trademarks must be passed from one generation to the next.
(C) Nobody has any right to represent his goods as the goods of somebody else.
(D) A registered trademark can be passed to another owner through a license.

174. The term of copyright for a cinematograph film is typically calculated from:
(A) The date the script was written.
(B) The date of the death of the director.
(C) The date production began.
(D) The year following the film's release (publication).

175. The liability of a network service provider for third-party content under the IT Act is generally limited, provided they act as a mere conduit and comply with 'notice and takedown' provisions. This is known as:
(A) 'Safe Harbour' protection
(B) Absolute liability
(C) Strict liability
(D) Sovereign immunity

176. Which of the following is NOT a 'cyber crime' in the typical sense?
(A) Phishing
(B) A shoplifter stealing a physical copy of a software CD from a store.
(C) Hacking into a bank's server.
(D) Spreading a ransomware virus.

177. The 'digital divide' refers to:
(A) The division between analog and digital signals.
(B) The gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern information and communications technology, and those that don't.
(C) The process of dividing a computer's hard drive into partitions.
(D) The legal separation between IT law and traditional law.

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178. What is the concept of a 'work made for hire' in copyright law?
(A) A work created by an employee within the scope of their employment, where the employer is considered the author and owner of the copyright.
(B) A work created by an author for their own enjoyment.
(C) A work that is illegally copied.
(D) A work that is commissioned but never paid for.

179. A patent application must contain a 'specification' which:
(A) Lists the names of potential licensees.
(B) Specifies the market price of the final product.
(C) Describes the invention in sufficient detail to enable a person skilled in the art to carry it out.
(D) Contains the marketing plan for the invention.

180. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (IP Term)
P. Genericide
Q. Evergreening
R. Biopiracy
S. Cybersquatting
List II : (Example/Concept)
1. Patenting the healing properties of turmeric without acknowledging traditional knowledge.
2. Registering 'cocacola.com' to try and sell it to the Coca-Cola company.
3. 'Aspirin' becoming a common noun for the drug.

(D) A type of patent for agricultural products.

141. The symbol ® indicates that a trademark is:
(A) Pending registration.
(B) A common law trademark.
(C) Registered with the relevant national authority.
(D) An unregistered mark for which rights are claimed.

142. If a company in France sells wine labeled Napa Valley, it would be an issue related to:
(A) Copyright
(B) Patent law
(C) Trade secrets
(D) Geographical Indications

143. 'Sui generis' protection, often discussed in the context of traditional knowledge and plant varieties, means:
(A) A unique form of protection designed specifically for that subject matter.
(B) A form of protection that already exists in patent law.
(C) A weaker form of patent protection.
(D) Protection that is generic to all forms of IP.

144. The main purpose of having 'Adjudicating Officers' under the IT Act, rather than routing all disputes through traditional courts, is to:
(A) Ensure harsher penalties for cyber criminals.
(B) Provide a speedier and more expert forum for resolving civil disputes related to specified contraventions.
(C) Reduce the workload of the police.
(D) Allow for international jurisdiction over all cyber crimes.

145. What is the fundamental distinction between 'hacking' (unauthorized access) and 'cracking'?
(A) Hacking is legal, cracking is illegal.
(B) Hacking refers to gaining access, while cracking often implies gaining access with malicious intent (to destroy, steal, or alter data).
(C) Hacking is done by professionals, cracking by amateurs.
(D) There is no distinction; the terms are synonymous.

146. A 'Digital Signature Certificate' issued by a Certifying Authority primarily serves to:
(A) Bind a specific person's identity to a public key.
(B) Encrypt the user's hard drive.
(C) Provide a secure email account.
(D) Act as a license to use the internet.

147. A key feature of intellectual property is that it is non-rivalrous, which means:
(A) There are no competitors in the market.
(B) The creator has no rivals.
(C) One person's use or consumption of the intellectual good does not diminish its availability to others.
(D) It cannot be legally challenged.

148. The 'sweat of the brow' doctrine in copyright, which has been rejected in many jurisdictions, suggested that:
(A) Copyright should only protect highly creative works.
(B) Copyright is a natural right.
(C) Copyright could be granted based on the effort and labor invested in creating a work, even if it lacked originality.
(D) Only works that cause the author to sweat are protectable.

149. The 'Right of Priority', established by the Paris Convention, allows an applicant from a member state:
(A) To have their application processed before all others.
(B) To have priority in any legal disputes.
(C) To receive a patent grant faster than other applicants.
(D) To claim an earlier home-country filing date abroad.

150. Consider the following regarding patent infringement:
(a) Infringement can be direct or indirect.
(b) Using a patented invention for purely experimental or research purposes might not be infringement.
(c) The patent holder has the burden of proving infringement.
(d) The only remedy for infringement is monetary damages.
(e) Infringement can occur even if the infringer

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190. What is a sui generis system for the protection of traditional knowledge?
(A) A system based entirely on existing patent laws.
(B) A system that places all traditional knowledge in the public domain.
(C) A system that relies on copyright protection for traditional knowledge.
(D) A unique legal system created specifically to address the special characteristics of traditional knowledge.

191. The primary purpose of a Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) is to:
(A) Link a public key with the identity of a subscriber, which is vouched for by a Certifying Authority.
(B) Store personal files securely.
(C) Act as a digital form of a passport.
(D) Encrypt and decrypt emails automatically.

192. Consider the following types of works:
(a) Computer software
(b) Cinematograph films
(c) Sound recordings
(d) Architectural drawings
(e) A method for doing business
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding works recognized as subject matter for copyright protection?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
(C) All of the above
(D) (a), (b), and (e) only

193. The term of a patent granted under the Indian Patents Act is:
(A) 20 years from the date of filing the application.
(B) 10 years from the date of grant.
(C) 14 years from the date of filing.
(D) The life of the inventor plus 60 years.

194. The legal action for trademark infringement is a:
(A) Statutory remedy.
(B) Common law remedy.
(C) Constitutional remedy.
(D) Contractual remedy.

195. Protection for geographical indications is NOT available for a name that:
(A) Is the name of a specific region.
(B) Is used for an agricultural product.
(C) Has become a generic term for the product in the country of origin.
(D) Indicates a specific quality attributable to its origin.

196. The Nagoya Protocol is a supplementary agreement to which convention?
(A) The Paris Convention
(B) The Berne Convention
(C) The TRIPS Agreement
(D) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

197. The process of affixing an electronic signature to an electronic record has the legal effect of:
(A) Authenticating the record by the signatory.
(B) Encrypting the entire record.
(C) Making the record public.
(D) Deleting the record permanently.

198. The offense of 'Cyber Terrorism' under the Information Technology Act would involve acts done with the intent to:
(A) Defame a person online.
(B) Threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of the nation or to strike terror in people.
(C) Steal money from a bank account.
(D) Infringe copyright online.

199. What kind of liability arises from the contraventions specified under Chapter IX of the IT Act, 2000 (e.g., Section 43)?
(A) Criminal liability only.
(B) Moral liability only.
(C) No legal liability.
(D) Civil liability, leading to payment of damages by way of compensation.

200. The concept that intellectual property rights are granted by the state for a limited time and are not inherent or natural is most aligned with which theory?
(A) Utilitarian / Incentive Theory
(B) Natural Rights / Labor Theory
(C) Personality Theory
(D) Hegelian Theory

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public entry of a work.

124. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) facilitates:
(A) The issuance of a single, unified international patent grant.
(B) Seeking patent protection in multiple states via one application.
(C) The global harmonization of patent infringement legal codes.
(D) The mandatory licensing of all essential pharmaceutical drugs.

125. Consider the following items:
(a) A movie script
(b) A list of ingredients for a cake
(c) The choreography of a ballet
(d) A government statute
(e) A telephone directory's white pages
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding items that would generally NOT be protected by copyright, or have very thin protection?
(A) (a) and (c) only
(B) (b), (d) and (e)
(C) (a), (c) and (e)
(D) (d) and (e) only

126. What is 'Bolar Exception' in patent law?
(A) An exception allowing a patented invention to be used for educational purposes.
(B) An exception allowing parallel importation of patented products.
(C) An exception allowing the government to use any patented invention for national security.
(D) An exception allowing generic drug manufacturers to use a patented invention to obtain marketing approval data before the patent expires.

127. Which of the following is the best example of a suggestive trademark?
(A) 'Coppertone' for suntan lotion.
(B) 'Apple' for computers.
(C) 'Kodak' for cameras.
(D) 'Best' for televisions.

128. What is the fundamental difference between a Geographical Indication (GI) and a trademark?
(A) Trademarks are renewable, while GIs are not.
(B) A trademark identifies goods/services of one enterprise, while a GI identifies goods as originating from a specific region.
(C) Trademarks apply to goods, GIs apply to services.
(D) There is no fundamental difference, they are forms of branding.

129. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The documentation of traditional knowledge in databases like the TKDL is aimed at making it part of the 'prior art' for patent examiners worldwide.
Statement II : Making TK part of the 'prior art' helps prevent the granting of erroneous patents on non-novel 'inventions' based on that knowledge.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

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130. The legal framework for 'electronic governance' aims to achieve:
(A) Paperless, efficient, and transparent delivery of government services.
(B) Increased bureaucracy and paperwork.
(C) Reduced transparency in government functions.
(D) The replacement of all government officials with artificial intelligence.

131. The penalty for publishing or transmitting material containing sexually explicit acts in electronic form is provided under which section of the IT Act, 2000?
(A) Section 66E
(B) Section 67
(C) Section 67A
(D) Section 67B

132. The process of verifying a digital signature involves using the:
(A) Sender's private key.
(B) Receiver's private key.
(C) Receiver's public key.
(D) Sender's public key.

(D) The TRIPS Agreement (1994)

212. Arrange the typical stages of a 'passing off' action in logical order of proof:
1. Proof of Damage or likelihood of damage to the plaintiff's goodwill.
2. Proof of Misrepresentation by the defendant to the public.
3. Proof of Goodwill or Reputation attached to the goods or services in the mind of the public.

Select the correct order:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

213. A broadcast reproduction right is an example of a:
(A) Neighboring right
(B) Patent right
(C) Trademark right
(D) Moral right

214. The 'inventive step' requirement in patent law is designed to prevent patents on:
(A) Inventions that are already known to the public.
(B) Trivial or obvious technological improvements over the existing art.
(C) Inventions that serve no useful purpose or function.
(D) Inventions that are strictly theoretical or mathematical.

215. Consider the following statements regarding trademarks:
(a) A trademark can be a word, symbol, or a combination thereof.
(b) A trademark guarantees the quality of a product.
(c) A trademark's primary function is to indicate the origin of goods/services.
(d) Trademark rights can be lost if the mark becomes generic.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c)
(B) (a), (c), and (d)
(C) (b), (c), and (d)
(D) All of the above

216. The protection of Pashmina shawls from a specific region of the Himalayas would fall under the category of:
(A) Geographical Indication
(B) Patent
(C) Copyright
(D) Trade Secret

217. The concept of benefit sharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) implies:
(A) The mandatory sharing of profits from any commercial product.
(B) The sharing of scientific data among all researchers without restriction.
(C) The sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources with the country providing them.
(D) The free distribution of all patented medicines.

218. An 'electronic record' as defined under the IT Act, 2000 means:
(A) Data, record or data generated, image or sound stored, received or sent in an electronic form.
(B) A record of electronic music.
(C) A criminal record of a cyber-criminal.
(D) A document printed from a computer.

219. The act of stealing a person's credit card details online and using them for purchases is a form of:
(A) Cyberstalking
(B) Hacking
(C) Cybersquatting
(D) Identity theft and financial fraud

220. The Adjudicating Officer under the IT Act can award compensation up to a certain limit. For claims exceeding that limit, the jurisdiction lies with the:
(A) High Court
(B) Supreme Court
(C) Competent Court (Civil Court)
(D) Cyber Appellate Tribunal

221. The following question consists of two statements. Read the statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The primary goal of the WIPO

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A trademark is a distinctive sign used by a business to identify its goods or services and to distinguish them from those offered by competitors. Its fundamental function is to serve as an indicator of origin, assuring consumers of a consistent quality and source. The legal framework for trademarks allows for the registration of these signs, which grants the owner exclusive rights to use the mark in relation to the goods or services for which it is registered. Registration provides a stronger, more easily enforceable form of protection than common law rights. Trademarks can be of various kinds, including word marks (brand names), device marks (logos or symbols), service marks (used for services rather than goods), and collective marks (used by members of an association). When a registered trademark is used by an unauthorized person in a way that is likely to cause confusion among the public, it constitutes trademark infringement. The test for infringement typically revolves around whether the impugned mark is identical or deceptively similar to the registered mark. Separate from statutory infringement is the common law tort of 'passing off'. This action protects the goodwill and reputation of an unregistered trademark. A passing off claim requires the claimant to prove the existence of goodwill in their mark, a misrepresentation by the defendant leading to confusion, and resultant damage to the claimant's goodwill.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is described as the fundamental function of a trademark?
(A) To act as an indicator of origin and quality.
(B) To decorate a product's packaging.
(C) To increase the manufacturing cost of a product.
(D) To satisfy a legal formality for exporting goods.

282. The passage identifies a 'service mark' as a kind of trademark used for:
(A) Goods sold by a collective association.
(B) Services rather than goods.
(C) Products that have a unique logo.
(D) Words that have been registered as brand names.

283. What is the key difference highlighted between statutory trademark infringement and the common law action of 'passing off'?
(A) Infringement applies to services, while passing off applies to goods.
(B) Infringement relates to registered trademarks, while passing off can protect unregistered marks.
(C) Infringement requires proof of damage, while passing off does not.
(D) Infringement is a criminal offense, while passing off is a civil one.

284. A successful claim for 'passing off' requires the claimant to establish which of the following elements?
(A) The existence of goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage.
(B) The defendant acted with criminal intent.
(C) The mark was officially registered with the government.
(D) The defendant's mark is identical, not just similar.

285. The central question in a case of trademark infringement, as mentioned in the passage, is whether the unauthorized use is likely to:
(A) Improve the quality of the defendant's goods.
(B) Generate higher profits for the defendant.
(C) Cause confusion among the public.
(D) Be aesthetically displeasing.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the more conventional forms of intellectual property, legal systems also provide protection for place-specific and community-held knowledge. A Geographical Indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities, a reputation, or characteristics that are essentially attributable to that origin. The GI serves as a collective right for the producers of a region and acts as a certification that the product possesses certain qualities, is made according to traditional methods, or enjoys a reputation because of its geographical origin. This protection prevents unauthorized parties from using the GI for products that do not originate

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230. The crime of 'Ransomware' involves:
(A) Stealing a computer.
(B) Encrypting a victim's files and demanding payment to decrypt them.
(C) Sending threatening emails.
(D) Defacing a website.

231. The territorial nature of intellectual property rights means that:
(A) An Indian patent is automatically valid in the USA.
(B) IP rights only apply to land and buildings.
(C) All IP disputes must be heard at the International Court of Justice.
(D) A patent or trademark must be secured in each country where protection is desired.

232. The Berne Convention's principle of automatic protection means that:
(A) Copyright protection arises automatically upon the creation of a work, without any formality like registration.
(B) Copyright protection is automatic upon registration.
(C) All works are automatically licensed for public use.
(D) Copyright is automatically renewed upon expiry.

233. The 'doctrine of first sale' is a limitation on the copyright holder's right of:
(A) Reproduction
(B) Public performance
(C) Distribution
(D) Adaptation

234. In patent law, what is meant by 'industrial application'?
(A) The invention must have a large market.
(B) The invention must be related to heavy industry.
(C) The invention must be applied for by an industrial company.
(D) The invention can be made or used in some kind of industry.

235. The tort of passing off protects:
(A) A registered trademark
(B) A patented invention
(C) An author's copyright
(D) The goodwill and reputation in an unregistered mark or trade name

236. Which of the following is a fundamental principle of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?
(A) The privatization of all genetic resources.
(B) The sovereign right of states over their biological resources.
(C) The mandatory patenting of traditional knowledge.
(D) The unrestricted and free access to all genetic resources globally.

237. Consider the following statements about the IT Act, 2000:
(a) It gives legal recognition to electronic signatures.
(b) It provides a framework for e-governance.
(c) It defines various cyber crimes and their punishments.
(d) It makes the use of physical documents illegal.
(e) It established the Cyber Appellate Tribunal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b), and (c) only
(B) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
(C) (a), (c), (d), and (e)
(D) All of the above

238. Sending an email that falsely claims to be from a legitimate bank to induce the recipient to divulge personal information is an example of:
(A) Hacking
(B) Spamming
(C) A DoS attack
(D) Phishing

239. The purpose of a public key in an asymmetric cryptosystem is:
(A) To be distributed freely to others for encrypting messages for the owner or verifying the owner's digital signature.
(B) To be kept secret by the owner.
(C) To act as a password for logging into a system.
(D) To generate the private key.

240. The 'three-step test' for copyright exceptions, found in the Berne Convention and TRIPS, requires that any exception must:
(A) Be confined to certain special cases, not

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treatment. The most comprehensive modern agreement is the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), administered by the World Trade Organization (WTO). The TRIPS Agreement, which came into effect in 1995, sets minimum standards for the regulation and enforcement of nearly all forms of IP that WTO members must adhere to, linking IP protection directly to international trade.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which principle, introduced by the Paris Convention, allows an applicant to use their first filing date as the effective filing date in other member countries?
(A) National Treatment
(B) Right of Priority
(C) Automatic Protection
(D) Most-Favoured-Nation

257. According to the passage, the Berne Convention established which significant principle for copyright protection?
(A) Copyright requires formal registration to be valid.
(B) Copyright protection is granted only after a peer review process.
(C) Copyright protection is contingent on its commercial value.
(D) Copyright exists automatically upon the creation of a work.

258. What is the primary role of the TRIPS Agreement as described in the source?
(A) To set minimum standards for IP regulation and enforcement for WTO members.
(B) To eliminate all forms of intellectual property protection.
(C) To establish maximum standards of IP protection that countries can adopt.
(D) To focus exclusively on the protection of industrial designs and patents.

259. The principle of 'national treatment', a cornerstone of both the Paris and Berne Conventions, mandates that member states must:
(A) Grant preferential treatment to their own nationals over foreigners.
(B) Grant the same IP protection to nationals of other member states as they do to their own.
(C) Grant the same IP protection to nationals of other member states as they do to their own.
(D) Prioritize the registration of IP from developed nations.

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260. Which international convention is specifically identified as applying to industrial property such as patents and trademarks?
(A) The Paris Convention
(B) The Berne Convention
(C) The TRIPS Agreement
(D) The WTO Charter

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Copyright law protects the expression of ideas rather than the ideas themselves, safeguarding a wide array of creative works. The subject matter eligible for copyright protection typically includes original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works. Beyond these traditional categories, modern statutes also extend protection to cinematograph films and sound recordings, recognizing the creativity and investment involved in their production. Copyright is not a single right but is often described as a 'bundle of rights' that the law grants exclusively to the copyright owner. These rights empower the owner to control the commercial exploitation of their work. Key among these are the right to reproduce the work in any material form, the right to issue copies of the work to the public, the right to perform the work in public, and the right to make translations or adaptations of the work. The concept of 'neighboring rights,' or related rights, is also crucial. These rights do not protect the authors of works but are granted to other creative individuals or entities who contribute to making the works available to the public. This includes the rights of performers (actors, musicians), producers of phonograms (sound recordings), and broadcasting organizations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is the fundamental principle regarding the scope of copyright protection?
(A) It protects both the idea and its expression.
(B) It primarily protects the commercial value

Intellectual property (IP) refers to a category of property that encompasses intangible creations of the human intellect. Unlike physical property, IP is not defined by its physical parameters but by the exclusive rights granted by a state to the creator or owner for a limited period. The conceptual foundation for protecting these creations is supported by several jurisprudential theories. The Labour Theory, often attributed to John Locke, posits that an individual has a natural right to the fruits of their labour, extending this principle to intellectual creations. Consequently, a creator who expends mental labour should own the resulting work. In contrast, the Utilitarian Theory, championed by thinkers like Jeremy Bentham, justifies IP protection on grounds of social utility. It argues that granting limited monopolies incentivizes innovation and creativity, which ultimately benefits society by promoting progress in science and arts. A third perspective, the Personality Theory, derived from the philosophy of G.W.F. Hegel, views intellectual property as an expression of the creator's personality and will. Under this theory, the protection of a work is essential for the creator's self-realization and to safeguard their personal connection to their creation. These theories provide distinct but often overlapping rationales for the legal frameworks governing IP.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what is the primary characteristic that distinguishes intellectual property from physical property?
(A) Its value is determined by the market.
(B) It is an intangible creation of the human intellect.
(C) It grants exclusive rights for an unlimited period.
(D) It can be possessed and transferred physically.

252. Which theory of intellectual property justifies its protection based on the argument that it promotes societal progress in science and arts?
(A) The Utilitarian Theory
(B) The Personality Theory
(C) The Labour Theory
(D) The Social Contract Theory

253. The assertion that a creator has a natural right to the fruits of their mental labour is a central tenet of which of the following theories?
(A) Personality Theory
(B) Utilitarian Theory
(C) Labour Theory
(D) Hegelian Theory

254. Based on the passage, the Personality Theory of IP, associated with G.W.F. Hegel, emphasizes the protection of intellectual works as:
(A) A means to achieve maximum social utility.
(B) A reward for the physical effort invested.
(C) An incentive for economic development.
(D) An expression of the creator's personality and will.

255. What common element is identified in the passage regarding the legal protection granted to intellectual property?
(A) The rights are granted universally and not by individual states.
(B) The rights are perpetual and never expire.
(C) The rights are exclusive and granted for a limited period.
(D) The rights are primarily focused on tangible objects.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The international framework for intellectual property (IP) protection is built upon a series of key conventions that establish minimum standards and principles for signatory nations. The oldest of these is the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883), which applies to patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. It introduced foundational principles like 'national treatment,' requiring member states to grant the same protection to nationals of other member states as it does to its own nationals, and the 'right of priority,' allowing an applicant from one member state to use their first filing date as the effective filing date in other member states. Complementing this is the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886), which governs copyright. It established the principle of 'automatic protection,' meaning copyright exists the moment a work is created, without any formal registration, and also champions the principle of national

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following would be an example of secondary infringement?
(A) A shopkeeper knowingly selling pirated DVDs.
(B) A person directly photocopying an entire book without permission.
(C) An author writing an original novel.
(D) A musician composing a new song.

269. Which of the following is listed as a civil remedy available for copyright infringement?
(A) Mandatory public apology.
(B) Revocation of the infringer's business license.
(C) An injunction to prevent further infringement.
(D) Lifetime ban on creating any new work.

270. The passage suggests that determining 'fair use' involves considering several factors. What is one of the key factors mentioned?
(A) The age of the copyright owner.
(B) The nationality of the user.
(C) The user's personal opinion of the work.
(D) The effect of the use on the potential market for the work.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The law of patents is designed to encourage technological innovation by granting a temporary monopoly to an inventor in exchange for a full disclosure of the invention. For an invention to be eligible for patent protection, it must satisfy three fundamental criteria of patentability. First, it must be novel, meaning it must not have been anticipated by prior art; it should not have been published or used publicly anywhere in the world before the date of filing the patent application. Second, the invention must involve an inventive step, also known as the non-obviousness requirement. This means the invention must not be obvious to a person skilled in the relevant field of technology; it should represent a significant technical advancement over the existing knowledge. Third, the invention must be capable of industrial application, meaning it must be capable of being made or used in some kind of industry. The procedure for obtaining a patent is a structured administrative process. It begins with the filing of a patent application with the relevant patent office, containing a detailed specification that fully describes the invention. Following the filing, the application is typically published to allow for public scrutiny and opposition. It then undergoes a formal examination by a patent examiner, who assesses whether the invention meets the statutory criteria for patentability. If the examiner is satisfied, the patent is granted and published.

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the fundamental trade-off at the heart of patent law as described in the passage?
(A) The inventor receives a lifetime monopoly in exchange for a fee.
(B) The state receives ownership of the invention in exchange for a reward to the inventor.
(C) The inventor receives a temporary monopoly in exchange for full disclosure of the invention.
(D) The public receives immediate free access in exchange for the inventor's fame.

272. According to the passage, the 'novelty' criterion for patentability requires that the invention:
(A) Has significant commercial potential.
(B) Has not been made public before the patent application's filing date.
(C) Is a complex and sophisticated piece of technology.
(D) Is immediately useful in a wide range of industries.

273. The 'inventive step' or 'non-obviousness' requirement means that the invention must not be obvious to:
(A) A member of the general public.
(B) The patent examiner.
(C) The inventor's competitors.
(D) A person skilled in the relevant field of technology.

274. What does the patentability criterion of 'industrial application' signify?
(A) The invention must be capable of being made or used in an industry.
(B) The invention must be related to heavy industry.
(C) The invention must have already been mass-

of a work.
(C) It protects only ideas that are novel and non-obvious.
(D) It protects the expression of an idea, but not the idea itself.

262. Which of the following is NOT listed in the passage as a subject matter of copyright?
(A) Cinematograph films
(B) A scientific discovery
(C) A musical work
(D) A dramatic work

263. The exclusive rights granted to a copyright owner, such as the right to reproduce and perform the work, are collectively referred to as:
(A) A singular right of ownership.
(B) A set of moral rights.
(C) A bundle of rights.
(D) A collection of public privileges.

264. As described in the passage, 'neighboring rights' are specifically granted to whom?
(A) The original authors of literary and artistic works.
(B) The public for accessing creative works freely.
(C) Government bodies for regulating creative industries.
(D) Performers, producers of sound recordings, and broadcasters.

265. Based on the passage, which of the following actions falls within the exclusive rights of a copyright owner?
(A) Making an authorized adaptation of a novel into a screenplay.
(B) Appreciating a work in private.
(C) Lending a legally purchased book to a friend.
(D) Discussing the theme of a literary work.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

While copyright law grants exclusive rights to creators, it simultaneously recognizes the public interest in accessing and building upon existing works. This balance is achieved through a set of limitations and exceptions. The most prominent doctrine in this regard is 'fair dealing' or 'fair use', which permits the use of copyrighted material without the owner's permission for specific purposes. These purposes typically include private or personal use, research, criticism or review, and the reporting of current events. The determination of whether a particular use is 'fair' often involves a case-by-case analysis considering factors like the purpose and character of the use, the nature of the copyrighted work, the amount and substantiality of the portion used, and the effect of the use upon the potential market for the work. Any unauthorized use that falls outside these exceptions constitutes copyright infringement. Infringement can be primary, where a person directly engages in an act reserved for the copyright owner, or secondary, which involves facilitating infringement, such as selling infringing copies. Upon establishing infringement, the law provides for various remedies to the right holder. These include civil remedies like injunctions to prevent further infringement, damages to compensate for the loss, and an account of profits made by the infringer. Criminal remedies, involving fines and imprisonment, are also available for willful infringement for commercial gain.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary purpose of limitations and exceptions like 'fair dealing' in copyright law?
(A) To eliminate all rights of the copyright owner.
(B) To balance the creator's rights with the public interest in access.
(C) To ensure all creative works are available for free.
(D) To provide a source of revenue for the government.

267. According to the passage, which of the following is generally considered a purpose for 'fair dealing'?
(A) Commercial distribution of the entire work.
(B) Criticism or review of the copyrighted work.
(C) Creating a direct substitute for the original work.
(D) Public performance of a work for profit.

268. The passage distinguishes between primary and secondary infringement. Which of the

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conflict with normal exploitation of the work, and not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder.
(B) Be approved by WIPO, apply only to developing countries, and be for educational use only.
(C) Be for non-commercial use, be temporary, and be reported to the copyright owner.
(D) Be for commercial gain, benefit the public, and be widely applicable.

241. 'Trade dress' refers to the protection of:
(A) A company's logo.
(B) The overall visual appearance and packaging of a product.
(C) A product's name.
(D) The uniform worn by employees.

242. 'Biopiracy' is a term used to describe:
(A) The practice of commercially exploiting naturally occurring biochemical or genetic material, especially by obtaining patents that restrict its future use, while failing to pay fair compensation to the community from which it originates.
(B) The legal and ethical use of biological resources.
(C) The process of conserving biodiversity in a gene bank.
(D) A form of piracy on the high seas involving biological cargo.

243. The Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for the appointment of a 'Controller of Certifying Authorities' to:
(A) Control the content on the internet.
(B) Adjudicate on cyber crime cases.
(C) Issue digital signatures directly to the public.
(D) License and regulate the Certifying Authorities.

244. Under the IT Act, if a person dishonestly or fraudulently commits an act of identity theft, they shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine. This is covered under:
(A) Section 43
(B) Section 67
(C) Section 72
(D) Section 66C

245. Intellectual Property Rights are primarily:
(A) Absolute rights with no limitations.
(B) Statutory rights that grant a limited monopoly in exchange for public disclosure or benefit.
(C) Natural rights that exist indefinitely.
(D) Moral rights that are not legally enforceable.

246. What is the main purpose of the Paris Convention's right of priority?
(A) Establishing a legal framework for international corporate branding.
(B) Patenting minor drug changes to extend term protection lengths.
(C) Standardizing the global order for processing patent applications.
(D) Allowing applicants to claim an earlier filing date when abroad.

247. Copyright law does not protect:
(A) The plot of a novel.
(B) The source code of a computer program.
(C) A photograph.
(D) An idea, fact, or concept.

248. The primary condition for an invention to be patentable is that it must be:
(A) New, non-obvious, and useful.
(B) Financially profitable.
(C) Simple to manufacture.
(D) Aesthetically pleasing.

249. The key elements required to establish a case of 'passing off' are often referred to as the 'classical trinity'. They are:
(A) Registration, Infringement, and Penalty.
(B) Novelty, Inventive Step, and Utility.
(C) Goodwill, Misrepresentation, and Damage.
(D) Offer, Acceptance, and Consideration.

250. The legal framework for Information Technology in India primarily aims to:
(A) Promote e-commerce and e-governance by providing legal recognition for electronic records and signatures.
(B) Restrict the use of the internet.
(C) Regulate the price of computer hardware.
(D) Create a government monopoly over all IT services.

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produced.

(D) The invention must be a process, not a product.

275. As per the described procedure, what is the role of the patent examiner?

(A) To help the inventor commercialize the invention.

(B) To publish the patent application in academic journals.

(C) To assess whether the invention meets the legal criteria for patentability.

(D) To file the initial patent application on behalf of the inventor.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Once a patent is granted, the patentee acquires the exclusive right to prevent third parties from making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the patented product or process without authorization. Any such unauthorized act constitutes patent infringement. The scope of protection is defined by the claims of the patent, and infringement analysis involves a careful comparison of the alleged infringing product or process with these claims. However, the patentee's monopoly is not absolute and is subject to certain limitations and exceptions. For instance, many jurisdictions allow the use of a patented invention for experimental or research purposes without it being considered an infringement. A specific example is the Bolar exception, which permits generic drug manufacturers to use a patented invention to obtain regulatory approval before the patent expires, facilitating the prompt market entry of generic equivalents post-expiry. Another significant limitation is the right of the government to use or acquire a patent for public purposes. In cases of infringement, the law provides robust remedies for the patentee. These include interim and permanent injunctions to halt the infringing activity, and monetary relief in the form of either damages (to compensate for the patentee's loss) or an account of profits (to disgorge the infringer's gains). The court may also order the seizure and destruction of infringing articles.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which of the following actions by an unauthorized party would constitute patent infringement as described in the passage?

(A) Importing and selling a product that incorporates the patented invention.

(B) Analyzing the patent document for research purposes.

(C) Using the patented invention for personal, non-commercial experimentation.

(D) Describing the patented invention in a university lecture.

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277. The scope of a patent's protection, used to determine infringement, is primarily defined by its:

(A) Abstract.

(B) Drawings.

(C) Title.

(D) Claims.

278. The Bolar exception serves what specific purpose in patent law?

(A) To allow universities to use any patented invention for free.

(B) To permit generic drug manufacturers to conduct research for regulatory approval before patent expiry.

(C) To enable the government to revoke any pharmaceutical patent at will.

(D) To grant compulsory licenses to competitors in all circumstances.

279. What is a key limitation on a patentee's rights mentioned in the passage?

(A) The patentee must use the invention within one year of grant.

(B) The patentee cannot sue for infringement in the first five years.

(C) The government may have the right to use the patent for public purposes.

(D) The patent is only valid in the country where the inventor resides.

280. If a court awards a patentee monetary relief based on the profits the infringer made, this remedy is known as:

(A) Statutory damages.

(B) Punitive damages.

(C) An injunction.

(D) An account of profits.

is to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world.
Statement II : WIPO is a self-funding agency of the United Nations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

222. Which of the following is NOT a limitation or exception to copyright?
(A) Fair dealing for the purpose of private study.
(B) Use of works in a legislative proceeding.
(C) Reporting of current events.
(D) Unauthorized commercial reproduction of the entire work.

223. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : A method for the surgical treatment of the human body is not considered a patentable invention in India.
Reason (R) : Such methods are considered to be against public order and morality, and it is in the public interest that doctors are not constrained by patents when saving lives.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

224. A 'collective mark' is a trademark used by:
(A) A single company on multiple products.
(B) The members of a specific association or cooperative.
(C) The government to certify products.
(D) Multiple companies under a joint venture agreement.

225. What is the main purpose of the Paris Convention's right of priority?
(A) To allow an applicant to file in one member country and use that filing date for subsequent filings in other member countries within a specified period.
(B) To give applicants from larger countries an advantage.
(C) To ensure all patent applications are processed in the order they are received globally.
(D) To provide a priority service for an extra fee.

226. Match the items in List I with those in List II and choose the correct option from the codes given below:
List I : (Legal Term)
P. Passing off
Q. Fair dealing
R. Inventive step
S. Biopiracy
List II : (Broad Area of Law)
1. Patent Law
2. Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge
3. Trademark Law
4. Copyright Law
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

227. A 'digital signature' under the Indian IT Act is a specific type of 'electronic signature' that uses:
(A) A symmetric crypto system.
(B) A handwritten signature scanned into a computer.
(C) An asymmetric crypto system and a hash function.
(D) A biometric authentication method like a fingerprint scan.

228. The IT Act 2000 was significantly amended in which year to introduce provisions on cyber terrorism, child pornography, and identity theft?
(A) 2002
(B) 2005
(C) 2011
(D) 2008

229. Which of the following is a key component of 'electronic governance'?
(A) Manual filing of all government forms.
(B) Restricting citizen access to government data.
(C) Providing government services and information online.
(D) Using typewriters for official correspondence.

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from that designated region or do not meet the specified standards, thus preventing consumer deception and promoting the economic prosperity of the producers. In a related vein, the protection of bio-diversity and Traditional Knowledge (TK) addresses the intellectual property rights associated with the knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities. TK, often passed down through generations, includes know-how related to agriculture, medicine, and ecology. A key challenge in this area is preventing 'biopiracy'—the appropriation and patenting of this knowledge by external entities without permission or compensation. Legal frameworks are evolving to address this by requiring disclosure of origin for genetic resources and TK in patent applications and establishing mechanisms for fair and equitable benefit-sharing with the custodial communities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, a Geographical Indication (GI) is used to identify products that:
(A) Are mass-produced by multinational corporations.
(B) Are the most affordable in the market.
(C) Have a modern and innovative design.
(D) Possess qualities or a reputation attributable to their geographical origin.

287. The primary purpose of protecting a GI is to:
(A) Grant a monopoly to a single company.
(B) Encourage the modernization and alteration of traditional production methods.
(C) Prevent consumer deception and promote the economy of a specific region's producers.
(D) Make the product a generic term that anyone can use.

288. 'Traditional Knowledge' (TK), as described in the passage, typically includes know-how related to:
(A) Modern software programming and digital arts.
(B) Agriculture, medicine, and ecology.
(C) Corporate management and financial accounting.
(D) Industrial manufacturing and robotics.

289. The term 'biopiracy' refers to which of the following actions?
(A) The sustainable and ethical use of biological resources by local communities.
(B) The scientific study of biodiversity to promote conservation.
(C) The exchange of traditional knowledge between different indigenous communities.
(D) The appropriation and patenting of traditional knowledge by external parties without permission or benefit-sharing.

290. What is one of the legal mechanisms mentioned in the passage to combat the misappropriation of Traditional Knowledge?
(A) Requiring disclosure of the origin of genetic resources in patent applications.
(B) Banning all research on genetic resources.
(C) Nationalizing all traditional knowledge and making it state property.
(D) Granting exclusive patent rights to the first person who documents the knowledge.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The rise of the digital economy has necessitated a specific legal framework, encapsulated in information technology law, to govern electronic interactions. A cornerstone of this framework is the concept of electronic governance, or e-governance, which refers to the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services and exchanging information. To facilitate e-governance and e-commerce, the law provides legal recognition for electronic records, treating them on par with their paper-based counterparts, provided they are accessible and usable for subsequent reference. Critical to authenticating these electronic records is the mechanism of electronic and digital signatures. While 'electronic signature' is a broad, technology-neutral term referring to any electronic symbol or process attached to a record to signify intent, a 'digital signature' is a specific, more secure type. A digital signature is a cryptographic implementation, typically using an asymmetric crypto-system and hash function, which offers higher levels of security and authenticity. Individuals who are issued a Digital Signature Certificate, known as subscribers, have specific duties. A primary duty is to exercise

specific minimum levels of protection within their domestic laws. By including enforcement mechanisms and dispute resolution procedures, it ensures that intellectual property rights are respected globally. This integration makes IP protection a central component of international commerce and economic policy for developed and developing nations.

17. (B) The performers, producers of phonograms, and broadcasting organizations.
These legal entitlements, also known as related rights, protect the interests of those who bring creative works to the public. While copyright protects the original author of a song or play, these rights safeguard the efforts of singers, musicians, and recording companies. They ensure that performers and distributors are fairly compensated for their contributions to the dissemination of culture, recognizing the significant professional and financial investment involved.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under international copyright standards, protection for literary and artistic works is granted the moment the creation is fixed in a tangible medium. There is no legal requirement to file paperwork or undergo official registration to secure these rights. This principle ensures that authors are immediately protected across all member countries, simplifying the process of safeguarding creativity and encouraging the free flow of artistic expression across international borders.

19. (C) An idea for a novel.
Copyright law operates on the fundamental principle that it protects the specific expression of an idea, rather than the abstract concept itself. For example, a finished book or a recorded song is protectable, but the general plot or theme remains free for anyone to use. This distinction ensures that basic concepts remain in the public domain for others to build upon, preventing monopolies over fundamental themes and storytelling elements.

20. (D) A legal exception to a copyright holder's exclusive rights.
These provisions allow for the limited use of copyrighted material without requiring permission from the owner. This legal framework balances the interests of creators with the public's need for access to information. Common examples include using excerpts for educational purposes, news reporting, or critical reviews. Such exceptions are vital for maintaining a healthy cultural environment where knowledge can be shared and discussed without infringing on the original author's rights.

21. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
International intellectual property is governed by several key treaties, each focusing on specific areas. One agreement establishes broad trade-related standards and enforcement. Another provides foundational protection for literary works and authors. A third convention is dedicated to industrial assets like patents and trademarks. Finally, specific rights for performers and recording producers are handled under a separate agreement. This specialized framework ensures that all facets of creativity and industry are legally recognized.

22. (B) All of the above.
The unauthorized commercial use of a musical recording impacts several layers of intellectual property rights. It violates the rights of the performers who rendered the music, the recording company that produced the phonogram, and the lyricist who wrote the words. Because multiple parties contribute to a single sound recording, legal protection extends to each contributor. Therefore, pirating such works simultaneously infringes upon various distinct copyrights and neighboring rights held by different entities.

23. (D) Photocopying the entire book for personal use.
Reproducing a substantial portion of a copyrighted work without authorization generally constitutes a violation of the law. While small excerpts might be allowed for review or study, copying an entire book bypasses the author's exclusive right to control the distribution and reproduction of their work. Such actions deprive the creator of potential revenue and undermine the economic purpose of copyright protection, regardless of whether the copy is for private or commercial purposes.

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(B) The act of criticizing a government on the internet.
(C) The accidental deletion of one's own files.
(D) Unlawful acts where a computer is a tool, a target, or both.

297. A denial-of-service (DoS) attack is a type of cybercrime that specifically aims to:
(A) Make a network resource unavailable to its users.
(B) Steal personal financial information.
(C) Illegally copy copyrighted software.
(D) Change data within a secure database.

298. According to the source, what kind of penalties can be prescribed for cybercrimes?
(A) Public service and mandatory counseling only.
(B) Imprisonment, financial fines, and compensation to victims.
(C) A formal warning from the internet service provider.
(D) A temporary ban from using the internet.

299. What is the role of the 'Adjudicating Officer' in the context of information technology law?
(A) To prosecute criminal cases in the Supreme Court.
(B) To hold inquiries and impose penalties for certain contraventions.
(C) To draft and propose new cybercrime legislation.
(D) To provide technical support to victims of hacking.

300. The Cyber Appellate Tribunal, as described in the passage, serves what primary function?
(A) To act as a court of appeal against the orders of the Adjudicating Officer.
(B) To register domain names and issue digital certificates.
(C) To conduct research on new forms of cybercrime.
(D) To provide internet access to rural areas.

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who has the right to use the name and claim its unique qualities. These cases highlight the challenges of protecting traditional agricultural products from being patented or branded by foreign companies. Such discussions emphasize the need for robust legal frameworks to prevent biopiracy and to ensure that local communities retain control over their cultural and natural heritage in the global marketplace.

48. (B) Ensure the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.
This international treaty established a framework for managing the world's natural resources and the knowledge associated with them. It recognizes that countries have sovereign rights over their biological wealth and aims to ensure that any benefits derived from these resources are shared fairly. By promoting sustainable practices and protecting the interests of local communities, the agreement seeks to balance the commercial exploitation of nature with the long-term preservation of global biodiversity and ecological health.

49. (B) Knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities.
This term refers to the collective wisdom and expertise developed over generations within specific cultures. It often includes information about medicinal plants, agricultural techniques, and environmental management. Because this knowledge is usually passed down orally and held by the community, it does not always fit neatly into traditional patent systems. Legal protection in this area aims to prevent the unauthorized commercial use of these cultural assets while respecting the rights of the original holders.

50. (C) 2, 1, 3, 4
Obtaining a patent involves a standardized administrative process. It begins with the formal submission of an application to the patent office. After a set period, the application is made available to the public for review. Subsequently, experts conduct a detailed technical assessment to ensure the invention meets all legal criteria for novelty and utility. If the requirements are satisfied, the state officially grants the exclusive rights, completing the legal journey from conception to recognized property.

51. (C) The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing
This international agreement establishes a clear legal mechanism for obtaining permission before using genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. It requires researchers and companies to negotiate with the providing country or community to ensure that consent is given voluntarily and based on full information. This process is essential for preventing the exploitation of natural resources without fair compensation, fostering a more ethical and equitable relationship between commercial entities and the custodians of global biodiversity.

52. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Traditional knowledge is typically a collective asset developed over many years and shared through oral traditions within communities. However, the modern patent system is designed for individual inventors and requires absolute novelty, which is often difficult to prove for pre-existing cultural practices. Consequently, many experts argue that existing laws are not perfectly suited to protect this type of wisdom, necessitating the development of unique, specialized legal frameworks that respect the communal nature of traditional expertise.

53. (C) (a), (c) and (d)
India has implemented several measures to safeguard its natural resources and traditional wisdom. By documenting ancient practices in a digital database, the country ensures that this information is recognized as prior art, which prevents foreign companies from claiming it as a new invention. These efforts are supported by international principles that acknowledge a nation's sovereign rights over its biological assets. Such defensive strategies are vital for stopping biopiracy and protecting the economic and cultural interests of local communities.

54. (B) To authenticate the identity of the sender and ensure the integrity of the message.
In the digital world, this technology serves as a secure way to confirm that a message or document truly came from the person who claimed to send it. It also ensures that the content has not been altered or tampered with during transmission. By using complex mathematical algorithms, it provides a high level of trust and

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natural ownership right over the result. It treats the mind's output as an extension of the person's physical labor. This moral justification suggests that it would be unjust for others to benefit from a creator's hard work without permission, forming a strong ethical basis.

9. (C) (a), (b) and (c)
Several philosophical frameworks justify the existence of intellectual property rights. The personality theory views creative works as reflections of the author's unique identity. The utilitarian theory, often called the incentive theory, emphasizes the economic motivations needed for innovation. Additionally, the labor theory argues that ownership arises from the exertion of mental effort. These theories collectively explain why society grants exclusive legal control to creators over their works.

10. (A) Social Planning Theory
This theoretical framework evaluates intellectual property laws based on their ability to foster a just and attractive culture. Unlike theories focused solely on economic incentives or individual rights, it emphasizes the importance of public access to knowledge and cultural participation. It advocates for a balanced system that ensures information remains available for societal development and democratic discourse, prioritizing the long-term well-being of the community over individual gain.

11. (D) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
The personality theory is deeply rooted in Hegelian philosophy, which suggests that property is a necessary medium through which an individual expresses their will and develops their persona. Creative works are viewed not just as commodities, but as an external manifestation of the creator's inner self. Consequently, protecting these works is seen as a way of protecting the dignity and autonomy of the individual behind the creative process.

12. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
The history of international intellectual property law began with the Paris Convention in 1883, followed shortly by the Berne Convention in 1886. Much later, the global trade landscape was transformed by the adoption of the TRIPS Agreement in 1994. Finally, the WIPO Copyright Treaty was established in 1996 to address digital challenges. This progression reflects the evolving need for standardized global regulations as technology and international commerce expanded.

13. (C) Member states must grant foreign nationals the same protection as citizens.
National treatment is a foundational principle in international treaties that prevents discrimination based on nationality. It requires each participating country to provide the same level of intellectual property protection to foreigners as it provides to its own citizens. This ensures that creators can compete fairly in foreign markets without facing legal disadvantages, thereby promoting the global exchange of ideas and products under a consistent legal standard.

14. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
International intellectual property regulation is primarily anchored by two historical treaties. One specifically addresses literary and artistic creations, such as books, music, and paintings, ensuring authors receive protection across borders. The other focuses on industrial assets, providing a framework for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. Together, these conventions establish the fundamental standards for protecting diverse types of intellectual effort in a globally connected and industrial world.

15. (C) (a), (b), (c), and (d) only
The World Intellectual Property Organization manages numerous international treaties that harmonize global IP standards. Key agreements under its administration include the Paris and Berne Conventions, as well as procedural systems like the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the Madrid Agreement for trademarks. While these are managed by the organization, other trade-specific agreements are governed by the World Trade Organization, illustrating the distinct institutional roles in the global intellectual property landscape.

16. (B) Mandates minimum IP standards and integrates them into global trade.
This agreement revolutionized the international legal landscape by linking intellectual property protection to the global trading system. It requires all member nations to implement

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public interest is protected and that essential technologies remain accessible to the broader population.

32. (B) Injunction and/or damages.
When a patent is violated, the legal system provides two primary forms of relief. A court order can be issued to stop the infringer from continuing their unauthorized activities immediately. Additionally, the patent owner may be awarded financial compensation to cover the losses suffered due to the infringement. These remedies serve to restore the owner's market position and act as a deterrent against future violations, ensuring the integrity of the patent system's exclusive rights.

33. (A) (a), (b), and (c) only
Patent law excludes natural laws from protection and includes specific provisions to balance innovation with public needs. For instance, generic manufacturers are often permitted to use patented inventions for research to prepare for market entry once the patent expires. However, strategies used to artificially extend a patent's life through minor modifications are often criticized. These rules ensure that while genuine breakthroughs are rewarded, the system does not hinder competition or the eventual public access.

34. (A) Distinguish the goods or services of one enterprise from those of others.
A trademark serves as a unique identifier that allows consumers to recognize the source of a product in the marketplace. By linking a specific quality or reputation to a brand name or logo, it helps prevent confusion among buyers. This function is essential for fair competition, as it rewards businesses for maintaining high standards and allows them to build brand loyalty while protecting consumers from deceptive or inferior imitations of known brands.

35. (C) 10 years from the date of registration, renewable indefinitely.
Unlike other forms of intellectual property that expire after a set period, branding rights can potentially last forever. The initial grant typically covers a decade, but the owner can keep the protection active by filing for renewals and paying the required fees. This allows businesses to maintain their brand identity and reputation for as long as they continue to use the mark in commerce, providing long-term stability for established market players.

36. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Trademarks come in various forms to serve different commercial purposes. Some identify services rather than physical products, while others indicate that the user belongs to a specific group or association. There are also marks used to certify that goods meet certain quality or safety standards. Additionally, invented words provide strong protection because they are unique and have no prior meaning. This diversity allows businesses and organizations to protect their distinct identities and reputations effectively.

37. (C) Unregistered trademarks only.
This common law legal action provides protection for businesses that have built a reputation but have not formally registered their brand names. It prevents competitors from misleading the public into believing their products are associated with the established business. To succeed, the owner must prove the existence of goodwill and show that the defendant's actions are likely to cause confusion. This ensures fairness in the market even when formal administrative registration has not been completed.

38. (B) Identical or deceptively similar to a registered trademark for similar goods/services.
Legal violation occurs when a third party uses a mark that is likely to confuse the average consumer regarding the source of a product. This protection applies primarily when the unauthorized mark is used on goods that compete with or are related to the registered mark. By prohibiting the use of confusingly similar branding, the law protects the economic value of the original trademark and ensures that consumers can make informed choices based on brand identity.

39. (D) A shape of goods that is purely functional.
Trademark law generally prohibits the registration of features that are necessary for the product to work or that provide a technical advantage. Allowing a monopoly over functional shapes would hinder competition and interfere with patent law. For a shape or design to be protectable as a trademark, it must be distinctive and serve primarily to identify the brand, rather

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24. (A) (a), (c) and (d)
Copyright law protects the specific expression of ideas and grants rights that typically last for the author's life plus several decades. These rights are considered property and can be transferred or sold to others. Importantly, protection exists automatically upon the creation of the work, meaning that formal registration is not a prerequisite for legal standing. This system ensures that creators have a long-term, flexible asset that they can manage or sell during their lifetime.

25. (C) An ex-parte civil remedy to preserve evidence.
This legal tool allows a plaintiff to search a defendant's premises and seize infringing materials without prior warning. It is designed to prevent the destruction of evidence that might occur if the defendant were notified in advance. Such orders are particularly useful in cases involving software piracy or trademark counterfeiting. By securing critical proof early in the proceedings, this remedy ensures that the judicial process remains effective and that justice is served.

26. (A) It must be commercially successful.
To qualify for legal protection, an invention must be new, involve a creative leap that is not obvious to an expert, and be capable of being produced or used in industry. While these technical requirements are essential, the law does not require the product to be profitable or popular in the market. The patent system focuses on the technical merits of the innovation rather than its eventual financial performance or consumer demand.

27. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Abstract concepts and pure mathematical formulas are generally excluded from patent protection to keep fundamental knowledge free for public use. However, when these formulas are integrated into a physical machine or a specific industrial process to achieve a practical result, the resulting invention can be patented. This distinction ensures that while basic science remains accessible, the innovative application of that science in functional technology is rewarded with exclusive rights for the inventor.

28. (B) The patent is granted to the person who files the patent application first, regardless of the date of invention.
Most modern legal systems prioritize the administrative act of filing a patent application over the actual date the invention was conceived. This approach provides a clear and objective standard for determining ownership, reducing complex disputes about who was the first to invent. It encourages inventors to disclose their work to the public as quickly as possible, thereby accelerating the dissemination of new technology and providing legal certainty within the patent office.

29. (C) To define the legal boundaries of the invention for which protection is sought.
This critical part of a patent document specifies exactly what the inventor owns and what others are prohibited from using. These statements set the scope of the legal monopoly, acting as the perimeter of the protected property. Clear and precise language is necessary to inform the public and competitors about the limits of the invention, which helps prevent accidental infringement and provides a basis for enforcement during legal disputes in court.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
International trade agreements have established a standard twenty-year period for patent protection to harmonize global innovation policies. This duration is intended to provide inventors with sufficient time to recover the high costs associated with research and development. By ensuring a period of market exclusivity, the law creates a powerful financial incentive for companies to invest in new technologies, ultimately benefiting society through a continuous stream of advanced and useful inventions.

31. (A) An authorization the patentee is forced to grant by a state authority.
In certain circumstances, the government may allow third parties to use a patented invention without the consent of the owner. This usually occurs during public health emergencies or when the patent holder is not making the invention available to the public on reasonable terms. While the patentee is typically compensated with royalties, this mechanism ensures that the

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reasonable care to retain control of the private key that corresponds to the public key listed in their certificate, as this private key is uniquely linked to them and is used to create the digital signature.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the concept of 'e-governance' as defined in the passage?
(A) The use of traditional paper files in government offices.
(B) The political process of electing government officials.
(C) The application of ICT for delivering government services.
(D) The regulation of private technology companies by the government.

292. For an electronic record to gain legal recognition, what condition is mentioned in the passage?
(A) It must be accessible and usable for subsequent reference.
(B) It must be printed and stored in physical form.
(C) It must be encrypted with the highest level of security.
(D) It must be created by a government agency.

293. How does the passage distinguish between an 'electronic signature' and a 'digital signature'?
(A) They are identical terms with no difference.
(B) Electronic signature is a specific type, while digital signature is a broad term.
(C) Digital signatures are used for private transactions, while electronic signatures are for government use.
(D) Digital signature is a specific cryptographic implementation, while electronic signature is a broader, technology-neutral term.

294. A digital signature typically utilizes which of the following technologies to ensure security?
(A) A simple password and username system.
(B) An asymmetric crypto-system and hash function.
(C) A handwritten signature scanned into a document.
(D) A biometric system like fingerprint scanning only.

295. What is a primary duty of a 'subscriber' who holds a Digital Signature Certificate?
(A) To share their private key with the public for verification.
(B) To change their public key on a daily basis.
(C) To exercise reasonable care to maintain control of their private key.
(D) To use their digital signature on all personal emails.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

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With the pervasiveness of information technology, a new category of unlawful acts, known as cybercrimes, has emerged. Cybercrime is broadly defined as an offense where a computer or network is the tool, the target, or both. These crimes manifest in various forms, posing significant threats to individuals, businesses, and national security. Common examples include hacking, which is the unauthorized access to computer systems or networks; data theft, involving the illicit copying or removal of electronic data; identity theft, where an individual's personal information is stolen and used fraudulently; and denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, which aim to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users. To combat these threats, information technology laws prescribe a detailed structure of penalties and adjudication. The penalties for proven cybercrimes can be severe, encompassing imprisonment for a specified term, substantial financial fines, or both. Additionally, the law provides for compensation to be paid to the person affected by the crime. The adjudication of these offenses and contraventions is handled through a specialized mechanism. This typically involves the appointment of an Adjudicating Officer, who has the power to hold an inquiry and impose penalties for financial contraventions up to a certain limit. For more serious offenses and for appeals against the orders of the Adjudicating Officer, a dedicated Cyber Appellate Tribunal is established to ensure speedy and expert resolution of disputes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Based on the passage, which of the following best defines cybercrime?
(A) Any crime committed using a telephone.

than being a basic requirement for the item's utility or manufacturing efficiency.

40. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
For a trademark to be legally protected, it must be capable of distinguishing products from those of competitors. Generic terms that describe the product itself cannot be owned exclusively. Furthermore, marks with a high reputation enjoy broader protection across different categories. Rights can also be lost if the mark falls into common usage or is no longer used by the owner. However, in many jurisdictions, legal protection can exist through use even without formal registration.

41. (C) Infringement relates to registered marks, while passing off protects goodwill in unregistered marks.
These two legal actions serve the same goal of preventing brand confusion but apply to different situations. One is a statutory remedy for owners who have officially recorded their marks with the government. The other is a common law remedy that protects the reputation a business has built through actual use in the market. While the former relies on the registration certificate, the latter requires proving that the public recognizes and trusts the specific brand.

42. (A) Protect the reputation and quality of goods originating from a specific geographical area.
These protections are designed to safeguard products that possess unique characteristics derived from their place of origin. Factors such as climate, soil, or local traditional methods often contribute to the specific quality of these goods. By preventing others from using the name of the region for products made elsewhere, the law protects the collective reputation of local producers and ensures that consumers receive authentic items tied to a specific heritage and location.

43. (D) Product qualities are tied to a specific geographical origin.
To qualify for this type of legal protection, a product must have a clear link between its attributes and its place of production. This means that the environment, local expertise, or cultural traditions of a specific region must be responsible for the product's distinctive nature. This ensures that the protection is granted only to items that truly represent the unique character of a location, rather than generic goods that could be manufactured anywhere without losing their essential qualities.

44. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unlike patents or trademarks, which are often owned by individuals or corporations, these rights belong to all eligible producers within a specific region. They act as a collective asset that protects the traditional knowledge and reputation of an entire community. This ensures that every local producer who follows the established standards can benefit from the recognition of the regional name, fostering local economic development and preserving cultural heritage for future generations of the community.

45. (C) The TRIPS Agreement.
This major international treaty includes specific provisions for the protection of geographical indications among its member nations. It sets the global standard for ensuring that regional product names are not misused in international trade. By integrating these protections into the global trading system, the agreement helps prevent consumer deception and ensures that producers can defend the reputation of their regional specialties in foreign markets, enhancing the economic value of traditional and locally tied goods.

46. (D) A GI is licensable to producers who operate outside the specific region.
The essence of this legal protection is the inextricable link between a product and its specific place of origin. Therefore, the right to use the name cannot be granted to anyone producing goods outside that designated area. Allowing producers in other regions to use the name would mislead consumers and destroy the very reputation the law seeks to protect. These rights are strictly territorial and are reserved solely for those operating within the defined geographical boundaries.

47. (A) Misappropriation of traditional knowledge and geographical indications.
This specific variety of rice has been the subject of intense international legal disputes regarding

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ANSWERS

1. (B) It is a product of human intellect and is intangible in nature.
Intellectual property represents a distinct category of property derived from human creativity and mental exertion. Unlike physical assets such as land or machinery, it remains inherently intangible, consisting of creations like inventions, literary works, and designs. This fundamental nature necessitates specialized legal frameworks to protect the expression of ideas and ensure that creators maintain control over their intellectual outputs within a competitive market environment.

2. (A) The exclusive rights granted to creators over their creations for a certain period.
These legal entitlements provide inventors and artists with the authority to control the use and distribution of their mental creations. By granting a monopoly for a specific timeframe, the legal system incentivizes innovation and cultural development. This temporary exclusivity allows the owner to recover investments and profit from their work while ensuring that the creation eventually enters the public domain for broader societal benefit.

3. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different categories of intellectual property protect specific types of creative or industrial works. Novels fall under copyright law to safeguard literary expression. Inventions like pharmaceutical formulas require patent protection for technical innovation. Branding elements like logos are protected by trademark law to indicate commercial origin. Unique products tied to specific regions, such as certain teas, are recognized as geographical indications to preserve their reputation and regional quality.

4. (D) Real estate
Intellectual property refers specifically to creations of the mind that are intangible in nature. Primary categories include patents for inventions, trademarks for brand identity, and copyrights for literary or artistic works. In contrast, land and physical buildings fall under the category of real property or tangible assets. These are governed by different sets of laws focused on physical possession rather than the protection of intellect.

5. (C) Paris Convention
This international agreement, established in 1883, was one of the first major steps toward protecting industrial property across national borders. It covers a wide range of industrial assets, including patents, utility models, industrial designs, and trademarks. By establishing common rules, it ensures that creators can seek protection in multiple countries, fostering international trade and technological exchange while providing a framework for the recognition of priority.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Intellectual property is legally recognized as an intangible asset because it possesses economic value and can be treated as a form of capital. Just like tangible goods, these rights can be transferred, licensed to third parties for royalties, or sold entirely. This commercial flexibility justifies its classification as property, as the owner holds the power to exclude others and exploit the work for financial gain.

7. (D) The promotion of innovation by providing incentives that maximize social benefit.
The utilitarian perspective focuses on the social and economic outcomes of legal protections. It suggests that by granting temporary monopolies, the state encourages individuals to invest time and resources into research and creativity. The ultimate goal is to increase the total stock of knowledge and useful inventions available to society. This approach balances the private interests of creators with the broader goal of public progress.

8. (A) An individual has a natural right to the fruits of their intellectual labor.
Based on classical philosophical principles, this theory posits that when individuals expend effort and skill to create something new, they acquire a

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security for electronic transactions, making it a cornerstone of modern electronic commerce and secure communications across the internet.

55. (D) The Information Technology Act, 2000.
This comprehensive legislation serves as the primary legal foundation for regulating the digital landscape in India. It provides the necessary framework for recognizing electronic records and signatures as legally valid, which is essential for e-commerce. Furthermore, the act defines various computer-related offenses and prescribes penalties for activities like hacking and data theft. By establishing these rules, the law aims to facilitate secure digital interactions while providing a mechanism for addressing technological crimes.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The law distinguishes between specific technological methods and broader legal concepts in the digital realm. A digital signature relies on a particular type of encryption involving public and private keys. In contrast, an electronic signature is a more flexible category that can include various methods of authentication as long as they meet legal standards for reliability. This technological neutrality allows the law to remain relevant even as new and advanced methods of digital verification are developed.

57. (C) The application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services.
This modern approach to public administration involves using digital tools to make government operations more efficient, transparent, and accessible to citizens. By moving services such as permit applications, tax filings, and public records online, the state can reduce bureaucratic delays and provide 24/7 access to essential information. This transformation aims to improve the relationship between the government and the public, fostering greater accountability and simplifying the way citizens interact with state institutions in the digital age.

58. (A) They are given legal recognition, validity, and enforceability.
Under modern information technology laws, documents and records stored in digital formats are treated with the same legal weight as traditional paper-based evidence. This means that electronic contracts and communications can be used in court and are considered binding in commercial transactions. This legal recognition is fundamental for the growth of e-commerce, as it provides businesses and individuals with the certainty that their digital dealings will be upheld and protected by the judicial system.

59. (C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The legal framework for digital security involves several key components working together. An asymmetric system uses a pair of mathematical keys to secure communications. Licensed authorities are responsible for verifying identities and issuing certificates to users, who are known as subscribers. These certificates serve as digital proof of identity, much like a physical ID card. Understanding these terms is essential for navigating the laws that govern secure electronic transactions and the infrastructure of digital trust in modern society.

60. (B) Exercise reasonable care to retain control of the private key.
In the context of digital signatures, the person who holds the unique signing key has a legal obligation to keep it secure. Since the private key is what allows a person to create a binding signature, its compromise could lead to unauthorized transactions and identity theft. Users must take active steps to ensure that their keys are not accessed or used by others. This responsibility is a critical part of maintaining the overall security and reliability of the digital signature system.

61. (C) A criminal activity that involves a computer, networked device or a network.
This broad category of illegal acts includes any offense where technology is used as either a tool to commit the crime or is the target of the crime itself. It covers a wide range of activities, from hacking into secure databases and spreading malware to online fraud and harassment. As society becomes increasingly dependent on digital networks, these crimes pose a significant threat to personal privacy, corporate security, and national infrastructure, requiring specialized laws and enforcement strategies.

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treaties also exist to simplify the process of registering a brand name in many different countries at once. These rules help businesses build and defend their identities in a competitive and globalized marketplace.

106. (A) All producers within the defined geographical area who meet the production standards.
This form of protection is a collective right held by a community rather than a single entity. Any person who manufactures the product within the specified region and follows the required traditional or quality methods has the legal right to use the protected name. This ensures that the benefits of the regional reputation are shared among all local producers, fostering community growth and protecting traditional crafts or agricultural practices from being monopolized by a single large company or outsider.

107. (D) Defensive protection against wrongful patenting of TK.
By creating a digital record of traditional practices and medicinal uses of plants, a country can ensure that this information is available to patent examiners worldwide. This documentation proves that the knowledge already exists and is not a new invention. This prevents individuals or companies from obtaining patents on traditional wisdom that has belonged to a community for centuries. It is a proactive strategy to safeguard cultural heritage and prevent the unfair commercialization of shared ancestral knowledge.

108. (B) To license, regulate, and oversee the working of Certifying Authorities.
This government official plays a critical role in maintaining the security and trust of the digital signature system. They are responsible for ensuring that the organizations that issue digital certificates follow strict standards and follow the law. By monitoring these organizations, the official helps prevent fraud and ensures that digital signatures remain a reliable way to verify identities in electronic transactions. This oversight is essential for the smooth and secure operation of e-commerce and digital governance in the country.

109. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The technology act provides a specialized process for resolving disputes involving digital misconduct. Victims can file complaints with a designated officer who has the authority to award financial compensation. During this process, the officer has many of the same powers as a judge in a traditional court, such as calling witnesses and requiring the production of documents. This system is designed to provide a faster and more expert forum for handling the unique challenges of legal issues in the digital world.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To support the growth of a modern digital economy, the law must recognize that electronic communications are just as valid as physical ones. This legal foundation allows businesses to sign contracts and government agencies to process records without using paper. Without this recognition, electronic commerce and digital services would be hindered by legal uncertainty. Providing a clear framework for these transactions is essential for increasing efficiency and transparency in both the private sector and public administration in the digital age.

111. (A) IP rights granted in one country are not automatically enforceable in another.
Intellectual property protections are limited by the laws and borders of the nation that grants them. For example, having a patent in one country does not prevent someone from using that same invention in a different country where no patent exists. This means that creators and businesses must seek separate legal protection in every territory where they want to do business. This principle is why international treaties are so important, as they help coordinate these diverse national rights across the globe.

112. (C) 3, 4, 2, 1
India modernized its legal framework for intellectual property and technology through a series of legislative acts around the turn of the millennium. These laws were introduced to protect regional product names, establish rules for brand identity, and create a secure environment for digital transactions. Additionally, new rules for protecting industrial designs were implemented. This sequence of laws reflects the country's efforts to align its domestic regulations

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These perspectives emphasize the collective nature of cultural expression and the importance of preserving the public domain. They argue that works created and refined by a community over generations should belong to that community rather than being claimed by an individual or corporation for private profit. Protecting such works as communal assets ensures that cultural heritage remains accessible and is not subject to restrictive private monopolies, promoting a more equitable distribution of knowledge and artistic expression within society.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Copyright law is built on a fundamental distinction that ensures knowledge remains free while rewarding specific creativity. It protects the unique way an author writes or depicts something, but it does not allow anyone to own the underlying ideas or methods. This allows multiple people to write about the same subject using their own style. By keeping basic concepts available to everyone, the law encourages further innovation and prevents individual creators from monopolizing the fundamental building blocks of human understanding.

71. (D) Favors granted to one country must be extended to all member nations.
This international trade principle ensures equal treatment among all participating countries. If a member nation provides a specific advantage or benefit related to intellectual property to another country, it must immediately and unconditionally offer that same benefit to every other member of the agreement. This prevents discriminatory trade practices and ensures a level playing field in the global market, fostering fair competition and a consistent international standard for the protection of intellectual property rights across all participating borders.

72. (A) Selling a work ends the owner's right to control its subsequent resale.
This legal principle, also known as the first-sale doctrine, limits the control of an intellectual property owner after a specific item has been legitimately sold. Once the owner receives compensation for the first sale of a copy of a book or a patented product, they can no longer prevent the buyer from reselling or giving away that particular item. This allows for the existence of second-hand markets and ensures that property rights are balanced with the needs of free commerce.

73. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Various legal doctrines apply to specific types of intellectual property. One principle allows for the protection of inventions that are functionally equivalent to a patented design. Another doctrine prevents the tarnishing of a trademark's reputation, even if there is no consumer confusion. In copyright, specific exceptions allow for the limited use of works for education or review. Finally, the concept of biopiracy addresses the unauthorized use of natural resources and traditional knowledge, highlighting the diverse legal tools used to protect intellect.

74. (A) Neighboring right related to their specific performance.
Performers hold a unique set of legal protections that are separate from the copyright of the underlying work they are interpreting. These rights safeguard the specific artistic expression captured during a live show or a recording session. They ensure that actors, singers, and musicians have control over how their performances are recorded and distributed commercially. This recognition acknowledges the creative contribution of the performer, providing them with a legal basis to receive royalties and manage the use of their professional image.

75. (D) Civil remedies typically include injunctions, damages, and accounts of profits.
When intellectual property rights are violated, the legal system primarily offers several ways to resolve the issue through civil courts. Owners can seek a court order to stop the infringing activity immediately. They may also be awarded financial compensation for their losses or receive the profits the infringer made from the unauthorized use. These remedies are designed to protect the economic interests of the creator and restore the market balance, providing a powerful deterrent against future unauthorized exploitation of creative works.

76. (C) (a), (b) and (c)
To receive a patent, an invention must meet three fundamental technical criteria. It must be entirely

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91. (D) The work must be original and fixed in a tangible medium.
For copyright protection to begin, a creative work must meet two essential requirements. First, it must be the product of the author's own effort and not a mere copy of someone else's work. Second, it must be recorded in a physical or digital format, such as being written on paper, recorded as sound, or saved as a computer file. Once these conditions are met, protection arises automatically, providing the creator with exclusive rights to control their work from its inception.

92. (B) Copyright Law
A fundamental principle of this area of law is that it safeguards the specific way an author expresses themselves, but not the underlying concepts or facts. For instance, while a book about a historical event is protected, the facts of the event itself remain free for anyone to use. This dichotomy ensures a balance between rewarding creativity and keeping the basic building blocks of knowledge available to the public. It prevents any single individual from gaining a monopoly over general ideas or themes.

93. (B) (a), (c) and (d)
International intellectual property is managed through several important treaties and organizations. Early conventions established the right for inventors to claim their original filing date in other countries. More recently, global trade agreements have made standardized levels of protection mandatory for all member nations. These international efforts are led by a specialized United Nations agency dedicated to promoting the protection of creativity worldwide. Together, these frameworks create a consistent global environment for creators and businesses to operate across national borders.

94. (D) A newly discovered plant species existing in nature.
Patent law is designed to reward human innovation and the creation of something that did not previously exist. Therefore, simply finding or discovering something that already occurs naturally, such as a wild plant or a mineral, does not qualify as an invention. To be patentable, there must be a significant human intervention or a technical process that results in a new and useful application. This ensures that the building blocks of nature remain in the public domain for everyone's use.

95. (A) A situation where a descriptive term has, through use, become associated in the public mind with a particular source of goods or services.
While words that simply describe a product are generally not protectable as trademarks, they can gain legal protection if they become widely recognized as a brand name. This happens when consumers stop seeing the word as a description and start seeing it as a unique identifier of a specific company. Once this association is firmly established in the market through long-term use and advertising, the descriptive term can be registered and protected from use by competitors, providing the owner with exclusive rights.

96. (B) Misappropriation or false use
When the name of a specific region is used on products that were not actually made there, it is considered a serious legal violation. This practice misleads consumers and unfairly exploits the reputation built by the genuine producers of that region. Such misuse can devalue the name and cause economic harm to the local community. Legal protections are in place to ensure that only authentic goods can use regional designations, preserving the integrity of the name and the trust of the global market.

97. (B) The use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
This principle focuses on ensuring a fair relationship between those who provide biological resources and those who use them for commercial or scientific purposes. It requires that permission be obtained before resources are accessed and that a share of any eventual benefits, such as profits or research findings, be returned to the providing country or community. This framework is vital for preventing exploitation and ensuring that the custodians of natural diversity are fairly rewarded for their contributions to global innovation.

98. (A) Create a unique, fixed-size 'digest' of the message, which is then encrypted to form the signature.
This mathematical process is a key part of ensuring the security of digital signatures. It takes

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comprehensive set of tools for law enforcement and the judiciary to combat the diverse and evolving challenges posed by crime in the digital age.

84. (D) A duty to pay damages by way of compensation to the person affected.
Under the provisions of technology law, causing damage to a computer or network without permission is treated primarily as a civil wrong. The person responsible for the harm is legally required to provide financial compensation to the victim to cover the costs of the damage and any resulting losses. This focus on restitution ensures that victims can recover their losses and that there is a direct financial penalty for disrupting digital systems, promoting accountability in the use of technology.

85. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Intellectual property rights are fundamentally limited by national borders, meaning a grant in one country does not provide automatic protection worldwide. Owners must generally apply for protection in each specific jurisdiction where they wish to enforce their rights. While international agreements like TRIPS have established common minimum standards that all member nations must follow, they have not created a single global right. Instead, they provide a harmonized framework that makes it easier to manage and enforce diverse national rights across the globe.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Trademark law prevents individuals from owning words that are necessary for everyone to describe their products. If a common term for a fruit could be owned as a trademark for that fruit, other sellers would be unable to tell customers what they are selling. By prohibiting the registration of generic and descriptive terms, the law ensures that the basic language of commerce remains free for all to use. This protects fair competition and prevents any single business from monopolizing everyday vocabulary.

87. (D) The Bolar exception for research purposes.
This legal provision allows third parties, such as generic drug manufacturers, to use a patented invention for research and testing before the patent term actually ends. The goal is to collect the data necessary for obtaining regulatory approval so that competing products can be ready for the market immediately upon the patent's expiration. This exception balances the inventor's exclusive rights with the public interest in ensuring that affordable medications become available to society as soon as the legal monopoly terminates.

88. (A) Registering a domain name that is a trademark of another person, with the bad-faith intent to profit from it.
This practice involves the unauthorized registration of internet addresses that correspond to famous brand names or personal identities. The goal is often to sell the name back to the rightful owner at an inflated price or to profit from the confusion of internet users. It is considered a form of predatory behavior that harms the reputation of established brands and interferes with the legitimate use of the internet. Specialized dispute resolution processes exist to return such names to their rightful owners.

89. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Cyber crimes take many forms, from overwhelming servers with traffic to crash them, to stealing tiny amounts of money from numerous accounts to avoid detection. Some attacks involve creating false identities to gain trust, while others use deceptive software that appears useful but carries a malicious payload. Understanding these various methods is essential for developing effective security measures and legal protections. Each of these activities poses a unique threat to the security and integrity of digital systems and financial transactions.

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90. (A) All of the above.
The transition to digital administration allows for a wide range of interactions between the state and its citizens. This includes submitting official applications, receiving licenses, and making government payments through electronic channels. By providing a legal framework for these activities, the law ensures that digital processes are just as valid as traditional paper ones. This modern approach increases efficiency, reduces the potential for corruption, and makes public services more convenient and accessible for everyone in the digital era.

new and not previously disclosed to the public. It must also involve a level of ingenuity that would not be obvious to an expert in that specific field. Finally, it must be capable of being manufactured or used in some form of industry. These rigorous standards ensure that only genuine and useful technological advancements are granted the powerful legal monopoly that a patent provides.

77. (C) Inherently distinctive and legally strong.
Words that are completely invented or have no logical connection to the product they represent provide the highest level of trademark protection. Because these marks are not descriptive, they are easily recognized by consumers as unique identifiers of a brand's source. This inherent distinctiveness makes it easier for owners to defend their rights against competitors, as there is little risk of interfering with the common language used to describe the products themselves. Such marks are the cornerstones of strong brand identity.

78. (D) It requires the plaintiff to have a registered trademark.
This common law action is available to businesses regardless of whether they have officially recorded their brand with the government. It focuses on protecting the goodwill and reputation built through actual market presence. To succeed, a business owner must show that the public associates their branding with their goods and that a competitor is misleading consumers. This ensures that established reputations are protected from unfair competition, providing a vital legal safety net for both registered and unregistered market participants.

79. (A) Geographical Indications
This international agreement provides a specialized system for the recognition and protection of names that indicate a product's origin. It focuses on appellations of origin, which are a specific type of geographical indication where the quality of the product is exclusively or essentially due to the geographical environment. By providing an international registration process, it helps producers of regional specialties, such as certain wines or cheeses, protect their names from being misused as generic terms in foreign markets across the globe.

80. (B) Not novel and not inventive in the patent sense, as it is pre-existing knowledge.
The primary obstacle to using standard patent laws for traditional wisdom is that patents require an invention to be entirely new. Since traditional knowledge consists of practices and information that have been used by communities for generations, it is already part of the public domain in many ways. This lack of absolute novelty means it often fails the technical tests required for a patent grant. This conflict highlights the need for specialized legal systems that recognize the value of ancient, communal expertise.

81. (B) To safeguard it from compromise and not share it.
The person who holds a digital certificate must maintain strict control over the secret key used to create their electronic signature. Because this key acts as the ultimate proof of identity in digital transactions, its loss or unauthorized use can have serious legal and financial consequences. The law places a clear duty on the user to prevent others from accessing this key. This responsibility is essential for ensuring the integrity and trust of the entire electronic signature infrastructure in digital commerce.

82. (A) Authentic until proven otherwise.
When digital records or signatures meet certain security standards, the law grants them a high level of credibility. This legal presumption means that a court will treat the document as genuine and the signature as belonging to the claimed sender, unless strong evidence to the contrary is presented. This provides businesses and individuals with the confidence needed to conduct important transactions online, knowing that their secure digital communications carry significant legal weight and are protected by a favorable evidentiary standard.

83. (D) All of the above
The legal framework for information technology addresses a wide variety of harmful digital behaviors. This includes serious threats like cyber terrorism and child pornography, as well as common offenses like hacking and phishing. It also covers the illegal use of another person's identity for fraudulent purposes. By explicitly penalizing these acts, the law provides a

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a message of any length and transforms it into a short, unique code. If even a single character in the original message is changed, the resulting code will be completely different. By encrypting this code, the sender can prove both their identity and that the message has not been tampered with. This provides a high level of security and trust for electronic communications and transactions.

99. (C) Section 66C
This specific provision of the technology act addresses the fraudulent use of another person's unique identification features, such as passwords or digital signatures. It prescribes imprisonment and fines for those who use this information for dishonest purposes. By penalizing identity theft, the law aims to protect individuals from the devastating financial and personal consequences that can result when their digital personas are exploited. This is a critical component of maintaining security and accountability in the increasingly digital world of modern commerce and communication.

100. (D) 1, 3, 4, 2
Different types of intellectual property are granted protection for varying lengths of time. Designs typically have the shortest terms, followed by patents, which generally last for twenty years. Trademarks can potentially last forever as long as they are renewed and remain in use. Copyright for individuals usually lasts for the author's entire life plus several decades. This structure balances the need to reward creators with the goal of eventually making all works available for free public use in the future.

101. (D) Labor Theory
This philosophical perspective argues that individuals deserve ownership of whatever they produce through their own effort. Critics point out that if this logic is followed strictly, it could justify permanent rights over intellectual creations as long as work was invested. This would conflict with the common practice of having intellectual property rights expire after a set period. Balancing this natural right to one's labor with the public's interest in eventual access to knowledge is a central challenge in modern intellectual property law.

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102. (B) The challenges posed by digital technology to the protection of copyright and related rights.
As digital networks made it easy to copy and distribute creative works globally, international law had to adapt. These treaties were created to clarify how existing copyright rules apply in the online environment. They address issues like the protection of computer programs and databases, as well as the use of technology to manage rights and prevent unauthorized copying. By providing a global standard for the digital age, these agreements help ensure that creators are protected even as technology rapidly changes.

103. (D) Rights of paternity and integrity regarding their creative work.
In addition to economic benefits, authors hold personal rights that protect their relationship with their work. These include the right to be recognized as the creator and the right to prevent any changes that would harm their reputation or the artistic intent of the work. These protections remain with the author even if they sell the economic copyright to someone else. They ensure that the creator's dignity and the original spirit of the creation are respected throughout its legal lifespan.

104. (A) All information that has been made available to the public in any form before a given date that might be relevant to a patent's claims of novelty and non-obviousness.
Before a patent is granted, examiners look at all existing knowledge to see if the invention is truly new. This includes books, scientific papers, and products already on the market anywhere in the world. If the invention was already known or was a simple variation of something already public, it cannot be patented. This concept is the standard used to ensure that legal monopolies are only given for genuine breakthroughs and not for things that are already part of common knowledge.

105. (B) (a), (c) and (e) only
Trademark law is complex and involves various rules for registration and protection. While descriptive terms usually cannot be owned, they can gain protection if they become widely recognized as a brand. Additionally, famous marks are protected from being weakened even if there is no consumer confusion. International

network without permission. Those who commit these acts are legally required to pay financial compensation to the person or organization affected by the damage. This provision ensures that there is a clear penalty for digital misconduct and a way for victims to recover their losses, promoting a safer and more responsible digital environment.

121. (C) Digital signatures use specific crypto; electronic ones are tech-neutral.
The law differentiates between a broad category of digital verification and a specific technical method. One term refers to any reliable way of signing a digital document, allowing for various current and future technologies to be used. The other term specifically refers to a method that uses advanced encryption with a pair of mathematical keys. While both are used to authenticate digital records, this distinction allows the law to be flexible while still providing a high standard of security for the most important transactions.

122. (A) The creation, use, and protection of intangible assets of human intellect.
This legal field focuses on the intangible products of human creativity and innovation. It establishes rules for who owns and can control the use of things like inventions, branding, and artistic works. By providing these rights, the law encourages people to invest time and resources into creating new ideas and technology. It ensures that creators can profit from their work while also setting limits to ensure that knowledge eventually becomes available for the benefit of all of society.

123. (D) Monopoly rights are traded for the eventual public entry of a work.
This theory views intellectual property laws as a mutual agreement between creators and society. The state grants the creator a temporary exclusive right to profit from their invention or artistic work. In return, the creator must disclose their creation to the public so that others can learn from it. Once the legal term ends, the work enters the public domain for everyone to use for free. This balance ensures that individual effort is rewarded while promoting the long-term progress of knowledge.

124. (B) Seeking patent protection in multiple states via one application.
This international agreement simplifies the process for inventors who want to protect their inventions in many different countries. Instead of filing separate applications in every language and jurisdiction at once, they can file a single international application. This provides them with more time to decide which specific countries they want to pursue and allows them to receive a preliminary search report. This system makes global patent protection more accessible and efficient for researchers and businesses around the world.

125. (B) (b), (d) and (e)
Not everything created by humans can be protected by copyright. Simple lists of ingredients or facts, such as those found in a telephone directory, usually lack the required level of original creative expression. Furthermore, official government documents like laws are often kept in the public domain so that they are free for all citizens to read and share. These exclusions ensure that basic information and essential public knowledge remain accessible to everyone, preventing private individuals from owning fundamental facts or legal rules.

126. (D) An exception allowing generic drug manufacturers to use a patented invention to obtain marketing approval data before the patent expires.
This legal rule is designed to ensure that affordable generic medicines can reach the public as soon as a patent ends. It allows competing companies to use the patented invention for testing and regulatory filings while the original patent is still in effect. This way, the generic product can be approved and ready for sale the moment the legal monopoly terminates. This exception balances the rights of the patent holder with the societal need for timely access to essential and affordable healthcare.

127. (A) 'Coppertone' for suntan lotion.
This type of trademark uses a word that hints at a quality or benefit of the product without directly stating what it is. Consumers must use some imagination to make the connection between the brand name and the item. Because these marks are more creative than simple descriptions, they

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with international standards and to support innovation and commerce in a rapidly changing and globalized economic environment.

113. (B) Copyrighted works whose owner is impossible to identify or locate.
These are creative works that are still under legal protection, but for which the current right holder cannot be found despite a diligent search. This situation creates a significant barrier for libraries, filmmakers, and researchers who want to use the work but cannot get permission. Many countries are developing special rules to allow the use of these works under certain conditions while still protecting the interests of the original creators, aiming to ensure that valuable cultural history is not lost.

114. (A) Was not evident to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention.
To get a patent, an invention must be more than just new; it must also represent a real creative step forward. It cannot be something that an average expert in that specific field could have easily figured out using existing knowledge. This test ensures that legal monopolies are only given for genuine innovations that add something truly valuable to technology. By excluding obvious changes, the law prevents the patent system from being used to block competition for simple or routine improvements.

115. (C) Dilution
This legal concept protects highly famous trademarks from being used by others in a way that would weaken their unique identity or harm their reputation. Unlike standard infringement, it can apply even if the unauthorized use is on completely different types of products where there is no risk of confusing consumers. The goal is to preserve the singular status and commercial value of the brand name, ensuring that its prestige and recognition are not eroded by unauthorized use in the broader market.

116. (B) (b), (c) and (d)
This type of legal protection is tied to products that have a unique quality because of where they are made. It identifies goods as originating from a specific territory and typically grants protection for ten years, with the possibility of renewal. However, if a name has become a generic word for a type of product, it cannot be protected. Importantly, these are collective rights used by all eligible local producers, rather than being owned by a single individual or a corporation.

117. (D) To implement the benefit-sharing objective of the Biodiversity treaty.
This international agreement provides a clear legal framework for how genetic resources are accessed and how the resulting benefits are shared fairly. It aims to ensure that when researchers or companies use natural resources or traditional knowledge, they do so with permission and provide something in return to the providing country or community. By establishing these rules, the agreement supports the conservation of nature and respects the rights of local populations, promoting a more equitable global research and commercial environment.

118. (B) The use of a private key that is under the sole control of the signatory.
In the system of digital signatures, security depends on each person having a unique secret key that only they can use. When this key is applied to a document, it creates a digital mark that can only be verified using a matching public key. Because no one else has access to the private key, the resulting signature serves as strong proof that the document was signed by that specific individual. This ensures accountability and trust in all forms of electronic communication.

119. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The technology act defines various offenses and prescribes specific penalties for each. This includes harsh punishments for acts of digital terrorism that threaten national security. It also addresses the publication of offensive material and fraudulent acts like pretending to be someone else online. Additionally, the law provides for compensation to be paid for damage caused to computer systems. By categorizing these different activities, the law creates a comprehensive system for maintaining order and protecting the interests of both individuals and the state.

120. (A) Section 43
This specific part of the technology act deals with unauthorized actions that cause harm to computer systems or data. It covers activities like introducing viruses or gaining access to a

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62. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
The global and national legal landscape for technology and intellectual property has evolved through several major milestones. The establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization was an early step in global cooperation. This was followed by the landmark TRIPS Agreement, which set international trade standards. Subsequently, specific treaties were created to address copyright in the digital age. Finally, national laws like India's primary technology act were enacted to provide a domestic legal framework for these modern digital challenges and opportunities.

63. (A) Obtaining sensitive user data by impersonating a trustworthy entity.
This deceptive practice involves tricking individuals into revealing personal information, such as login credentials or credit card numbers, by pretending to be a legitimate organization like a bank or a service provider. These attacks often use fraudulent emails or websites that look identical to real ones. Once the attacker obtains the data, they can use it for identity theft or financial fraud. It is a widespread form of cyber crime that relies on social engineering and technical deception.

64. (B) Hacking
This offense involves the unauthorized entry into a computer system or network to bypass security measures. The perpetrator may seek to steal sensitive information, alter data, or simply explore the system's vulnerabilities. Regardless of the intent, the act of entering a secure digital environment without permission is a serious legal violation. Laws in this area aim to protect the privacy and integrity of data, ensuring that individuals and organizations can maintain secure control over their digital assets and infrastructure.

65. (D) All of the above
Modern technology laws categorize a wide variety of harmful digital activities as illegal. This includes spreading malicious software, gaining unauthorized access to networks, and publishing offensive or obscene material online. It also encompasses traditional crimes like theft and threats when they are committed using digital platforms. By defining these acts as cyber crimes, the legal system provides a comprehensive framework for prosecuting individuals who use technology to cause harm, whether through technical disruption or the exploitation of others.

66. (A) An officer appointed by the Central Government to adjudicate contraventions of the Act, involving compensation claims.
To handle civil disputes arising from digital laws efficiently, the government appoints specialized officials with the authority to hear cases and award damages. These officers deal with issues like data breaches and unauthorized access where financial compensation is sought. By providing a dedicated forum outside the traditional court system, this mechanism ensures that technological disputes are resolved by experts in a timely manner. This role is crucial for maintaining accountability and providing a remedy for victims of digital misconduct.

67. (C) To hear appeals against the orders of the Controller or the Adjudicating Officer.
This specialized legal body serves as a higher authority where parties can challenge decisions made by the primary regulators of digital law. If a person or company is dissatisfied with a ruling regarding digital signatures or compensation for a cyber offense, they can bring their case here for review. This ensures that there is a process for correcting errors and maintaining legal consistency. Such appellate bodies are essential for providing a fair and balanced judicial process within the complex field of technology.

68. (D) It primarily gives the owner the right to prevent others from using the property, rather than a right to use it themselves.
Intellectual property rights are unique because they focus on the power of exclusion. Owning a patent or copyright does not necessarily grant the absolute freedom to use the creation, as it might still be subject to other laws or prior rights. Instead, it provides the legal authority to stop third parties from reproducing, selling, or using the work without permission. This exclusionary power is the core of the monopoly granted to creators, allowing them to control the commercial exploitation of their ideas.

69. (C) Social Justice / Community-based theories

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are considered stronger in the eyes of the law. They are easier to protect and register because they do not interfere with the common language other businesses need to describe their own goods.

128. (B) A trademark identifies goods/services of one enterprise, while a GI identifies goods as originating from a specific region.
These two types of branding serve different purposes. One focuses on identifying the specific company or business that produced a product, helping to build brand loyalty and reputation for that single entity. The other focuses on the place of origin, indicating that all products with that name share unique qualities because they were made in a certain location. While one is usually owned by a private business, the other is a collective right held by all producers in a region.

129. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Recording traditional wisdom in digital databases is a vital defensive strategy for protecting cultural heritage. It ensures that this information is recognized by patent offices globally as existing knowledge. When an individual or company tries to patent a traditional practice, examiners can find it in the database and reject the application for lacking novelty. This prevents the unfair private ownership of ancient community wisdom and ensures that traditional practices remain free for the original communities and the public to use.

130. (A) Paperless, efficient, and transparent delivery of government services.
The goal of modern digital administration is to use technology to improve how the state serves its people. By moving official processes online, the government can provide faster services, reduce costs, and make it easier for citizens to access information. Digital systems also create a clear record of transactions, which helps reduce corruption and increases accountability. This transformation aims to create a more modern and responsive government that can meet the needs of citizens in a connected and fast-paced world.

131. (C) Section 67A
This provision of the technology act prescribes severe punishments for the electronic publication or transmission of sexually explicit material. It is part of the law's effort to maintain public decency and protect individuals from the harm caused by the dissemination of such content online. By establishing clear criminal penalties, including imprisonment and substantial fines, the law seeks to deter the spread of offensive material and provide a legal basis for prosecuting those who use digital networks for such activities.

132. (D) Sender's public key.
To check if a digital signature is genuine, the receiver uses a mathematical key that is openly available to everyone. This key is part of a pair that belongs to the person who sent the message. Because the signature was created using the sender's secret private key, only the matching public key can unlock or verify it. This process proves that the message truly came from the claimed sender and has not been changed, providing a secure way to communicate and do business online.

133. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A brand name can lose its legal protection if it becomes so popular that people start using it as the common name for all similar products. When a trademark is treated as a generic term by the public, it no longer identifies a specific source, and the owner can no longer stop others from using it. This process, known as genericide, shows why businesses must work hard to ensure that their trademarks are used correctly and do not become part of everyday vocabulary.

134. (B) The right of a broadcasting organization in its broadcast.
Certain legal protections are granted to those who help bring creative works to the public, separate from the original author's copyright. These include the rights of organizations that transmit programs to ensure that their broadcasts are not recorded or retransmitted without permission. These rights acknowledge the significant technical and financial investment required to disseminate culture and information. They work alongside copyright to ensure that all parties involved in the creation and distribution of media are fairly protected and rewarded for their efforts.

135. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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intellectual property in a professional and commercial environment.

179. (C) Describes the invention in sufficient detail to enable a person skilled in the art to carry it out.
When someone applies for a patent, they must provide a clear and complete description of how their invention works. This information must be detailed enough so that an expert in that field could recreate the invention themselves. This requirement is part of the agreement with society: the inventor gets a temporary monopoly, and in return, they share their knowledge so that everyone can eventually benefit from it. This ensures that the patent system helps to spread new technology and ideas.

180. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The world of intellectual property faces several modern challenges. Brand names can lose protection if they become common words for all similar products. Companies sometimes use strategies to extend their patents on drugs through minor changes. Natural resources or traditional wisdom can be taken without permission or payment. Additionally, internet addresses can be registered by people who just want to sell them for a high price. These issues show why specialized and evolving laws are needed to protect creativity and promote fairness in commerce.

181. (D) All of the above.
Protecting the names of products from specific regions serves many important goals. it helps local producers profit from their unique heritage and high quality. It also protects consumers by ensuring that when they buy a product with a regional name, they are getting the authentic item they expect. Furthermore, it prevents deceptive businesses from using famous names to sell inferior goods. By achieving these goals, the law supports regional economies and ensures a fairer and more honest marketplace for everyone involved.

182. (B) A public key and a private key.
This security system uses two different mathematical keys that work together to protect digital information. One key is shared with everyone and is used to scramble a message, while the other key is kept secret and is the only one that can unscramble it. This system allows people to communicate securely and sign digital documents with a high level of trust. Because the keys are unique to each person, they provide a reliable way to verify identities and keep data private online.

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183. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The main technology law has the power to reach across national borders in certain situations. If someone outside the country commits a computer-related crime that involves a computer or network located inside the country, the law still applies to them. This extra-territorial power is necessary because the internet connects the whole world, and digital attacks can be launched from anywhere. By having this jurisdiction, the legal system can better protect its citizens and infrastructure from threats originating in other parts of the world.

184. (A) Make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users.
This type of digital attack aims to shut down a website or network by overwhelming it with a huge amount of traffic. The goal is to crash the server so that legitimate users cannot access the service. It is like a crowd of people blocking the entrance to a store so that no one can get inside. These attacks can cause significant financial loss and disruption, making them a serious legal violation. Security measures and laws are designed to prevent and punish these disruptive digital activities.

185. (C) That they have goodwill or reputation in their goods/services.
To stop someone from unfairly using their business's identity, an owner must show that the public recognizes and trusts their brand. This built-up reputation is the foundation of their legal case. They must also prove that a competitor is misleading people into thinking their products are associated with that reputation. This legal action focuses on protecting the economic value of a business's name and ensuring that consumers are not confused by deceptive practices in the marketplace, regardless of formal registration.

186. (A) The work must originate from the author as a result of their own skill and labor, and not be copied from another work.

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specific location, using it incorrectly misleads consumers and harms the real producers in that area. Legal protections exist to ensure that regional names are only used for authentic products from their true place of origin. This protects the heritage of the region and ensures fair competition in the global marketplace.

143. (A) A unique form of protection designed specifically for that subject matter.
When traditional intellectual property rules like patents or copyrights do not perfectly fit a specific type of creation, a country may create a special set of rules just for that item. This approach is often used for things like traditional community knowledge or new varieties of plants. By creating a custom legal framework, the state can address the unique characteristics and needs of these creations, providing a fair way to protect them that respects their specific cultural or technical nature.

144. (B) Provide a speedier and more expert forum for resolving civil disputes related to specified contraventions.
The technology act created specialized officials to handle legal issues in the digital world more efficiently than traditional courts. These officers have the expertise needed to understand complex technical disputes and can make decisions more quickly. This helps ensure that victims of digital misconduct can receive compensation for their losses without having to wait through long and complicated court trials. This modern approach to justice is essential for managing the fast-paced and technical nature of the digital economy and online interactions.

145. (B) Hacking refers to gaining access, while cracking often implies gaining access with malicious intent (to destroy, steal, or alter data).
While both terms involve entering a computer system without permission, the law often looks at the goal behind the action. One term is a general description of gaining unauthorized entry, while the other is more specific to someone who intends to cause harm, such as by stealing information or breaking the software. Regardless of the label, the act of bypassing security measures is a serious legal violation. Understanding these distinctions helps the legal system define and prosecute different types of computer-related misconduct.

146. (A) Bind a specific person's identity to a public key.
This digital document serves as an electronic ID card that is verified by a trusted third party. Its main job is to confirm that a specific encryption key truly belongs to a particular individual or organization. By creating this link, the certificate allows people to trust that when they see a digital signature, it really came from the person they think it did. This is the foundation of security and trust for all types of transactions and communications in the digital world.

147. (C) One person's use or consumption of the intellectual good does not diminish its availability to others.
Intellectual property is unique because, unlike a physical item like a piece of fruit or a car, many people can use the same idea or song at the same time without using it up. For example, millions of people can listen to the same digital recording simultaneously, and the recording remains exactly the same. This characteristic is why special laws are needed to control how these creations are shared and to ensure that the people who create them are fairly rewarded.

148. (D) Only works that cause the author to sweat are protectable.
This old legal idea suggested that any work should be protected by copyright simply because someone worked hard to make it, even if it wasn't very creative. However, most modern courts have rejected this and now require that a work must show at least some level of original creative effort. This shift ensures that copyright is used to reward true creativity rather than just the time spent on a task. It helps keep simple facts and lists free for everyone to use and share.

149. (D) To claim an earlier home-country filing date abroad.
This international rule helps inventors and businesses protect their creations in many countries. If they file an application in their own country, they have a set period to file in other member countries while keeping the date of their first application. This is very important because it prevents someone else from filing for the same thing in another country while the original inventor is preparing their applications. This

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system provides fairness and security for those working in the global marketplace.

150. (C) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
Patent violation can happen in many ways, and the person who holds the patent must prove that their rights were broken. Infringement can be direct, such as making the product, or indirect, such as helping others to do so. It can even happen if the person didn't know the patent existed. However, there are some exceptions, such as using the invention for simple experiments. Remedies for these violations include not just money but also court orders to stop the unauthorized activity permanently.

151. (D) 'Exxon' for petroleum products.
Words that are completely made up and have no meaning outside of being a brand name provide the strongest possible legal protection. Because these marks are entirely unique, consumers immediately recognize them as identifying a specific source. This makes them much stronger than marks that use common words or descriptions. These invented words are the easiest to register and defend in court because there is no chance that they are needed by other businesses to describe their products in the common language of commerce.

152. (B) GIs from different countries that have the same name (e.g., 'Feta' cheese).
Sometimes, two different regions in different countries use the same name for their products. This can cause confusion in the international market. International treaties have rules for how to handle these situations, ensuring that both names can be used as long as consumers are not misled about where each product actually came from. These rules aim to respect the heritage of both locations while maintaining fair competition and clear information for buyers who are looking for authentic regional products from around the world.

153. (C) Exploring natural sources for commercially valuable molecules.
This process involves searching for biological resources like plants or microorganisms that can be used to create new products such as medicines or industrial chemicals. While this can lead to important scientific breakthroughs, it must be done fairly and legally. International agreements require that researchers get permission and share the benefits with the countries where the resources are found. This ensures that the search for new technology respects the rights of the people who live in and care for nature's diversity.

154. (A) Copyright
While a computer program might sometimes be part of a larger invention that could be patented, the actual written instructions or code are primarily protected by rules for literary works. This protection starts as soon as the code is written and gives the creator the exclusive right to copy, change, or sell it. This is the most common and effective way to safeguard software from being used or copied by others without permission, ensuring that developers are rewarded for the skill and effort they put into their work.

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155. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The technology act provides a dual system for maintaining order in the digital world. For issues like unauthorized access or data theft where the victim wants financial compensation, specialized officers are appointed to handle these civil claims. At the same time, the act defines serious computer-related crimes that are punishable by traditional criminal penalties like jail time and fines. This comprehensive approach ensures that both the private losses of victims and the broader safety of society are addressed by the legal system in the digital age.

156. (B) Secretly relays and possibly alters the communication between two parties who believe they are directly communicating with each other. This type of digital attack involves an intruder positioning themselves between two people or systems to intercept their messages. The attacker can read private information and even change what is being said without either party knowing. It is like someone secretly listening to a private conversation and passing on incorrect information. This is a very serious threat to digital privacy and security, making it essential to use encryption and other secure methods to ensure that communications are truly private and have not been tampered with.

157. (C) Asymmetric cryptography

This security system uses two different but mathematically related keys to protect information. One key is shared with everyone and is used to scramble messages, while the other key is kept secret and is the only one that can unscramble them. This is the foundation for secure digital communications and signatures. By using this system, people can prove who they are and keep their data private without ever having to share their secret key with anyone else, providing a high level of trust for online activities.

158. (D) That are not protected by intellectual property rights and are free for all to use.
When the legal protection for an invention or artistic work ends, it becomes part of the shared body of knowledge that everyone can use without permission or payment. This also includes things that were never protected by law in the first place, like very old books or basic facts of nature. This public resource is essential for new creators to build upon, as it ensures that the fundamental ideas and cultural heritage of humanity remain accessible to everyone for future innovation and enjoyment.

159. (A) Standard elements, themes, or settings common to a particular genre or topic are not protectable by copyright.
Certain parts of a story or artwork are so common to a specific style that they cannot be owned by any one person. For example, a spy novel will almost always include gadgets or secret meetings. Because these elements are a basic part of the genre, copyright does not protect them. This rule ensures that other writers are free to use these standard themes in their own work, preventing any single author from monopolizing the fundamental building blocks of storytelling or artistic expression.

160. (B) International trademark registration.
This international agreement provides a convenient and cost-effective way for businesses to protect their brand names in many different countries. Instead of filing separate applications in every country with their local offices and languages, an owner can file one application in one language. This system simplifies the process of managing a global brand and reduces the overall costs of international protection. It is a vital tool for companies that want to grow and compete in the modern global economy by securing their trademarks worldwide.

161. (B) Ex-parte interlocutory order to permit inspection and seizure of evidence in a civil case
This is a powerful legal tool used when a person's rights have been violated, and they are afraid the evidence will be destroyed before a trial. A court can allow them to enter a person's property without warning to look for and take infringing items like fake goods or copied software. Because it happens without the other person being there, it is used only in very serious cases. It ensures that the truth can be found and that the legal process remains effective and fair.

162. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The history of protecting human intellect has developed over many centuries, starting with early rules for inventions in Venice. This was followed by the first formal laws for authors and their writings. As international trade grew, countries came together to create the first major global agreements for protecting industrial property. Much later, these rules were integrated into the modern global trading system through comprehensive international agreements. This progression shows how laws have evolved to support creativity and commerce in an increasingly connected and technological world.

163. (D) Rule on infringement for products performing similar functions.
This legal rule ensures that a patent is not bypassed by making very small changes that don't change how the invention works. Even if a product doesn't exactly match every part of the patent description, it can still be considered a violation if it performs the same task in basically the same way to get the same result. This prevents others from stealing the core idea of an invention while trying to avoid the letter of the law, ensuring that inventors are truly protected.

164. (D) To obtain a nationwide, public record of ownership and the exclusive right to use the mark in connection with specific goods/services.
Officially recording a brand name or logo provides the owner with a powerful set of legal benefits. It creates a public record that clearly shows who owns the mark and when they started using it. This nationwide protection makes it much

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easier to stop others from using similar branding that might confuse consumers. It provides the owner with the exclusive right to use the mark for their products, helping to build a strong business identity and protect their reputation and customer loyalty.

165. (C) Geographical Indications
Certain product names are legally protected because they represent a specific quality or reputation that comes from where the product is grown or made. If someone uses the name of a famous tea-growing region for tea from somewhere else, they are violating these rules. This protection ensures that consumers get the authentic product they are looking for and that the producers in the real region are not harmed by unfair competition. It preserves the unique heritage and economic value of specialized regional products.

166. (B) Biopiracy
This term is used when natural resources or traditional knowledge from a community are taken and patented by others without permission or fair payment. Many people are concerned that this allows large companies to gain private control over knowledge and resources that have belonged to a community for generations. Legal and ethical rules are being developed to prevent this and to ensure that when nature's diversity is used for new products, the people who have traditionally cared for it are respected and share in the benefits.

167. (D) It provides a legal framework for electronic transactions and e-commerce.
The primary goal of India's main technology law is to support the modern digital economy. It provides the rules that make electronic signatures and digital records just as legally valid as traditional paper ones. This allows businesses and citizens to sign contracts and interact with the government online with confidence. By setting these standards, the law helps create a secure and reliable environment for digital trade and communication, which is essential for the growth and modernization of the country's economic and administrative systems.

168. (A) A criminal offense punishable with imprisonment and/or a fine.
The law considers the technical instructions that run computer systems to be very important. Intentionally changing or destroying these documents without permission is a serious crime. Those who do so can face jail time and have to pay significant fines. This rule aims to protect the integrity of digital infrastructure and prevent people from causing harm to the software and systems that society relies on. It ensures that there are clear consequences for using technology to disrupt or damage essential digital records and systems.

169. (C) Compulsory licensing of the trademark to the infringer
When a brand name is used without permission, the owner has several ways to stop the violation and be compensated. They can get a court order to stop the unauthorized use or receive money for their losses. However, the law never forces the owner to give the infringer a license to keep using the mark. Because trademarks are about protecting a brand's unique source and identity, allowing an infringer to use it legally would confuse the public and destroy the very value the law is protecting.

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170. (A) A party materially contributes to or induces another party to infringe an IP right.
The law can hold someone responsible for a violation even if they didn't do the actual act themselves. If a person or company provides the tools or encourages someone else to break intellectual property rules, they can be found legally liable. This ensures that those who profit from or help organize large-scale violations, such as software piracy or counterfeit sales, cannot escape justice. It provides a way to address the entire network of people who contribute to the unauthorized use of creative and industrial works.

171. (D) Performers, producers of phonograms, and broadcasting organizations.
This international agreement provides legal protection for the people and organizations that bring creative works to the public. It ensures that singers, musicians, recording companies, and broadcasters have control over how their performances and transmissions are used. These rights are separate from the copyright of the original author and recognize the important

creative and financial contribution made by those who perform and distribute media. By establishing these global standards, the convention supports the international exchange of music, performances, and news in the modern world.

172. (C) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
A patent is a legal grant for a new and useful invention. It gives the owner a temporary monopoly, allowing them to be the only one to make or sell it for a set period. In exchange for this exclusive right, the inventor must fully explain how the invention works so that others can eventually learn from it. To be granted, the invention must be new, show a real creative step, and be useful in industry. This system balances the reward for innovation with public progress.

173. (C) Nobody has any right to represent his goods as the goods of somebody else.
This legal principle is based on the idea of fairness in business. It prevents a person from misleading the public into thinking that their products are actually made by another, more established business. By protecting the reputation and goodwill that a business has built, the law ensures that consumers are not tricked and that businesses are rewarded for their quality. This common law rule is a vital tool for stopping unfair competition and protecting both business owners and the buying public.

174. (D) The year following the film's release (publication).
The legal protection for a movie starts after it is first shown to the public. The term is calculated starting from the beginning of the year after it was released. This ensures that the creators and owners of the film have a set period of exclusive rights to show, copy, and sell their work. This structure provides the long-term financial incentive needed to produce expensive media like films while ensuring that they eventually enter the public domain for everyone to enjoy and use for free.

175. (A) 'Safe Harbour' protection
Companies that provide internet services or platforms are generally not held responsible for what their users post, as long as they follow certain rules. They must act only as a channel for the information and must quickly remove any illegal content once they are notified of it. This legal protection is essential for the internet to function, as it allows websites and services to host user content without being constantly sued for every single thing a person might say or share on their platform.

176. (B) A shoplifter stealing a physical copy of a software CD from a store.
While stealing a physical item is a crime, it is not considered a computer crime because the technology itself was not the target or the main tool used. Cyber crimes are illegal acts that specifically involve digital networks or computer systems, such as hacking into a server or spreading a virus. Traditional crimes like theft from a store are handled by regular criminal laws. Distinguishing between these two types of offenses helps the legal system use the right tools and punishments for each situation.

177. (B) The gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern information and communications technology, and those that don't.
As technology becomes more important for education, work, and daily life, some people and places have much better access to it than others. This difference in access can lead to unequal opportunities in many areas of society. Governments and organizations work to close this gap by providing more computers and internet access to everyone. Addressing this issue is essential for ensuring that all citizens can participate in the digital economy and benefit from the wealth of information available in the modern world.

178. (A) A work created by an employee within the scope of their employment, where the employer is considered the author and owner of the copyright.
In many cases, if a person creates something as part of their regular job, the company they work for owns the copyright from the beginning. This rule allows businesses to control and profit from the creative work they pay their employees to produce. It is a common part of employment contracts and ensures that the company can use the work for its own purposes. Understanding who owns a creation is essential for managing

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Intellectual property law includes many specialized concepts to manage different rights. Governments can sometimes force an inventor to share their patent for the public good. International treaties allow creators to keep their original filing date when applying abroad. Copyright laws also have rules that allow for the limited use of works for education or reviews. Additionally, descriptive brand names can become protected trademarks if they gain a strong reputation. These various rules help balance private ownership with the broader needs of society and commerce.

136. (A) Permitting limitations and exceptions to copyright.
International treaties use a specific three-part test to determine when it is legal for countries to allow the use of copyrighted works without permission. Any exception must be limited to specific situations, must not interfere with the owner's ability to profit from their work, and must not cause unreasonable harm to the owner's interests. This standard ensures that while the public can access information for purposes like education or news, the basic rights and economic incentives of creators are still protected globally.

137. (C) Establishing a uniform global patent law for biotechnological inventions.
This international treaty focuses on preserving the world's natural diversity and ensuring that biological resources are used sustainably. It also aims to make sure that any benefits from using these resources are shared fairly with the countries that provide them. While it recognizes that countries have sovereign rights over their nature, it does not create a single set of patent rules for all biological inventions. Instead, it provides a broad framework for environmental protection and the equitable use of global natural wealth.

138. (A) Intentionally capturing, publishing or transmitting the image of a private area of any person without their consent.
The technology act includes specific provisions to protect individual privacy from being violated through digital means. It is a criminal offense to record or share images of a person's private body parts without their permission. This law addresses the serious harm caused by the unauthorized spread of intimate images and provides a legal way to punish those who commit such acts. By establishing these rules, the legal system aims to ensure that technology is not used to exploit or humiliate individuals in their private lives.

139. (B) (b) and (d)
Copyright law gives the original author the exclusive right to control how their work is used, including the right to translate it or perform it in public. Doing these things without permission generally violates the law. While some small uses, like making a single backup of software or copying a small part for study, might be allowed as exceptions, substantial and public uses without a license are considered infringement. These rules protect the author's ability to profit from their creativity and manage their own work.

140. (B) Patenting minor drug changes to extend protection.
Some companies use a strategy where they file for new patents on very small or insignificant changes to an existing product just before the original patent expires. The goal is to keep their market monopoly for as long as possible and prevent generic competition. This practice is often criticized because it can keep prices high for consumers without offering a significant new technological benefit. Laws in some countries have been updated to prevent this by requiring any new patent to show a real improvement.

141. (C) Registered with the relevant national authority.
This symbol is used to notify the public that a brand name or logo has been officially recorded and granted legal protection by the government. Using this mark shows that the owner has the exclusive right to use that brand for specific goods or services and can take legal action against infringers. It is an important tool for protecting a business's identity and reputation. Only those with an active, official registration are legally allowed to use this symbol in connection with their branding.

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142. (D) Geographical Indications
This issue involves using the name of a famous region on a product that was made somewhere else. Because the name is associated with the unique quality and reputation of goods from that

For a work to be protected by copyright, it doesn't have to be completely new to the world, but it must be the creator's own unique effort. The author must use their own skill and labor to express an idea in their own way. This means they cannot simply copy what someone else has already done. This standard ensures that copyright rewards personal creativity while still allowing different people to explore the same themes or subjects using their own individual artistic styles.

187. (D) A method of treating human beings by surgery or therapy.
Most countries do not allow patents on the specific ways that doctors perform surgery or treat illnesses. This is because it is in the public interest for doctors to be free to use the best possible methods to save lives and care for patients without being blocked by patent rights. While the tools or medicines used can often be patented, the actual medical procedures themselves are kept free for everyone in the medical profession to use, ensuring that patient care is the top priority.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This major international trade agreement brought together the most important parts of older treaties to create a new, global standard for protecting human intellect. Its goal was to ensure that all countries in the global trading system provide a high level of legal protection for inventions, branding, and creative works. By making these standards mandatory and including ways to enforce them, the agreement helps create a consistent and fair environment for international trade and the global exchange of new ideas and technology.

189. (C) The services of one provider from those of another.
This type of branding is used for businesses that provide activities rather than physical goods, such as hotels, banks, or transport companies. Its primary job is to help customers identify which company is providing the service they are using. By protecting these marks, the law allows service-based businesses to build a reputation and brand loyalty. This ensures that consumers can make informed choices based on the quality they expect from a specific provider, promoting fair competition in the service sector of the economy.

190. (D) A unique legal system created specifically to address the special characteristics of traditional knowledge.
Because traditional community wisdom doesn't always fit into regular patent or copyright rules, some countries create a custom set of laws just for it. This specialized system is designed to respect the unique way that traditional knowledge is held by a group and passed down through generations. It provides a fair way to protect this heritage from being used by others without permission, ensuring that the original communities are respected and can control how their ancient wisdom and cultural practices are shared with the world.

191. (A) Link a public key with the identity of a subscriber, which is vouched for by a Certifying Authority.
This digital document is an essential part of online security. It acts like a digital identity card that has been verified by a trusted organization. Its main job is to prove that a specific encryption key truly belongs to a certain person. This allows others to trust that when they see a digital signature, it really came from the person who claimed to sign it. By providing this verified link, the certificate creates the foundation of trust needed for secure transactions and communications online.

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192. (B) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
Copyright law covers a wide variety of different types of creative expression. This includes not only traditional arts like books and paintings, but also modern works like movie files, sound recordings, and computer code. Even technical items like architectural plans for buildings are protected. These rules ensure that all kinds of creators have the exclusive right to control how their work is used and shared. By protecting such a broad range of creations, the law encourages innovation and artistic effort across many different parts of society.

193. (A) 20 years from the date of filing the application.
Under the current patent system, an inventor is granted a temporary monopoly for two decades, starting from the day they first submitted their paperwork. This set period is designed to give the owner enough time to profit from their invention and recover the costs of their research and development. Once this time is up, the invention

enters the public domain, allowing anyone to make or use it for free. This balance ensures that individual innovation is rewarded while also promoting long-term technological progress for everyone.

194. (A) Statutory remedy.
The right to take legal action when a registered trademark is used without permission is based on specific laws passed by the government. These statutes provide the clear rules and procedures for defending a brand name that has been officially recorded. Because it is a written law, it offers a predictable and standardized way for businesses to protect their identity. This legal framework is essential for maintaining order in the marketplace and ensuring that the exclusive rights granted by registration are effectively upheld by the judicial system.

195. (C) Has become a generic term for the product in the country of origin.
A name cannot be protected as a regional specialty if it has become a common word for a type of product rather than a specific indicator of its source. Once a term is used by everyone for all similar goods, it loses its unique link to a specific location. In such cases, the law allows everyone to use the word, as it is now part of the common language of commerce. This ensures that language remains free and that legal monopolies are not kept for terms that no longer serve their purpose.

196. (D) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
This international agreement is an addition to a larger treaty focused on protecting the world's natural diversity. It provides the specific rules for how people and companies can access genetic resources and how the benefits from using them must be shared fairly. By setting these standards, the agreement helps ensure that the use of nature's wealth respects the rights of the providing countries and communities. It is a vital part of global efforts to manage natural resources in a sustainable and ethical way for future generations.

197. (A) Authenticating the record by the signatory.
In the digital world, applying an electronic signature to a document has the same legal effect as signing a physical paper with a pen. It serves as official proof that the person signing agrees with the content and that the document truly came from them. This process is essential for making electronic contracts and records legally binding. By providing a secure way to verify the source and integrity of a digital file, the law allows for a wide range of official and commercial activities to happen online.

198. (B) Threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of the nation or to strike terror in people.
The technology act defines serious digital acts that are intended to harm the nation as major crimes. This includes using computer networks to disrupt essential services or to spread fear and terror among the public. Because these acts can cause widespread harm and threaten the safety of the entire country, they are punished with the most severe penalties. This law is a critical part of modern national security, providing the legal tools needed to combat those who use technology to attack a nation's stability or safety.

199. (D) Civil liability, leading to payment of damages by way of compensation.
Certain parts of the technology act deal with digital misconduct as a civil wrong rather than a criminal one. If a person breaks these rules, such as by gaining unauthorized access to a computer, they are required to pay money to the victim to cover any harm or loss they caused. This focus on compensation ensures that the person who suffered the loss is made whole again. It provides a way to resolve many common technological disputes through financial restitution, encouraging a more responsible use of digital systems.

200. (A) Utilitarian / Incentive Theory
This philosophical perspective argues that laws for protecting human intellect are not based on natural rights, but are a tool used by the state to promote public progress. By granting temporary monopolies, the law provides the financial incentive needed for people to create new technology and art. The ultimate goal is the benefit of society, as these creations eventually become free for everyone to use. This theory justifies the existence of intellectual property rights as a

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balanced agreement between individual creators and the broader needs of the community.

201. (C) World Trade Organization (WTO)
This major international body is responsible for managing the rules of trade between nations, including the protection of intellectual property across borders. It ensures that all its members follow the minimum standards set by global agreements for inventions, branding, and creative works. By linking these protections to international trade, the organization provides a powerful way to enforce the law and resolve disputes between countries. This role is essential for maintaining a consistent and predictable legal environment for businesses and creators operating in the global marketplace.

202. (A) A bundle of rights, including rights of reproduction, communication to the public, and adaptation.
Copyright is not just a single right, but a collection of many different powers that an author has over their work. It includes the right to decide who can copy the work, who can perform or show it in public, and who can make changes to create new versions. These multiple rights allow the creator to manage and profit from their work in many different ways. By providing this flexible bundle of powers, the law supports the commercial and artistic needs of creators in a complex media environment.

203. (D) A new product or process involving an inventive step and capable of industrial application.
To get a patent, a person must create something that didn't exist before, either a physical item or a way of doing something. It cannot be an obvious change from what is already known; it must show a real creative leap. Finally, it must be something that can actually be made or used in some kind of business or industry. These strict technical standards ensure that legal monopolies are only granted for genuine innovations that add real value to the world's technology and knowledge.

204. (B) The user is claiming rights in the mark, which may be unregistered.
This symbol is used by businesses to notify the public that they are treating a brand name or logo as their own trademark. It doesn't mean the mark is officially registered with the government, but it shows that the owner is claiming common law rights based on their use of it in the market. It serves as a warning to competitors and helps the owner build a legal case for their reputation. It is a common first step for many businesses as they establish their identity and brand.

205. (D) All of the above
Many famous product names are legally protected because they are tied to a specific location where they are made. These include certain drinks and foods that are known for their unique quality because of the local climate, soil, or traditional methods. These regional specialties are important to the economies and cultural heritage of their home countries. Legal protections ensure that these names are not misused for products from other places, protecting both the reputation of the producers and the trust of consumers around the world.

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206. (D) The consent obtained from the provider of genetic resources before they are accessed.
This principle is a key part of international rules for using nature fairly. It requires that anyone who wants to use genetic resources or traditional knowledge must first get permission from the country or community that provides them. This permission must be based on a clear and full explanation of how the resources will be used. This process ensures that the people who care for nature's diversity have a say in how it is used and can negotiate for a fair share of any benefits.

207. (A) Issuing Digital Signature Certificates.
Specialized organizations play a vital role in digital security by verifying the identities of people and businesses online. They act as trusted third parties that issue digital ID cards, which are used to create secure electronic signatures. By following strict legal standards, these organizations help prevent fraud and ensure that digital transactions can be trusted. This service is the foundation of secure e-commerce and digital governance, providing the infrastructure needed for a modern and reliable digital society where identities can be safely and officially confirmed.

208. (B) A technique where a malicious party falsifies data to impersonate another person or device, to gain an illegitimate advantage.

269. (C) An injunction to prevent further infringement.
Civil remedies for copyright infringement are designed to compensate the right holder and stop illegal activity. An injunction is a key civil remedy that involves a court order to prevent further infringing acts. Other civil remedies include the payment of damages to compensate for losses and an account of profits to recover the gains made by the infringing party.

270. (D) The effect of the use on the potential market for the work.
Determining whether a particular use qualifies as fair involves several key factors. One critical factor mentioned in the passage is the effect of the use upon the potential market for the original work. If the unauthorized use significantly harms the commercial value or marketability of the copyrighted material, it is less likely to be considered fair by a court.

271. (C) The inventor receives a temporary monopoly in exchange for full disclosure of the invention.
Patent law is based on a fundamental trade-off where the inventor receives a temporary monopoly in exchange for full disclosure. The state grants exclusive rights to prevent others from using the invention for a limited time. In return, the inventor must provide a detailed specification that allows others to understand and eventually build upon the new technological advancement.

272. (B) Has not been made public before the patent application's filing date.
The novelty criterion requires that an invention must not have been anticipated by prior art. This means the invention cannot have been published, used publicly, or otherwise made known to the public anywhere in the world before the filing date. Novelty ensures that patents are only granted for truly new contributions to the existing global body of technological knowledge.

273. (D) A person skilled in the relevant field of technology.
The inventive step, or non-obviousness requirement, mandates that an invention must not be obvious to a person skilled in the relevant field of technology. This ensures that patents are reserved for significant technical advancements rather than minor or routine improvements. The assessment is made from the perspective of an average practitioner in that specific technical area or industry.

274. (A) The invention must be capable of being made or used in an industry.
Industrial application signifies that a patented invention must be capable of being made or used in some kind of industry. This criterion ensures that the legal protection is granted for practical innovations rather than purely theoretical ideas or abstract concepts. It emphasizes the utility and manufacturability of the invention, confirming its potential contribution to industrial and economic activity.

275. (C) To assess whether the invention meets the legal criteria for patentability.
A patent examiner is an official who conducts a formal examination of a patent application. Their primary role is to assess whether the proposed invention meets all statutory criteria for patentability, including novelty, inventive step, and industrial application. The examiner reviews the detailed specification and compares it against existing prior art to determine if the grant of a patent is justified.

276. (A) Importing and selling a product that incorporates the patented invention.
Patent infringement occurs when an unauthorized party engages in acts reserved for the patentee. These acts include making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the patented product or process. Therefore, importing and selling a product that incorporates a patented invention without the owner's permission is a direct violation of the exclusive rights granted under the patent law framework.

277. (D) Claims.
The scope of protection granted by a patent is primarily defined by its claims. These claims are specific statements at the end of the patent document that outline the exact boundaries of the invention. During an infringement analysis, a court will carefully compare the alleged infringing product or process with these claims to determine if any violation has actually occurred.

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reputation. However, these rights can be lost if a mark becomes a common word for a type of product or if it is no longer used by the owner. While they identify the source, they do not act as an official guarantee of the product's quality, though businesses use them that way.

216. (A) Geographical Indication
Certain products have a unique quality and reputation because of where they are made, often due to the local climate or traditional skills. Legal rules protect the names of these regional specialties, ensuring that they are only used for authentic goods from that specific place. This protection supports the local economy and traditional crafts by preventing others from using the famous name to sell goods from somewhere else. It ensures that consumers get the genuine product they expect and that regional heritage is preserved and respected globally.

217. (C) The sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources with the country providing them.
This principle is a central part of international rules for using nature's diversity. It requires that whenever biological resources are used to create new products, the country or community that provided them should receive a fair part of the rewards. This can include money, research findings, or access to new technology. By establishing this rule, the law aims to prevent the unfair exploitation of natural resources and ensure that the people who care for global biodiversity are fairly rewarded for their important contributions.

218. (A) Data, record or data generated, image or sound stored, received or sent in an electronic form.
The technology act uses a broad definition for any information that is created or stored in a digital format. This includes everything from simple text files and images to sound recordings and data sent over the internet. By using this comprehensive term, the law can provide a single legal framework for all types of digital information. This is essential for ensuring that digital records are recognized as legally valid and can be protected and used in court just like traditional physical documents.

219. (D) Identity theft and financial fraud
Using technology to steal another person's personal information for the purpose of taking their money is a serious digital crime. It involves combining two illegal acts: stealing an identity and using it to commit theft. Because this can cause devastating personal and financial harm, the law provides harsh penalties for those who commit such acts. This is part of the broader legal effort to protect consumers and maintain trust in the digital systems used for banking and shopping in the modern world's connected economy.

220. (C) Competent Court (Civil Court)
While specialized officers handle most claims for compensation under the technology act, there is a limit to how much they can award. If a person is seeking an amount of money that is higher than this limit, they must take their case to a traditional civil court. This ensures that very large and complex financial disputes are handled by the full judicial system. This structure provides a balanced way to resolve digital disputes, using specialized officers for smaller claims while still allowing access to regular courts for larger issues.

221. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The main goal of this international organization is to lead the development of a balanced and effective global system for protecting human intellect. It works with countries around the world to create rules and provide services that support innovation and creativity. Interestingly, it is also unique because it generates most of its own funding through the services it provides to businesses and inventors. This role is essential for coordinating global efforts to protect and promote the diverse products of human creativity and technical innovation.

222. (D) Unauthorized commercial reproduction of the entire work.
Copyright law gives the author the exclusive right to copy their work, and doing so without permission generally violates the law. While there are some exceptions for small uses like private study, news reporting, or legal proceedings, these are very specific and limited. Making full copies of a work for commercial gain is never allowed as an exception. These rules protect the creator's ability to profit from their work and manage how

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it is shared, ensuring that their creative effort is fairly rewarded by society.

223. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Most countries do not allow patents on the ways that doctors perform surgery or medical treatments. This is because it is in the public interest for doctors to be free to use the best possible methods to save lives without being limited by patent rights. While the tools or medicines they use can often be patented, the procedures themselves must remain free for everyone in the medical profession to use. This ensures that the health and safety of patients remain the top priority of the legal system.

224. (B) The members of a specific association or cooperative.
This type of brand name or logo is not owned by just one company, but is used by all members of a specific group to show that they belong to that organization. It helps the public identify that the products or services come from a specific association that may have certain standards or values. This collective identity is protected by law, ensuring that only true members can use the mark. This supports communal effort and helps groups of producers or professionals build a shared reputation.

225. (A) To allow an applicant to file in one member country and use that filing date for subsequent filings in other member countries within a specified period.
This international rule helps inventors and businesses protect their creations in many different countries. If they file an application in their own country first, they have a set time to file in other member countries while keeping the date of their first application. This is very important because it prevents someone else from filing for the same thing in another country while the original inventor is preparing their applications. This system provides fairness and security for those working in the global market.

226. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The legal protection of human intellect is divided into several broad areas, each with its own specialized terms and rules. Some laws focus on protecting brand identities and reputations, while others safeguard creative writing and arts through specific exceptions for fair use. Technical inventions are handled under rules that require a real creative leap forward. Additionally, there are laws designed to prevent the unauthorized use of natural resources and traditional wisdom. These various areas together create a comprehensive framework for protecting all forms of creativity and innovation.

227. (C) An asymmetric crypto system and a hash function.
In India, a specific type of electronic signature is recognized for its high level of security. It uses a complex system with a pair of mathematical keys and a unique code for each message. This process proves who the signer is and also ensures that the document hasn't been changed since it was signed. By using this advanced technical method, the law provides a secure and reliable way for people to sign important documents and conduct official business in the digital world, fostering trust and security.

228. (D) 2008
India's main technology law was updated significantly to address new and growing threats in the digital world. These changes introduced harsh penalties for serious acts like digital terrorism and also provided new ways to fight child pornography and identity theft. By adding these provisions, the law aimed to keep up with the changing ways that criminals use technology. These updates are a vital part of the country's efforts to maintain order and protect its citizens in an increasingly complex and connected digital era.

229. (C) Providing government services and information online.
A key part of modernizing a country's administration is using digital tools to serve the public more efficiently. This involves moving official processes, such as permit applications and public records, to the internet so that citizens can access them anytime and anywhere. This digital approach makes the government more transparent and accountable, as it creates a clear record of all transactions. By providing these online services, the state can reduce bureaucracy and improve the overall quality of the interaction between the government and its people.

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230. (B) Encrypting a victim's files and demanding payment to decrypt them.
This serious digital crime involves using malicious software to lock a person's or organization's computer files so they cannot be accessed. The attacker then demands money, usually in a hard-to-trace digital currency, to provide the key to unlock the data. It is a form of digital extortion that can cause massive disruption and financial loss. Because it is so harmful, the law provides harsh penalties for those who commit these acts, which are a major threat to both individuals and large organizations globally.

231. (D) A patent or trademark must be secured in each country where protection is desired.
Intellectual property rights are fundamentally limited by the laws and borders of the nation that grants them. This means that a patent or brand name that is protected in one country does not automatically have protection in any other country. Therefore, creators and businesses must apply for and receive separate legal rights in every specific territory where they want to do business and protect their work. This principle is why international cooperation and treaties are so important for managing these rights across the global marketplace.

232. (A) Copyright protection arises automatically upon the creation of a work, without any formality like registration.
Under international rules for creative works, an author receives legal protection the moment they fix their creation in a physical or digital format. They do not have to file any paperwork or pay any fees to get these rights. This ensures that authors and artists are immediately protected across many different countries at the same time. By removing the need for formal registration, the system makes it easier for creators to safeguard their work and encourages the free and global exchange of artistic expression.

233. (C) Distribution
This legal rule limits the power of a copyright owner after an individual copy of their work has been legitimately sold. Once the owner has received payment for the first sale of a specific book or disc, they can no longer prevent the buyer from reselling or giving away that particular item. This allows for the existence of second-hand markets like used bookstores. It ensures that while the creator is rewarded for their work, the rights of the people who buy individual copies are also respected.

234. (D) The invention can be made or used in some kind of industry.
For an invention to be granted a patent, it must have a practical purpose. It cannot be just a theoretical idea or something that has no useful function. Instead, it must be something that can actually be manufactured or used in a real business or industrial process. This requirement ensures that the patent system is used to reward innovations that have a tangible benefit for society and can contribute to economic growth and technical progress by being applied in the real world.

235. (D) The goodwill and reputation in an unregistered mark or trade name
This common law action provides a vital safety net for businesses that have built a reputation but have not officially registered their brand names with the government. It prevents competitors from misleading the public into thinking their products are associated with the established business. To succeed, the owner must prove that people recognize their branding and that they have been harmed by the confusion. This ensures fairness in the marketplace by protecting the value of a business's reputation from being exploited by others.

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236. (B) The sovereign right of states over their biological resources.
A fundamental principle of the international treaty on nature is that every country has the ultimate authority over the plants, animals, and other biological assets within its own borders. This means that countries can set their own rules for how these resources are used and accessed by others. This recognition is essential for ensuring that nations can protect their own natural wealth and ensure that their citizens benefit from its use. It supports environmental conservation and the fair and sustainable management of nature's diversity.

237. (B) (a), (b), (c), and (e)
India's main technology law provides a comprehensive framework for the digital world.

It gives legal weight to electronic signatures and digital records, supports the growth of online government services, and defines various computer-related crimes and their punishments. It also created a specialized body to hear appeals in technological cases. These rules together create a secure and organized environment for e-commerce and digital communication, ensuring that the legal system can handle both the opportunities and the threats of the digital age effectively.

238. (D) Phishing
This deceptive practice involves using fake emails or messages to trick people into revealing private information, such as passwords or bank details. The attacker pretends to be a trusted organization, like a bank, to gain the victim's trust. Once they have the data, they use it for theft or other illegal activities. It is a common and dangerous form of digital misconduct that relies on social engineering. Laws and security measures are designed to detect and punish those who commit such deceptive acts.

239. (A) To be distributed freely to others for encrypting messages for the owner or verifying the owner's digital signature.
In a secure digital security system, each person has a key that they share with everyone. This public key allows others to send them secret messages that only they can read using their private key. It also allows others to check if a digital signature is genuine. By making this key available to the public, the system creates a way for people who have never met to communicate and do business online with a high level of security and trust in each other's identity.

240. (A) Be confined to certain special cases, not conflict with normal exploitation of the work, and not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the right holder.
International treaties use a specific three-part test to determine when countries can allow the use of copyrighted works without permission. Any exception must be limited to very specific situations, must not interfere with the author's ability to profit from their work, and must not cause unreasonable harm to the author's interests. This standard ensures that while the public can access information for purposes like education, the basic rights and economic incentives of creators are still protected worldwide, maintaining a fair balance.

241. (B) The overall visual appearance and packaging of a product.
This area of legal protection focuses on the look and feel of a product or its container. It can include specific combinations of colors, shapes, and designs that help customers recognize a brand. For example, the unique shape of a bottle or the specific decoration of a store can be protected. This ensures that competitors cannot copy the distinctive appearance of a product in a way that would confuse buyers. It helps businesses build a strong and recognizable visual identity in the market.

242. (A) The practice of commercially exploiting naturally occurring biochemical or genetic material, especially by obtaining patents that restrict its future use, while failing to pay fair compensation to the community from which it originates.
This term describes the unauthorized use of biological resources or traditional wisdom from a community for commercial profit. Often, this involves obtaining patents on things that have been used by local people for generations without giving them credit or payment. This is considered an unfair and unethical exploitation of cultural and natural heritage. International rules and domestic laws are being developed to prevent this and to ensure that the people who have traditionally cared for these resources are respected and fairly rewarded.

243. (D) License and regulate the Certifying Authorities.
A specialized government official is responsible for overseeing the organizations that issue digital identity certificates. Their job is to ensure that these groups follow strict security standards and the law. By monitoring and regulating these authorities, the official helps maintain the security and trust of the entire digital signature system. This oversight is essential for preventing fraud and ensuring that electronic transactions and signatures remain a reliable and safe way to conduct business and interact with the government in the digital era.

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244. (D) Section 66C
This specific provision of the technology act prescribes punishment for the dishonest use of another person's unique identification features, such as their password or digital signature. It is a criminal offense that can lead to jail time and heavy fines. By penalizing identity theft, the law aims to protect individuals from the serious personal and financial harm that occurs when their digital identity is stolen. This is a critical part of maintaining security and accountability in the increasingly connected and digital world of modern communication and commerce.

245. (B) Statutory rights that grant a limited monopoly in exchange for public disclosure or benefit.
Intellectual property rights are not inherent freedoms, but are instead based on specific laws passed by the state. These laws give creators a temporary exclusive right to profit from their work. In exchange, the creator must eventually share their creation with the public. This system is designed to provide the financial incentive needed for innovation while ensuring that knowledge eventually enters the public domain for the benefit of all. It is a balanced agreement between individual reward and the long-term progress of society.

246. (B) Patenting minor drug changes to extend term protection lengths.
The primary goal of international rules for inventions is to provide a consistent framework for creators to protect their work globally. While some companies may use strategies to extend their market monopolies, the foundational treaties are intended to support genuine innovation and fair international trade. By establishing common rules and the right for inventors to keep their original filing dates abroad, these agreements make it easier to manage and enforce diverse national rights across the globe. This coordination is essential for promoting technological progress and fair competition globally.

247. (D) An idea, fact, or concept.
A fundamental rule of copyright law is that it protects the specific way an author expresses themselves, but not the underlying facts or ideas. For example, a book about a historical event is protected, but the event itself remains free for everyone to write about. This rule ensures that the basic building blocks of knowledge remain available to the public for future use and study. It prevents any single person from having a monopoly over general concepts or pieces of information, encouraging more creativity and innovation.

248. (A) New, non-obvious, and useful.
To get a patent, a person must create something that didn't exist before and that shows a real creative leap forward. It cannot be something that an average expert in that field could have easily figured out using existing knowledge. Finally, the invention must have a practical use in some kind of business or industry. These strict technical standards ensure that legal monopolies are only granted for genuine innovations that add real value to technology. This system balances rewards for individual effort with the progress of society.

249. (C) Goodwill, Misrepresentation, and Damage.
To win a case for unfair competition where a brand is not officially registered, a business must prove three essential things. First, they must show that they have a strong reputation and that the public recognizes their branding. Second, they must demonstrate that a competitor is misleading consumers into thinking there is a connection between the two. Finally, they must show that this deception has caused or is likely to cause financial harm. Proving these three steps is the key to protecting a business's identity.

250. (A) Promote e-commerce and e-governance by providing legal recognition for electronic records and signatures.
The main goal of India's comprehensive technology law is to support the modern digital economy and administration. It provides the rules that make electronic signatures and digital documents just as legally valid as traditional paper ones. This allows businesses and citizens to sign contracts and interact with the government online with confidence and legal security. By setting these standards, the law helps create a secure and reliable environment for digital trade and communication, which is essential for the growth and modernization of the country's economic systems.

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This deceptive practice involves tricking a computer system or a person into thinking that a communication came from a trusted source. The attacker might send an email with a fake address or create a website that looks exactly like a real one. The goal is to gain unauthorized access to information or to trick people into giving away their personal data. It is a common and dangerous form of digital misconduct that relies on technical trickery to bypass security and exploit the trust of others.

209. (C) The Controller of Certifying Authorities and the Adjudicating Officer
This specialized legal body was created to hear challenges to decisions made by the primary regulators of technology law. If someone is unhappy with a ruling regarding digital signatures or compensation for a computer crime, they can bring their case here for a higher level of review. This ensures that there is a fair process for correcting errors and maintaining legal consistency in the complex world of technology. Such appellate forums are essential for providing a balanced and expert judicial process in the digital age.

210. (A) Which statement is INCORRECT regarding Intellectual Property Rights?
Intellectual property rights are not absolute freedoms, but are instead focused on the power of exclusion. They allow the owner to prevent others from using their creation without permission for a set period. These rights are limited by national borders and must eventually expire so that the work can enter the public domain. Their main purpose is to provide a temporary economic advantage that rewards innovation while ensuring that knowledge eventually becomes free for the benefit of all of society, balancing private and public interests.

211. (C) The Paris Convention (1883)
This historical agreement was the first major step toward international cooperation in protecting industrial property. It established common rules for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs across many different countries. One of its most important features was the right for inventors to claim their original filing date when applying in other member nations. By creating this global framework, the convention helped foster international trade and the spread of new technology, providing a foundation for the modern global system of intellectual property protection.

212. (B) 3, 2, 1
To win a case for unfair competition where a brand is not registered, a business must follow a specific logical process. First, they must prove that they have built a strong reputation and that the public recognizes their branding. Next, they must show that a competitor is using similar branding in a way that misleads the public. Finally, they must demonstrate that this deception has caused or is likely to cause damage to their business. Proving these three steps is essential for protecting a business's identity and goodwill.

213. (A) Neighboring right
Organizations that transmit programs to the public have a unique set of legal protections separate from the copyright of the content itself. These rights ensure that their broadcasts cannot be recorded or retransmitted by others without permission. This recognition acknowledges the significant technical and financial investment required to build and maintain the infrastructure for media distribution. These protections work alongside other intellectual property rules to ensure that all parties involved in creating and sharing media are fairly rewarded and protected for their specific professional contributions.

214. (B) Trivial or obvious technological improvements over the existing art.
To get a patent, an invention must be more than just new; it must also represent a real creative leap forward. It cannot be something that an average expert in that specific field could have easily figured out using existing knowledge. This test ensures that legal monopolies are only given for genuine innovations that add something truly valuable to technology. By excluding obvious changes, the law prevents the patent system from being used to block competition for simple or routine improvements, keeping progress free.

215. (B) (a), (c), and (d)
A trademark can be any word or symbol that helps customers identify who made a product. Its primary job is to show where a good or service came from, helping to build brand loyalty and

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a level playing field for global innovation and commerce.

260. (A) The Paris Convention
Established in 1883, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property specifically applies to industrial assets. Its primary focus includes the protection of patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. This international treaty provides the essential framework and principles, such as national treatment and the right of priority, required for the cross-border protection of technical and commercial intellectual property.

261. (D) It protects the expression of an idea, but not the idea itself.
A fundamental principle of copyright law is that it protects the expression of an idea rather than the idea itself. This means that while a unique concept or thought is not eligible for protection, the specific way it is written, drawn, or recorded is safeguarded. This distinction allows for multiple different expressions of the same underlying concept.

262. (B) A scientific discovery
Copyright subject matter encompasses original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, as well as films and sound recordings. Scientific discoveries are excluded from this list because they represent ideas or facts rather than original creative expressions. While a specific book describing a discovery is protected by copyright, the underlying scientific truth or discovery itself is not copyrightable.

263. (C) A bundle of rights.
The exclusive rights granted to a copyright owner are collectively referred to as a bundle of rights. This conceptualization reflects that copyright is not just a single entitlement but a collection of distinct powers. These include the rights to reproduce, distribute copies, perform the work in public, and create various adaptations or translations based on the original work.

264. (D) Performers, producers of sound recordings, and broadcasters.
Neighboring rights, also known as related rights, are granted to individuals or entities who assist in making creative works available to the public. These rights specifically protect performers like actors and musicians, producers of sound recordings, and broadcasting organizations. They exist alongside the copyright of the original author, recognizing the creative and financial contributions of these secondary participants.

265. (A) Making an authorized adaptation of a novel into a screenplay.
The exclusive rights of a copyright owner empower them to control the commercial exploitation of their work. This includes the specific right to make translations or adaptations of the original material. Therefore, creating a screenplay based on a novel is an act that falls under the owner's exclusive domain, requiring their explicit authorization to be legally valid and permitted.

266. (B) To balance the creator's rights with the public interest in access.
Limitations and exceptions, such as fair dealing, are designed to balance the exclusive rights of creators with the public interest. While creators need protection for their work, society requires access to information for progress. These legal mechanisms ensure that certain uses of copyrighted material are permitted without permission, preventing a total monopoly that would stifle education and public discourse.

267. (B) Criticism or review of the copyrighted work.
Fair dealing allows the use of copyrighted material without the owner's permission for specific purposes that benefit society. One such recognized purpose is for criticism or review of the work. This exception allows reviewers and scholars to use portions of a work to analyze and comment on it, which is essential for healthy public debate and the advancement of knowledge.

268. (A) A shopkeeper knowingly selling pirated DVDs.
Secondary infringement involves facilitating or profiting from the infringement committed by others rather than directly copying the work. A shopkeeper who knowingly sells pirated DVDs is a classic example of this. Although the shopkeeper did not manufacture the illegal copies, their involvement in distributing infringing materials makes them liable under the legal framework governing copyright and related rights.

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251. (B) It is an intangible creation of the human intellect.
Intellectual property is distinguished from physical property by its nature as an intangible creation of the human intellect. While physical property is defined by tangible parameters, intellectual property represents creations like inventions or artistic works. This distinction is foundational because legal frameworks must protect these non-physical assets through specific rights rather than physical possession or boundary markers.

252. (A) The Utilitarian Theory
The Utilitarian Theory justifies intellectual property protection based on its social utility. Proponents like Jeremy Bentham argue that granting limited monopolies provides the necessary incentives for individuals to innovate and create. This systematic encouragement ultimately benefits the whole of society by fostering significant progress and development in various fields, specifically within the realms of science and arts.

253. (C) The Labour Theory
The Labour Theory, largely attributed to John Locke, centers on the natural rights of individuals. It posits that people have an inherent right to the fruits resulting from their own physical or mental effort. In the context of intellectual property, this means that a creator who invests mental labour into a work should rightfully own the resulting creation.

254. (D) An expression of the creator's personality and will.
Derived from the philosophy of G.W.F. Hegel, the Personality Theory views intellectual property as a direct expression of the creator's personality and will. This perspective argues that protecting a work is vital for a creator's self-realization. The legal framework serves to safeguard the intimate, personal connection between an individual and their unique intellectual creations through recognized property rights.

255. (C) The rights are exclusive and granted for a limited period.
Intellectual property rights are consistently characterized by their exclusive nature and limited duration. As mentioned in the source, these rights are granted by a state to a creator or owner for a specific, restricted period. This temporary monopoly allows owners to control their creations while ensuring that the works eventually enter the public domain for broader societal use.

256. (B) Right of Priority
The Paris Convention introduced the right of priority to streamline international intellectual property filings. This principle allows an applicant who has filed for protection in one member state to use that original filing date as the effective date for subsequent applications in other member countries. This mechanism is crucial for inventors seeking to protect their innovations across different jurisdictions.

257. (D) Copyright exists automatically upon the creation of a work.
The Berne Convention established the significant principle of automatic protection for copyright. This means that copyright protection is granted the moment a literary or artistic work is created in a tangible form. Unlike other forms of intellectual property, no formal registration or government filing is required for an author to enjoy the legal rights associated with their original creative expression.

258. (A) To set minimum standards for IP regulation and enforcement for WTO members.
The TRIPS Agreement plays a primary role in setting the minimum standards for intellectual property regulation and enforcement among all WTO member nations. By linking intellectual property protection directly to international trade, it ensures that member states adhere to a comprehensive and uniform set of rules. This agreement covers nearly all forms of intellectual property within the modern global economy.

259. (C) Grant the same IP protection to nationals of other member states as they do to their own.
National treatment is a foundational principle requiring member states to provide the same level of intellectual property protection to foreign nationals from other member states as they provide to their own citizens. This ensures non-discrimination and fairness within the international framework. It prevents countries from favoring domestic creators and maintains

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278. (B) To permit generic drug manufacturers to conduct research for regulatory approval before patent expiry.
The Bolar exception allows generic drug manufacturers to use a patented invention for the purpose of obtaining regulatory approval. This permits them to conduct necessary research and testing before the patent expires. The primary goal is to facilitate the prompt entry of affordable generic equivalents into the market immediately after the original patent's term of protection has officially ended.

279. (C) The government may have the right to use the patent for public purposes.
A key limitation mentioned in the text is the right of the government to use or acquire a patent for public purposes. While the patentee enjoys exclusive rights, these are not absolute. In situations involving the public interest or national security, the state may exercise its authority to utilize the patented technology, ensuring that critical societal needs are met effectively.

280. (D) An account of profits.
An account of profits is a monetary remedy where the court orders the infringer to disgorge the gains made from the infringing activity. Unlike damages, which focus on compensating the patentee for their specific losses, an account of profits focuses on the infringer's ill-gotten benefits. This ensures that the infringer does not profit from their unauthorized use of the patented invention.

281. (A) To act as an indicator of origin and quality.
The fundamental function of a trademark is to serve as an indicator of origin and quality. By using a distinctive sign, a business identifies its goods or services and distinguishes them from those of competitors. This assures consumers that the product comes from a consistent source and meets the quality standards they have come to associate with that particular brand.

282. (B) Services rather than goods.
A service mark is a specific type of trademark used to identify and distinguish services rather than physical goods. Examples include marks used by banks, airlines, or hotels. Like traditional trademarks, service marks provide consumers with a way to identify the source of the service and allow businesses to protect the reputation and goodwill associated with their professional offerings.

283. (B) Infringement relates to registered trademarks, while passing off can protect unregistered marks.
The passage highlights that statutory trademark infringement relates to registered marks, while the common law action of passing off protects unregistered marks. Registration provides a stronger and more easily enforceable form of protection. However, passing off ensures that businesses with significant reputation and goodwill can still seek legal recourse against misrepresentation, even if they have not officially registered their mark.

284. (A) The existence of goodwill, misrepresentation, and damage.
To succeed in a passing off claim, a claimant must establish three essential elements: the existence of goodwill in their mark, a misrepresentation by the defendant that leads to confusion, and resultant damage to the claimant's business reputation. This common law tort is focused on preventing one party from unfairly profiting from the established reputation and commercial efforts of another.

285. (C) Cause confusion among the public.
In cases of trademark infringement, the central question is whether the unauthorized use of a mark is likely to cause confusion among the public. The legal test typically assesses whether the impugned mark is identical or deceptively similar to the registered trademark. If the similarity is likely to mislead consumers about the source or quality of the goods, infringement is established.

286. (D) Possess qualities or a reputation attributable to their geographical origin.
A Geographical Indication is used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation essentially attributable to that origin. This sign serves as a certification that the product is made according to traditional methods associated with that region. It highlights the unique link between a product's characteristics and its specific place of production or harvest.

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54. The concept of 'cooperative federalism' is most associated with the functioning of federalism in which country?
(A) USA in its early stages
(B) India
(C) Canada
(D) Switzerland

55. The principle that no man is punishable or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for a distinct breach of law established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary courts of the land is a classic formulation of the Rule of Law by:
(A) Lord Denning
(B) John Locke
(C) Thomas Jefferson
(D) A.V. Dicey

56. In the French system of separation of powers, there is a traditional distinction between the judicial courts and:
(A) the administrative courts.
(B) the executive branch.
(C) the legislature.
(D) the monarch.

57. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : In the United Kingdom, judicial independence is an established constitutional principle.
Statement II : The UK Supreme Court has the power to strike down Acts of Parliament as unconstitutional.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

58. The Indian system of constitutional review, which combines elements of American judicial supremacy and British parliamentary sovereignty, can be best described as:
(A) a unique synthesis of judicial review and parliamentary sovereignty.
(B) a system of complete judicial supremacy with no legislative checks.
(C) a system of absolute parliamentary sovereignty with no judicial review.
(D) a traditional legal system that lacks any form of constitutional review.

59. Which country's constitutional amendment process requires a mandatory referendum for certain types of amendments, particularly those affecting its fundamental principles?
(A) India
(B) USA
(C) South Africa
(D) Switzerland

60. The institution of Ombudsman is designed to be:
(A) dependent on the executive for its findings.
(B) independent and non-partisan.
(C) a part of the judicial hierarchy.
(D) a political office that changes with the government.

61. Which of the following is a common exemption under most Right to Information laws, including those in the USA, UK, and India?
(A) Information related to public health data.
(B) Information regarding government expenditure.
(C) Information that could prejudice national security.
(D) Information about the names of elected officials.

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62. The methodological problem of 'ethnocentrism' in comparative law refers to:
(A) the academic study of law based on specific ethnic or tribal groups.
(B) the mistaken belief that all global legal systems are fundamentally the same.
(C) the analytical focus on the historical development of law within one nation.
(D) the tendency to analyze a foreign legal system using the concepts and biases of one's own legal system.

63. Which feature is NOT characteristic of a presidential form of government?
(A) The executive is drawn from and is part of the legislature.
(B) Fixed tenure for the executive.
(C) The head of the executive is popularly elected (directly or indirectly).
(D) The President acts as both head of state and head of government.

A primary duty of a subscriber holding a Digital Signature Certificate is to exercise reasonable care to maintain control over their private key. Since the private key is uniquely linked to the subscriber and used to create their digital signature, its security is paramount. Failure to protect the private key could lead to unauthorized use and fraudulent signatures made in the subscriber's name.

296. (D) Unlawful acts where a computer is a tool, a target, or both.
Cybercrime is broadly defined as an unlawful act where a computer or network is the tool, the target, or both. This category of crime includes a wide range of activities made possible by modern information technology. These offenses pose significant threats across various sectors, including personal privacy, corporate data security, and national infrastructure, necessitating specific legal frameworks for their prevention and prosecution.

297. (A) Make a network resource unavailable to its users.
A denial-of-service attack is a specific type of cybercrime intended to make a machine or network resource unavailable to its intended users. This is typically achieved by overwhelming the target with excessive requests or data. Such attacks can cause significant disruption to businesses and government services, highlighting the vulnerability of modern digital infrastructure to targeted and malicious technological interference.

298. (B) Imprisonment, financial fines, and compensation to victims.
Information technology laws prescribe various penalties for cybercrimes, including imprisonment for specified terms, substantial financial fines, or both. Additionally, the legal framework provides for compensation to be paid to the persons affected by the crime. These measures serve to punish offenders, deter future criminal activity, and provide a means of redress for victims who have suffered losses or damages.

299. (B) To hold inquiries and impose penalties for certain contraventions.
The Adjudicating Officer plays a critical role in the enforcement of information technology laws. Their primary function is to hold inquiries and impose penalties for financial contraventions up to a certain limit. This specialized administrative mechanism allows for the efficient resolution of certain types of IT-related offenses without requiring the full process of a traditional criminal court in every instance.

300. (A) To act as a court of appeal against the orders of the Adjudicating Officer.
The Cyber Appellate Tribunal serves as a dedicated body to hear appeals against the orders issued by the Adjudicating Officer. Its primary function is to ensure a speedy and expert resolution of disputes within the realm of information technology law. By providing a specialized forum for appeals, the tribunal helps maintain legal consistency and technical expertise in the adjudication of cyber-related offenses.

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287. (C) Prevent consumer deception and promote the economy of a specific region's producers.
The primary purpose of protecting GIs is to prevent consumer deception and promote the economic prosperity of producers in a specific region. By ensuring that only authentic products from the designated area can use the name, the law protects the collective reputation of the local community. This also helps consumers identify products that meet certain traditional quality standards and origins.

288. (B) Agriculture, medicine, and ecology.
Traditional Knowledge includes the know-how, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities that are often passed down through generations. According to the passage, this knowledge typically encompasses practical expertise related to agriculture, medicine, and ecology. Protecting this knowledge is crucial for preserving the cultural heritage and traditional livelihoods of these communities against unauthorized external exploitation or appropriation.

289. (D) The appropriation and patenting of traditional knowledge by external parties without permission or benefit-sharing.
Biopiracy refers to the appropriation and patenting of traditional knowledge or genetic resources by external entities without the permission of or compensation to the local communities. This practice is viewed as an unfair exploitation of community-held knowledge. Legal frameworks aim to prevent biopiracy by ensuring that the rights and contributions of indigenous groups are recognized and protected in the global system.

290. (A) Requiring disclosure of the origin of genetic resources in patent applications.
One mentioned legal mechanism to combat the misappropriation of traditional knowledge is requiring the disclosure of the origin of genetic resources in patent applications. This forces applicants to identify the source of the biological material or knowledge they are using. Such transparency helps ensure that patents are not granted for existing community knowledge and facilitates fair and equitable benefit-sharing arrangements.

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291. (C) The application of ICT for delivering government services.
E-governance is defined as the application of information and communication technology for delivering government services and exchanging information. This modern approach aims to make governance more efficient, transparent, and accessible to citizens by utilizing digital platforms. It forms a cornerstone of the legal framework governing the digital economy and the interactions between the state and its various constituents.

292. (A) It must be accessible and usable for subsequent reference.
For an electronic record to gain legal recognition, it must be accessible and usable for subsequent reference. This condition ensures that digital documents can be treated on par with traditional paper-based records in legal and administrative contexts. The requirement for accessibility allows for the records to be retrieved and verified whenever they are needed for evidence or informational purposes.

293. (D) Digital signature is a specific cryptographic implementation, while electronic signature is a broader, technology-neutral term.
The passage distinguishes an electronic signature as a broad, technology-neutral term referring to any electronic process signifying intent. In contrast, a digital signature is a specific, more secure type that uses a cryptographic implementation. This distinction highlights that while many methods can show intent, digital signatures provide a higher level of technical security and verification for digital records.

294. (B) An asymmetric crypto-system and hash function.
A digital signature typically utilizes an asymmetric crypto-system and a hash function to ensure high levels of security and authenticity. This cryptographic implementation uniquely links the signature to the signer and ensures the integrity of the document. By using public and private keys, the system provides a robust mechanism for authenticating electronic records in a way that is difficult to forge.

295. (C) To exercise reasonable care to maintain control of their private key.

(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

8. Judicial activism in India primarily signifies:
(A) the proactive role played by the judiciary in protecting rights and promoting justice.
(B) the judiciary's strict and unwavering adherence to the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty.
(C) the judiciary's consistent refusal to review controversial legislative or executive actions.
(D) the direct accountability and subservience of senior judges to the executive branch.

9. The system of constitutional review in the USA is characterized by:
(A) a specialized constitutional court separate from the regular judiciary.
(B) a pre-emptive review of legislation before it is enacted.
(C) judicial review being exercised by all courts within the judicial hierarchy.
(D) the complete absence of the power to review constitutional amendments.

10. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The procedure for amending the constitution in the USA is significantly more rigid than in India.
Reason (R) : The US constitutional amendment process requires ratification by three-fourths of the states, a high threshold for change.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. The institution of the Ombudsman first originated in which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) India
(C) USA
(D) Sweden

12. The concept of 'Open Government' primarily aims to achieve:
(A) increased levels of government secrecy intended to protect sensitive national interests.
(B) greater transparency, participation, and accountability in governance.
(C) the complete and immediate privatization of all essential government service functions.
(D) a significant reduction in the general public's right to access government information.

13. Which of the following is NOT a common concern in the comparison of legal systems?
(A) Ethnocentrism of the researcher
(B) Difficulty in translating legal terms
(C) The identical nature of all procedural laws
(D) The cost of accessing foreign legal materials

14. In a presidential form of government, the President is typically:
(A) accountable to the legislature and can be removed by a vote of no-confidence.
(B) a member of the legislature.
(C) chosen by the members of the ruling party in the parliament.
(D) both the head of state and the head of government.

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15. Consider the following statements about the federal model of the USA:
(a) It is considered the classic model of federalism.
(b) Powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved for the states.
(c) The states have the power to secede from the union.
(d) The federal judiciary has the final say in interpreting the constitution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b and c only
(D) a and d only

16. The 'substantive' version of the Rule of Law goes beyond the formal version by requiring that:
(A) laws are strictly made and promulgated only by the ruling monarch.
(B) the content of the law itself must be just and protect fundamental rights.
(C) all government officials are granted absolute legal immunity from the law.

36. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Indian Constitution provides for a federal system with a strong unitary bias.
Reason (R) : The Indian Constitution contains provisions like Emergency powers for the Centre, a single citizenship, and an integrated judiciary.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

37. Which statement correctly identifies a key difference between the 'formal' and 'substantive' versions of the Rule of Law?
(A) Formal rule of law is concerned with justice, while substantive rule of law is concerned with procedure.
(B) The formal version is practiced exclusively in the USA, while the substantive version is in the UK.
(C) Formal rule of law focuses on law-making, while substantive rule also considers content and quality.
(D) There is no significant or meaningful conceptual difference between the two primary versions.

38. The semi-presidential system of government, as seen in France, combines elements of:
(A) a presidential system and a monarchy.
(B) a presidential system and a parliamentary system.
(C) a parliamentary system and a unitary system.
(D) a federal system and a confederate system.

39. Judicial accountability in the UK is primarily maintained through:
(A) the direct political appointment and arbitrary removal of judges by the executive branch.
(B) the conduct of frequent popular elections held for all major national judicial positions.
(C) the discretionary power of the Prime Minister to unilaterally overturn judicial decisions.
(D) a robust system of appeals, parliamentary scrutiny, and professional codes of conduct.

40. Match List I with List II regarding countries and their systems of constitutional review:
List I : (Country)
P. USA
Q. France
R. India
S. Switzerland
List II : (System of Constitutional Review)
1. Abstract review by a specialized body before promulgation
2. Diffused system where any court can perform review
3. Integrated system with judicial review as a basic feature
4. Popular referendum can challenge federal laws
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

41. What makes the amendment procedure of the South African constitution notable in comparative constitutional law?
(A) It is regarded as the most rigid and difficult constitution to amend in the modern world.
(B) It contains specific provisions that explicitly prohibit any amendments to the Bill of Rights.
(C) Its post-apartheid design includes special procedures to protect democratic values and minority rights.
(D) It requires a mandatory national referendum for every single proposed constitutional change.

42. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act in India provides for the establishment of an anti-corruption ombudsman at the:
(A) Central and State levels.
(B) Central level only.
(C) State level only.
(D) Municipal level only.

43. Which of the following is NOT a recognized methodology in comparative law?
(A) Functionalism

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(B) it grants residuary powers to the provinces.
(C) it lacks a supreme court to interpret the constitution.
(D) it is a confederation, not a federation.

27. The concept of 'Due Process of Law', a key element of the substantive rule of law, is explicitly mentioned in the constitution of which country?
(A) India
(B) United Kingdom
(C) France
(D) USA

28. The system of 'checks and balances' is most prominently associated with the model of separation of powers in:
(A) The United Kingdom
(B) The USA
(C) France
(D) Sweden

29. Which of the following is NOT a mechanism for judicial accountability in India?
(A) The process of impeachment of judges.
(B) The requirement for judges to declare their assets.
(C) Review of judicial decisions by the executive branch.
(D) Internal oversight mechanisms within the higher judiciary.

30. Consider the following features regarding the Swiss system of constitutional review:
(a) It allows for the review of federal laws for their conformity with the constitution.
(b) It is conducted by a specialized constitutional court.
(c) It allows citizens to challenge laws through a popular referendum.
(d) The Federal Supreme Court is barred from reviewing the constitutionality of federal statutes.
(e) It is identical to the system practiced in the USA.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) c and d only
(C) a and e only
(D) b, c, and d

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31. In the US, a constitutional amendment must be proposed and then ratified. What is the ratification requirement?
(A) Three-fourths of state legislatures or conventions.
(B) A simple majority of state legislatures.
(C) Two-thirds of state legislatures.
(D) Unanimous consent of all states.

32. The Indian equivalent of the Ombudsman at the central level is called the:
(A) Central Vigilance Commissioner
(B) Lokpal
(C) Chief Information Commissioner
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General

33. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in the USA allows citizens to:
(A) access any information without any exceptions.
(B) request access to records from federal government agencies.
(C) access records of private corporations.
(D) vote on government policies directly.

34. A major concern in comparative law is the 'legal irritant' phenomenon, which describes:
(A) the rejection or dysfunctional operation of a transplanted law in a different socio-cultural context.
(B) the successful and seamless transplantation of a foreign law into a compatible new legal system.
(C) a relatively minor legal rule that unexpectedly causes a major and lasting social disruption.
(D) a law that is universally accepted across all jurisdictions and causes no operational issues.

35. The head of government in a parliamentary system is the Prime Minister, while the head of state is often a:
(A) directly elected president with executive powers.
(B) chief justice of the supreme court.
(C) monarch or a ceremonial president.
(D) military general.

CHAPTER 10

Comparative Public Law and Systems of Governance

1. The primary relevance of Comparative Law is best described as:
(A) a formal method used to prove the functional superiority of one legal system over another.
(B) a tool for understanding systems, promoting legal reform, and harmonizing laws.
(C) an academic exercise with no meaningful practical application in modern governance.
(D) a purely historical study focusing on the analysis of extinct legal codes and practices.

2. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : In a parliamentary form of government, the executive is not accountable to the legislature.
Statement II : The head of state is always the head of government in a parliamentary system.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following is a significant problem encountered in the methodology of comparative law?
(A) The presumed universal applicability of all legal principles across diverse global cultures.
(B) The perceived lack of historical legal systems available for rigorous study and comparison.
(C) The challenge of finding equivalent legal concepts and terminology across different systems.
(D) The persistent overabundance of public funding dedicated to comparative legal research.

4. A key characteristic of a unitary form of government is:
(A) the constitutional division of powers between central and regional governments.
(B) the supremacy of regional governments over the central authority.
(C) the mandatory existence of a bicameral legislature.
(D) the concentration of governmental power in a single, central authority.

5. Which model of federalism is often described as 'quasi-federal' due to its strong centralizing features?
(A) USA
(B) Canada
(C) India
(D) Switzerland

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the 'formal' version of the Rule of Law.
(A) It emphasizes the procedures by which laws are made and applied.
(B) It insists that laws must protect fundamental human rights to be valid.
(C) It requires laws to be clear, stable, and publicly known.
(D) It focuses on governance by law rather than by the arbitrary will of individuals.

7. Match List I with List II regarding countries and their characteristics of separation of powers:
List I : (Country)
P. USA
Q. UK
R. France
S. India
List II : (Characteristic of Separation of Powers)
1. Fusion of executive and legislative powers
2. Strict separation with checks and balances
3. Parliamentary system with some separation
4. Semi-presidential system with a distinct executive and prime minister
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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(B) Structuralism
(C) Doctrinal analysis
(D) Intuitive conjecture

44. A key difference between a presidential and parliamentary system lies in:
(A) the existence of a judiciary.
(B) the relationship between the executive and the legislative branches.
(C) the presence of a written constitution.
(D) the method of collecting taxes.

45. The Indian model of federalism borrowed the concept of a strong central government from the model of:
(A) USA
(B) Switzerland
(C) Canada
(D) Australia

46. Which of the following principles is central to the 'formal' conception of the Rule of Law?
(A) Laws must promote social equality.
(B) Laws must align with a specific religious doctrine.
(C) Laws must ensure economic prosperity for all citizens.
(D) Laws must be prospective, open, and clear.

47. The phrase 'separation of powers' was systematically articulated by:
(A) Montesquieu
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Thomas Hobbes
(D) John Austin

48. The concept of 'judicial activism' is often contrasted with:
(A) judicial review.
(B) judicial restraint.
(C) judicial independence.
(D) judicial accountability.

49. What is a key difference between the US and French systems of constitutional review?
(A) US review is done by a political body, while French review is handled by regular courts.
(B) US review is concrete (from a case), while French review is often abstract (before promulgation).
(C) The US system does not allow review of laws, which is a key part of the French system.
(D) The French system is identical to the British system, focusing on parliamentary sovereignty.

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50. Which of the following statements about the constitutional amendment process in India is correct?
(A) The basic structure of the constitution cannot be amended.
(B) All parts of the constitution can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament.
(C) All constitutional amendments require ratification by all states.
(D) Only the President can initiate a constitutional amendment.

51. The primary function of an Ombudsman is to:
(A) prosecute criminals in a court of law.
(B) legislate on behalf of the parliament.
(C) investigate complaints of maladministration against public authorities.
(D) command the armed forces.

52. The UK's Freedom of Information Act 2000 provides a right of access to information held by:
(A) private companies only.
(B) the Royal Family's personal records.
(C) international organizations based in the UK.
(D) public authorities.

53. Consider the following statements about forms of government from a comparative perspective:
(a) The USA has a presidential form of government.
(b) The UK has a parliamentary form of government.
(c) India has a presidential form of government.
(d) France has a semi-presidential system.
(e) All democracies must have a parliamentary system.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and d
(B) a, b, and d
(C) c, d, and e
(D) a, c, and e

(D) all newly passed laws should be applied retroactively to past conduct.

17. In the context of separation of powers, the United Kingdom is characterized by:
(A) a strict separation between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.
(B) the fusion of executive and legislative powers, with Parliament being supreme.
(C) a presidential system where the Prime Minister is directly elected.
(D) the judiciary having the power to strike down primary legislation.

18. Which of the following is a primary mechanism for ensuring judicial independence in the USA?
(A) Life tenure for federal judges during good behaviour.
(B) Election of Supreme Court justices for short terms.
(C) Determination of judicial salaries by the President alone.
(D) Executive power to remove judges without cause.

19. In France, the body primarily responsible for constitutional review is the:
(A) Supreme Court (Cour de Cassation).
(B) Council of State (Conseil d'État).
(C) Constitutional Council (Conseil Constitutionnel).
(D) Parliament itself.

20. A key feature of the constitutional amendment process in South Africa is:
(A) it requires a simple majority in parliament for all amendments.
(B) certain fundamental rights are unamendable.
(C) amendments can only be proposed by the judiciary.
(D) it involves different majority requirements for different types of constitutional provisions.

21. What is the equivalent institution of the Ombudsman in the UK?
(A) The Lord Chancellor
(B) The Attorney General
(C) The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration
(D) The Speaker of the House of Commons

22. The Right to Information Act in India was enacted in which year?
(A) 1999
(B) 2005
(C) 2001
(D) 2009

23. The functional-institutional approach in comparative law methodology focuses on:
(A) comparing the diverse historical and traditional origins of legislative laws.
(B) analyzing the deep philosophical and ethical underpinnings of legal rules.
(C) translating legal texts literally without considering their social context.
(D) understanding how different legal systems solve similar social problems.

24. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A federal system of government is characterized by a single source of sovereign power.
Statement II : A unitary system of government has a constitutionally mandated division of powers between national and sub-national units.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

25. Consider the following events regarding the establishment of institutions:
1. Lokpal in India (enactment of the Act)
2. Ombudsman in Sweden
3. Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration in the UK
4. Freedom of Information Act in the USA

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

26. The Canadian model of federalism is distinct from the US model primarily because:
(A) it grants residuary powers to the central government.

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64. Identify the incorrect pair regarding models of federalism.
(A) USA - Dual Federalism
(B) USA - Centralized Federalism
(C) India - Quasi-Federalism
(D) Canada - Cooperative Federalism

65. A 'substantive' reading of the Rule of Law would be most concerned with which of the following laws?
(A) A law passed with a spelling error.
(B) A law that permits detention without trial based on race.
(C) A law that was not published before coming into force.
(D) A law that specifies the incorrect form for a tax return.

66. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : In France, there is a strict separation of powers which prevents the judiciary from reviewing administrative actions.
Reason (R) : France has a separate system of administrative courts, headed by the Conseil d'État, to handle disputes involving the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

67. The impeachment process for federal judges in the USA is a mechanism that falls under the category of:
(A) judicial independence.
(B) judicial activism.
(C) judicial accountability.
(D) judicial review.

68. What is a key feature of constitutional review in Switzerland?
(A) Only the President can initiate a review.
(B) All laws are reviewed by a specialized court before being passed.
(C) The Swiss system is identical to the French system.
(D) Federal laws cannot be reviewed for their constitutionality by the courts.

69. What is the 'basic structure' doctrine in the context of the Indian Constitution's amendment?
(A) A list of specific articles in the constitution that are explicitly unamendable.
(B) A legal provision that allows the President to veto any constitutional amendment.
(C) A judicial principle that Parliament cannot amend the constitution in a way that destroys its fundamental features.
(D) The mandatory requirement that all amendments must be ratified by a public referendum.

70. The Swedish Ombudsman has the power to:
(A) arrest and imprison corrupt officials.
(B) make recommendations and bring prosecutions in certain cases.
(C) issue binding judgments like a court.
(D) veto legislation passed by the Parliament.

71. A primary objective of Open Government initiatives in countries like the US and UK is to:
(A) strictly limit public participation in the complex process of policy-making.
(B) increase the internal administrative efficiency of national tax collection.
(C) centralize all government data in a secure location inaccessible to the public.
(D) leverage technology to make governance more transparent and collaborative.

72. The relevance of comparative law for a developing country like India lies primarily in its ability to:
(A) provide models and ideas for legal reform suited to its own socio-economic context.
(B) adopt diverse foreign laws directly without any local modification or refinement.
(C) prove the historical superiority of its ancient and traditional legal systems.
(D) completely replace its current legal system with a standard Western legal model.

73. The 'fusion of powers' is a defining characteristic of which form of government?
(A) Presidential
(B) Federal
(C) Parliamentary
(D) Confederate

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units.
(D) it has a written constitution.

94. The term 'asymmetrical federalism', often applied to India, refers to:
(A) the equal distribution of powers among all states.
(B) a system where the central government is weaker than the states.
(C) a federation that is geographically unbalanced.
(D) a federal system where constituent states have varying levels of power and status.

95. The substantive version of the Rule of Law is most closely associated with the protection of:
(A) human rights and dignity.
(B) procedural fairness.
(C) government authority.
(D) economic efficiency.

96. Consider the following statements regarding the separation of powers in India:
(a) A strict, watertight separation between the three branches.
(b) The executive is part of the legislature.
(c) The judiciary has the power of judicial review over legislative and executive acts.
(d) The President can promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session.
(e) The judiciary is completely subordinate to the Parliament.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a and e
(B) b, c, and d
(C) a, c, and d
(D) b and e

97. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India is a manifestation of:
(A) judicial restraint.
(B) judicial activism.
(C) parliamentary sovereignty.
(D) executive dominance.

98. The system where any judge in any court can rule on the constitutionality of a law is known as:
(A) diffused constitutional review.
(B) centralized constitutional review.
(C) abstract constitutional review.
(D) political constitutional review.

99. In comparison to India and South Africa, the process for amending the US Constitution is best described as:
(A) more flexible.
(B) equally flexible.
(C) more rigid.
(D) dependent on the President's approval.

100. The concept of 'maladministration', which the Ombudsman investigates, typically includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) excessive and unjustified administrative delay.
(B) technical and procedural errors in processing.
(C) demonstrated bias or unfairness in decision-making.
(D) a policy decision with which the complainant disagrees.

101. Consider the following events related to open government and Right to Information:
1. Enactment of India's Right to Information Act.
2. Enactment of the UK's Freedom of Information Act.
3. Enactment of the USA's Freedom of Information Act.
4. Adoption of the Open Government Partnership declaration.
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

102. Comparing the legal definition of 'the family' in different countries to understand varying social norms is an example of which aspect of comparative law?
(A) Commercial law comparison
(B) Micro-level comparison
(C) Constitutional law comparison
(D) Macro-level comparison

103. Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of a presidential system?
(A) Instability due to frequent votes of no-

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(B) Clear separation of powers preventing legislative dominance.
(C) Harmony and coordination between the legislature and the executive.
(D) The head of state is always a powerful figure.

84. The 'residuary powers' in the US federal system belong to:
(A) the Federal Government.
(B) both the Federal Government and the States concurrently.
(C) the Judiciary.
(D) the States.

85. The government should be bound by rules fixed and announced beforehand. This statement best reflects which version of the Rule of Law?
(A) The substantive version
(B) The economic version
(C) The formal version
(D) The political version

86. Which of the following is a classic example of 'checks and balances' in the US system of separation of powers?
(A) The President's power to issue executive orders.
(B) The President's power to veto legislation passed by Congress.
(C) The Congress's power to levy taxes.
(D) The Supreme Court's power to hear cases.

87. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Judicial independence requires that judges should have complete freedom from any form of accountability.
Statement II : Judicial accountability mechanisms, like impeachment, are designed to ensure judges remain answerable for misconduct, thus strengthening the judiciary's legitimacy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

88. A key feature of the French system of constitutional review is that it is primarily:
(A) a priori, occurring before a law is promulgated.
(B) posterior, occurring after a law is in force.
(C) conducted by the public through referendums.
(D) focused only on administrative, not constitutional, law.

89. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Constitution of South Africa has a highly detailed and specific Bill of Rights.
Reason (R) : The framers of the post-apartheid constitution aimed to create a transformative document that would explicitly guard against the injustices of the past.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

90. The UK's Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration can investigate complaints forwarded by:
(A) a Member of Parliament (MP).
(B) any citizen directly.
(C) the Prime Minister only.
(D) the Queen.

91. The primary purpose of the US Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) is to ensure:
(A) government efficiency.
(B) the privacy of government officials.
(C) the profitability of government corporations.
(D) government accountability through transparency.

92. The comparative study of legal 'families' such as common law and civil law is an example of:
(A) micro-comparison.
(B) macro-comparison.
(C) internal comparison.
(D) legislative comparison.

93. A government is federal and not unitary if:
(A) it has a bicameral legislature.
(B) the head of state is a president.
(C) powers are constitutionally divided between the central government and constituent

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114. Match List I with List II regarding federal features and country examples:
List I : (Federal Feature)
P. Coming-together Federation
Q. Holding-together Federation
R. Quasi-Federal System
S. Asymmetrical Federalism
List II : (Country Example)
1. India
2. USA
3. India
4. Canada (with Quebec)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

115. A government that acts without legal authority is acting:
(A) intra vires.
(B) de jure.
(C) ultra vires.
(D) sub judice.

116. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The UK Parliament is considered sovereign.
Reason (R) : The UK judiciary has the power to declare an Act of Parliament void if it violates fundamental rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

117. What distinguishes judicial activism from judicial overreach?
(A) Activism is always constitutional, while overreach is always unconstitutional.
(B) There is no substantive difference; the terms are considered complete synonyms.
(C) Overreach is when the judiciary encroaches upon the domain of other branches without justification.
(D) Activism is practiced exclusively in the USA, while overreach is practiced only in India.

118. Which system of constitutional review is most likely to lead to legal certainty before a law is implemented?
(A) The American diffused, posterior system.
(B) The French abstract, a priori system.
(C) The Swiss system with its popular referendum.
(D) The Indian integrated system.

119. A major difference between the amendment procedures of the US and Indian constitutions is:
(A) the Indian process does not involve the states at all.
(B) the US process is initiated by the states, not the central legislature.
(C) the Indian constitution is significantly less detailed, requiring fewer amendments.
(D) the Indian Parliament can initiate amendments, a power the US Congress also holds.

120. Consider the following characteristics of the Ombudsman institution:
(a) Independence from the executive branch.
(b) Power to investigate complaints of maladministration.
(c) A focus on protecting citizens against bureaucratic abuse.
(d) The power to create new laws.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct across countries like Sweden, the UK, and India?
(A) a and d
(B) b and d
(C) a, b, and c
(D) a, b, c, and d

121. The 'sunshine laws' in the USA are related to the concept of:
(A) environmental protection.
(B) renewable energy subsidies.
(C) open government and access to meetings.
(D) daylight saving time regulations.

122. The process of legal 'transplantation' in comparative law refers to:
(A) the transfer or adoption of legal rules and institutions from one country to another.
(B) moving a court building from one place to another.
(C) the physical exchange of judges between

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confidence.
(B) Lack of a directly elected chief executive.
(C) Fusion of powers leading to executive dominance.
(D) Gridlock and conflict between the executive and legislative branches.

104. The Indian federal system allows the central government to legislate on subjects in the State List under certain circumstances. This highlights its:
(A) unitary bias.
(B) perfectly balanced federal nature.
(C) confederal structure.
(D) subordinate judiciary.

105. Be you ever so high, the law is above you. This maxim embodies the principle of:
(A) parliamentary sovereignty.
(B) separation of powers.
(C) rule of law.
(D) judicial activism.

106. The power of the US Congress to impeach the President is a check on the:
(A) Executive by the Legislature.
(B) Judiciary by the Legislature.
(C) Legislature by the Executive.
(D) Judiciary by the Executive.

107. Which statement best describes the accountability of the judiciary in the United Kingdom?
(A) Judges are elected and can be voted out by the public.
(B) Judges can be dismissed by the Prime Minister for unpopular decisions.
(C) There are no mechanisms for judicial accountability in the UK.
(D) Judges are accountable through the appeals process and parliamentary oversight, but not for their judicial decisions.

108. The concept of Basic Structure of the Constitution, which cannot be amended by the Parliament, was propounded by the Supreme Court of India in which landmark case?
(A) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(D) Golaknath v. State of Punjab

109. Amending the Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution requires:
(A) a simple majority in Parliament.
(B) the same procedure as any other ordinary law.
(C) a special majority of two-thirds in the National Assembly and support from six of the nine provinces.
(D) it is unamendable.

110. Which is an incorrect pairing of the country and its Ombudsman-like institution?
(A) Sweden - Justitieombudsmannen
(B) India - Lokpal
(C) UK - Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration
(D) USA - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

111. A key difference in the scope of the Right to Information between India and the UK is that:
(A) India's law has a broader definition of 'information' and 'public authority' in some respects.
(B) India's law applies directly to all private companies, whereas the UK law excludes them entirely.
(C) The UK's law is historically absolute and contains no specific legal exemptions for disclosure.
(D) India's law only covers central government bodies and excludes state-level public authorities.

112. The study of comparative law is considered relevant for international business because it helps in:
(A) ignoring foreign laws.
(B) understanding and navigating different regulatory environments.
(C) establishing a single global currency.
(D) promoting trade protectionism.

113. Identify the correct statement about a unitary form of government.
(A) It is best suited for large, diverse countries.
(B) The central government can create or abolish administrative units at will.
(C) Local administrative units have constitutionally guaranteed powers.
(D) It always has an unwritten constitution.

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74. Consider the following statements regarding the characteristics of the US model of federalism:
(a) A written constitution that divides powers.
(b) The supremacy of the constitution.
(c) Residuary powers are vested in the central government.
(d) States have equal representation in the Senate.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b and c only
(D) a, b, c, and d

75. The Rule of Law, in its formal sense, requires that government action must be:
(A) always morally right.
(B) approved by a popular vote.
(C) consistent with international law.
(D) backed by legal authority.

76. In which country is the separation of powers doctrine most rigidly applied, creating distinct personnel and functions for each branch of government?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) USA
(C) India
(D) Sweden

77. The term 'judicial activism' was first coined in which country?
(A) India
(B) United Kingdom
(C) USA
(D) France

78. Match List I with List II regarding countries and their bodies for constitutional review:
List I : (Country)
P. India
Q. USA
R. France
S. Switzerland
List II : (Body for Constitutional Review)
1. Conseil Constitutionnel
2. Supreme Court and High Courts
3. Federal Supreme Court (with limitations)
4. All federal and state courts
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

79. The constitutional amendment process in India for matters related to the federal structure requires:
(A) a special majority in Parliament plus ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.
(B) a simple majority in both houses of Parliament.
(C) a special majority in both houses of Parliament.
(D) a national referendum.

80. What was the primary motivation for the creation of the Ombudsman in Sweden?
(A) To oversee the king's tax collection.
(B) To ensure that public officials and judges acted in accordance with the law.
(C) To act as a public prosecutor in criminal cases.
(D) To lead the country's foreign diplomatic missions.

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81. Proactive disclosure of information is a key principle of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in India. This means that public authorities should:
(A) wait for citizens to file a formal application before providing any specific data.
(B) voluntarily disseminate information to the public through various open means.
(C) only provide relevant information to currently active government employees.
(D) classify all official information as strictly confidential by administrative default.

82. The comparative methodology that involves analyzing statistical data across many countries to find correlations between legal rules and social outcomes is known as:
(A) intensive quantitative analysis.
(B) traditional doctrinal analysis.
(C) descriptive historical comparison.
(D) qualitative case study method.

83. Which of the following is an advantage of a parliamentary system of government?
(A) Stability of the executive's term is guaranteed.

countries.
(D) the translation of legal texts into multiple languages.

123. The Prime Minister in a parliamentary system remains in power as long as they:
(A) enjoy the confidence of the head of state.
(B) are personally popular with the public.
(C) are not criticized by the opposition.
(D) command a majority in the lower house of the legislature.

124. The defining feature of 'dual federalism', as initially practiced in the USA, is:
(A) extensive and continuous cooperation between the national and state governments.
(B) a clear separation of powers with each government being supreme in its own sphere.
(C) the absolute dominance of the national government over all constituent state matters.
(D) the explicit constitutional ability of individual states to nullify federal law at will.

125. The principle of 'legality' is a core component of the Rule of Law. It means:
(A) all laws are inherently just.
(B) laws can be applied retroactively.
(C) officials can only act if they have legal authority to do so.
(D) the legislature is above the law.

126. Which country's system of governance is often cited as a prime example of the 'fusion' of executive and legislative powers?
(A) USA
(B) France
(C) Switzerland
(D) United Kingdom

127. The appointment of federal judges in the USA involves:
(A) nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate.
(B) nomination by the President and confirmation by the House of Representatives.
(C) direct popular election.
(D) appointment by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

128. In the context of constitutional review, 'concrete review' means the review is:
(A) conducted before a law comes into effect.
(B) conducted in the context of a specific case or controversy.
(C) open to any citizen to request at any time.
(D) performed by a political body, not a court.

129. The amendment procedure in the South African constitution is found in which section?
(A) Section 1
(B) Section 74
(C) Section 100
(D) Section 2

130. In India, the state-level equivalent of the Lokpal is the:
(A) Lokayukta
(B) Governor
(C) Chief Minister
(D) Advocate General

131. The concept of an 'Open Government Partnership' involves commitments from participating countries to enhance:
(A) national military power and overall defense spending levels.
(B) traditional protectionist trade policies and market barriers.
(C) transparency, citizen empowerment, and fighting corruption.
(D) absolute state control over the national media and information.

132. Identifying the correct statement: The main goal of comparative law is to:
(A) establish a single, unified, and worldwide mandatory legal system.
(B) demonstrate the definitive superiority of the common law system.
(C) provide a linear historical narrative of legal evolution only.
(D) gain a deeper understanding of one's own and other legal systems.

133. The relationship between the executive and the legislature in a presidential system is best described as:
(A) fusion of powers.

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153. A comparative lawyer studying how France, Germany, and the UK regulate hate speech to inform potential legislative changes in their own country is primarily engaged in:
(A) historical legal research.
(B) philosophical jurisprudence.
(C) law reform-oriented comparison.
(D) commercial arbitration.

154. The 'shadow cabinet' is a feature found in which form of government?
(A) Parliamentary
(B) Presidential
(C) Semi-presidential
(D) Unitary

155. Which statement accurately describes a key feature of the federal model in the USA?
(A) The federal government's powers are unlimited.
(B) States derive their authority from the central government.
(C) The Senate has representation based on population.
(D) It is a system of indestructible union, composed of indestructible states.

156. The idea that the law should protect a 'moral' minimum and uphold human rights is characteristic of:
(A) The 'formal' version of the Rule of Law.
(B) The 'substantive' version of the Rule of Law.
(C) The theory of legal positivism.
(D) The principle of parliamentary supremacy.

157. Match List I with List II regarding countries and their dominant feature of power relationship:
List I : (Country)
P. USA
Q. UK
R. France
S. India
List II : (Dominant Feature of Power Relationship)
1. Fusion of powers
2. Separation of powers with checks and balances
3. Parliamentary system with judicial review
4. Semi-presidentialism
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

158. The 'collegium system' for the appointment of judges to the higher judiciary in India is a mechanism created by:
(A) an Act of Parliament.
(B) the Constitution of India.
(C) an executive order of the President.
(D) a series of Supreme Court judicial pronouncements.

159. The 'Question Prioritaire de Constitutionnalité' (QPC) introduced in France in 2008 allows:
(A) citizens involved in a court case to argue that a law applicable to their case is unconstitutional.
(B) the President to ask for a constitutional review at any time.
(C) the Parliament to review the constitutionality of its own laws.
(D) the Constitutional Council to review all laws automatically.

160. Why is Article V of the US Constitution, which details the amendment process, considered a hallmark of rigidity?
(A) It requires the President's signature for an amendment to pass.
(B) It requires supermajorities at both the proposal and ratification stages.
(C) It allows states to veto amendments with relative ease.
(D) It has historically never been successfully used in practice.

161. The jurisdiction of the Lokpal in India includes investigating corruption allegations against:
(A) only junior-level civil servants.
(B) the Prime Minister and other central government ministers and officials.
(C) state government ministers only.
(D) private citizens not holding any public office.

162. A common argument against very broad Right to Information laws is that they:
(A) can hamper candid decision-making and be used for frivolous purposes.
(B) promote higher levels of overall transparency and public accountability.

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143. Which of the following countries has a parliamentary republic form of government?
(A) India
(B) United Kingdom
(C) United States of America
(D) France

144. In Canada's federal system, the power of 'disallowance' allows the federal government to:
(A) appoint provincial governors.
(B) reject a provincial law even after it has been passed.
(C) take over the administration of a province.
(D) amend the provincial constitution.

145. A law that is vague and uncertain violates which tenet of the formal Rule of Law?
(A) The principle of legality
(B) The principle of clarity and publicity
(C) The principle of equality before the law
(D) The principle of access to justice

146. The principle of 'collegiality' or collective responsibility of the cabinet is a feature of which system's separation of powers model?
(A) India and the UK
(B) USA
(C) France
(D) Switzerland

147. A primary argument in favor of judicial activism in a country like India is that it:
(A) systematically undermines the authority of the legislature.
(B) makes the overall judicial process significantly slower.
(C) fills institutional voids and protects rights when other branches fail.
(D) is fundamentally against the primary spirit of the constitution.

148. Consider the following statements regarding constitutional review:
(a) The US system is described as diffused and concrete.
(b) The traditional French system is described as centralized and abstract.
(c) In Switzerland, federal statutes are immune from judicial review by the Federal Supreme Court.
(d) India has no system of constitutional review.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and c
(B) a and d
(C) b, c, and d
(D) a and b only

149. The 'entrenched' clauses in the South African constitution, which require a higher majority for amendment, relate to:
(A) the rules of the national lottery.
(B) the salaries of civil servants.
(C) the founding provisions and the Bill of Rights.
(D) the procedure for electing local mayors.

150. In the UK, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration's jurisdiction covers maladministration by:
(A) local councils.
(B) central government departments and other public bodies.
(C) private corporations.
(D) the judiciary.

151. Consider the following legal principles and forms of government:
1. Parliamentary Sovereignty in the UK (post-Glorious Revolution)
2. US Presidential system with a written constitution
3. French semi-presidential system (Fifth Republic)
4. Indian parliamentary republic
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their prominent establishment or articulation?
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

152. What does 'Open Data' in the context of Open Government mean?
(A) Government data is made available in a format for public reuse.
(B) All sensitive data, including personal info, is made public.
(C) Only data that is entirely favourable to the government is released.
(D) Data is available but requires a prohibitively high fee to access.

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(B) subordination of the legislature to the executive.
(C) separation of powers.
(D) subordination of the executive to the legislature.

134. Which of the following is NOT a feature of federalism in India?
(A) Dual polity
(B) Right of states to secede
(C) Written Constitution
(D) Supremacy of the Constitution

135. The 'formal' version of the Rule of Law would be satisfied by:
(A) a law that is secret but just.
(B) a government that acts without laws.
(C) a law that is applied differently to different people.
(D) a law that is public and clear, but deeply unjust.

136. In the UK system, the Lord Chancellor's role was reformed by the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 primarily to:
(A) enhance the separation of powers by removing the overlap between judicial, legislative, and executive roles.
(B) increase the fusion of powers.
(C) abolish the House of Lords.
(D) give the Prime Minister more control over the judiciary.

137. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Judicial review is a feature of the constitutional systems of both India and the USA.
Statement II : The scope of judicial review in India is narrower than in the USA because of the phrase 'procedure established by law' in the Indian Constitution, as opposed to 'due process of law' in the US Constitution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not a complete explanation of the difference.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

138. The power of the French Constitutional Council to review a law upon referral by the President, Prime Minister, or members of parliament before it is promulgated is an example of:
(A) Abstract review
(B) Concrete review
(C) Popular review
(D) Diffused review

139. Which of the following is a method for proposing a constitutional amendment in the USA?
(A) A proposal by the President.
(B) A simple majority vote in a national referendum.
(C) A petition signed by one million citizens.
(D) A two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.

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140. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The institution of the Ombudsman acts as a check on administrative power.
Reason (R) : It provides an accessible, informal, and inexpensive forum for citizens to voice grievances against government maladministration.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. A significant feature of India's Right to Information Act (2005) is the establishment of:
(A) a national intelligence agency.
(B) special courts to try information-related offenses.
(C) a two-tier machinery of Information Commissions at the central and state levels.
(D) a government-run newspaper.

142. The classification of legal systems into 'families' (e.g., Common Law, Civil Law, Socialist Law) is a key aspect of:
(A) legal philosophy.
(B) legislative drafting.
(C) judicial precedent.
(D) comparative law methodology.

(C) are consistently too expensive for the average citizen to utilize.
(D) lead directly to much greater levels of government operational efficiency.

163. The functional method in comparative law, which asks how do different legal systems solve a similar problem?, is associated with the work of:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) John Austin
(C) Zweigert and Kötz
(D) Hans Kelsen

164. In a semi-presidential system like France, 'cohabitation' refers to a situation where:
(A) the President and Prime Minister are from the same political party.
(B) the government is a coalition of many small parties.
(C) the President dissolves the parliament.
(D) the President and Prime Minister are from opposing political parties.

165. The term cooperative federalism implies that the central and state governments:
(A) operate in separate, watertight compartments.
(B) are in a constant state of conflict.
(C) collaborate and coordinate with each other to achieve common goals.
(D) are subordinate to the judiciary.

166. A key difference between 'Rule of Law' and 'Rule by Law' is that:
(A) 'Rule of Law' is a tool of government, while 'Rule by Law' is subordinate.
(B) 'Rule by Law' is a tool of government, while 'Rule of Law' is supreme.
(C) There is no meaningful conceptual difference between the two phrases.
(D) 'Rule of Law' is for monarchies, while 'Rule by Law' is for democracies.

167. The Constitutional Reform Act of 2005 in the UK had a significant impact on the separation of powers by:
(A) merging the role of the Lord Chancellor with the Prime Minister.
(B) abolishing the monarchy.
(C) giving the House of Commons judicial powers.
(D) creating a separate Supreme Court and reforming the office of the Lord Chancellor.

168. The concept of 'locus standi' (the right to bring an action) has been significantly diluted in India to allow for:
(A) public interest litigation (PIL).
(B) judicial restraint.
(C) parliamentary privilege.
(D) executive decrees.

169. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The US Supreme Court can declare a law passed by Congress unconstitutional.
Reason (R) : The US Constitution explicitly grants the Supreme Court the power of judicial review in Article III.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Which of the following is NOT a method of amending the Indian Constitution?
(A) Amendment by a national referendum.
(B) Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament.
(C) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament.
(D) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and ratification by half of the states.

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171. The principle of 'suo motu' cognizance, sometimes exercised by the Lokpal in India and the higher courts, means:
(A) acting only on a written complaint.
(B) referring a case to another body.
(C) dismissing a case for lack of evidence.
(D) acting on its own initiative without a formal complaint.

172. The UK's Freedom of Information Act 2000 is based on the principle that:
(A) all information should be secret unless a law

requires its release.
(B) everybody has a right to access official information, and that right should be denied only when there is a good reason.
(C) only UK citizens can request information.
(D) information should be provided free of charge in all circumstances.

173. The study of comparative law enhances legal education by:
(A) narrowing the student's perspective to a single domestic legal system.
(B) demonstrating that all legal problems have one universal correct solution.
(C) moving beyond domestic confines and fostering critical analytical thinking.
(D) proving that law is a static, unchanging, and purely local field.

174. Which of the following countries has a federal, presidential system of government?
(A) India
(B) United Kingdom
(C) France
(D) USA

175. Consider the following statements regarding the Canadian model of federalism:
(a) It was established by the British North America Act, 1867.
(b) The residuary powers are vested with the central government.
(c) It is often described as a holding-together federation.
(d) The provinces have the power to secede.
(e) It is identical to the US model of federalism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, d, and e
(B) c, d, and e
(C) a, b, and c
(D) a, b, and d

176. A common criticism of the 'substantive' version of the Rule of Law is that it:
(A) is too focused on procedure and ignores substantive justice.
(B) allows judges to impose their own moral values as interpretation.
(C) provides too much absolute certainty and predictability in law.
(D) is too easy to apply and lacks any intellectual or legal rigor.

177. The 'doctrine of political question' in the US system of separation of powers means that:
(A) politicians are immune from all legal proceedings.
(B) courts will refuse cases best resolved by the political branches.
(C) all political issues must be decided by the Supreme Court.
(D) courts can force the President to adopt a certain foreign policy.

178. The creation of the UK Supreme Court in 2009 was a step towards:
(A) a clearer institutional separation of powers.
(B) weakening the judiciary.
(C) increasing the power of the legislature over the judiciary.
(D) abolishing judicial review.

179. The Swiss system of constitutional review is unique because:
(A) it allows judicial review of all federal and cantonal laws without restriction.
(B) it has no supreme court.
(C) it combines judicial review with elements of direct democracy (popular referendum).
(D) it is performed by the executive branch.

180. The most difficult constitutional amendment process among India, USA, and South Africa is generally considered to be that of:
(A) India, due to the 'basic structure' doctrine.
(B) South Africa, due to its Bill of Rights entrenchment.
(C) All are equally difficult.
(D) USA, due to the high supermajority requirements for both proposal and ratification.

181. What is the 'MP filter' in the context of the UK's Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration?
(A) The requirement that MPs must be filtered for security clearance.
(B) A process for filtering out frivolous parliamentary questions.
(C) The rule that a citizen's complaint must be channelled through a Member of Parliament.

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(D) The name of the building where the Commissioner's office is located.

182. The Right to Information in India is considered a:
(A) Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution.
(B) both a statutory right and an implied Fundamental Right.
(C) Directive Principle of State Policy.
(D) legal right derived from a statute.

183. Legal families in comparative law are grouped based on:
(A) geographical proximity and regional alignment.
(B) shared socio-economic systems and industrial development.
(C) dominant official language and linguistic roots.
(D) shared historical origins, legal thinking, and sources of law.

184. A vote of no-confidence is a feature of which system of government?
(A) Parliamentary
(B) Presidential
(C) Federal
(D) Judicial

185. In the Indian federal scheme, matters of national importance are in the Union List, matters of regional importance are in the State List, and matters of joint interest are in the:
(A) Residuary List.
(B) Federal List.
(C) Concurrent List.
(D) Local List.

186. The concept of 'equality before the law' is a fundamental pillar of:
(A) the Rule of Law.
(B) absolute monarchy.
(C) anarchy.
(D) parliamentary privilege.

187. The legislative power of the President of India to promulgate ordinances is a departure from the strict doctrine of:
(A) Rule of Law.
(B) Federalism.
(C) Judicial Review.
(D) Separation of Powers.

188. Identify the incorrect statement regarding judicial independence in the USA.
(A) Federal judges hold life tenure.
(B) Judges are selected through a non-political process.
(C) Judicial salaries cannot be reduced during their term.
(D) The impeachment process exists for judicial misconduct.

189. The most significant change brought by the introduction of QPC (Question Prioritaire de Constitutionnalité) in France was that it:
(A) abolished the Constitutional Council.
(B) made the President the head of the judiciary.
(C) allowed for posterior (after promulgation) constitutional review of laws.
(D) adopted the US system of diffused review completely.

190. Which of these issues would likely require the special amendment procedure involving ratification by states in India?
(A) Changing the name of a state.
(B) Creating a new fundamental right.
(C) Modifying citizenship laws.
(D) Altering the representation of states in Parliament.

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191. The Lokpal in India is a multi-member body. What is the maximum number of members it can have, including the Chairperson?
(A) 9
(B) 5
(C) 11
(D) 15

192. Which of the following is NOT a primary goal of the Open Government Partnership?
(A) Increasing the availability of information about governmental activities.
(B) Increasing government control over information.
(C) Supporting civic participation.
(D) Implementing the highest standards of professional integrity.

(A) policy decisions of the government.
(B) the conduct of judges.
(C) the actions of private companies.
(D) matters of maladministration.

236. The 'whistleblower' protection laws in countries like the USA and India are philosophically aligned with the principles of:
(A) closed government and secrecy.
(B) open government and accountability.
(C) executive dominance.
(D) judicial restraint.

237. The study of comparative public law primarily focuses on the rules and institutions that:
(A) govern relationships between private individuals.
(B) are based on religious texts.
(C) regulate the state and its relationship with its citizens.
(D) deal with international trade and commerce.

238. In which form of government is the executive's tenure NOT fixed and dependent on the confidence of the legislature?
(A) Presidential
(B) Absolute Monarchy
(C) Federal
(D) Parliamentary

239. The Constitution of India provides a:
(A) three-tier system of government (Union, States, and Local Self-Government).
(B) two-tier system of government (Union and States).
(C) single-tier system of government (Union only).
(D) four-tier system of government (Union, States, Division, and District).

240. The 'substantive' conception of the rule of law is most likely to be invoked to challenge a law that is:
(A) poorly drafted but substantively fair.
(B) procedurally flawless but discriminatory in its content.
(C) not yet published in the official gazette.
(D) passed by a local council instead of the national parliament.

241. The power of 'judicial review' as exercised in India and the USA is a direct challenge to the traditional British doctrine of:
(A) Rule of Law.
(B) Parliamentary Sovereignty.
(C) Separation of Powers.
(D) Natural Justice.

242. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Life tenure for federal judges in the USA is a key pillar of judicial independence.
Statement II : Judicial accountability in the USA is ensured through mechanisms like impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

243. The system of constitutional review in India is best described as:
(A) abstract and pre-emptive.
(B) diffused and political.
(C) integrated, with both High Courts and the Supreme Court having the power.
(D) non-existent.

244. The amendment that incorporated the words 'SOCIALIST' and 'SECULAR' into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution was the:
(A) 44th Amendment.
(B) 24th Amendment.
(C) 1st Amendment.
(D) 42nd Amendment.

245. One of the main objectives for establishing the Ombudsman institution is to:
(A) create additional layers of bureaucracy.
(B) replace the court system entirely.
(C) provide an inexpensive and informal remedy for grievances.
(D) give the government more power over citizens.

246. The UK's Freedom of Information Act contains a public interest test. This means that even if information falls under an exemption, it may still be disclosed if:
(A) the requester is a journalist.
(B) the interest in disclosure outweighs the

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(D) a and e only

202. The President of India is the head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of government. This arrangement is characteristic of:
(A) a parliamentary republic.
(B) a presidential system.
(C) a federal monarchy.
(D) a semi-presidential system.

203. The term 'marble cake' federalism is often used to describe:
(A) traditional dual federalism with its distinct layers.
(B) highly decentralized confederal systems.
(C) modern forms of asymmetrical federalism.
(D) cooperative federalism with intermingling functions.

204. The principle of 'Audi alteram partem' (hear the other side) is a key component of:
(A) Parliamentary sovereignty.
(B) Natural justice and the Rule of Law.
(C) Executive privilege.
(D) The electoral process.

205. The power of the US President to appoint ambassadors, which must be confirmed by the Senate, is an example of:
(A) fusion of powers.
(B) judicial review.
(C) checks and balances.
(D) parliamentary supremacy.

206. Which of the following is NOT a primary purpose of ensuring judicial independence?
(A) To allow judges to decide cases impartially, based on law and evidence.
(B) To protect the judiciary from political or other external pressures.
(C) To uphold the Rule of Law.
(D) To enable judges to act arbitrarily without any accountability.

207. In which country can citizens directly challenge the constitutionality of a federal law through a popular vote or referendum?
(A) Switzerland
(B) India
(C) USA
(D) France

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208. The 'Bill of Rights' in the South African constitution is widely regarded as one of the most:
(A) restrictive and narrow in the world.
(B) progressive and comprehensive in the world.
(C) difficult to understand.
(D) easily amendable parts of the constitution.

209. The primary difference between the Swedish Ombudsman and the UK Parliamentary Commissioner is:
(A) the Swedish Ombudsman is a judge, while the UK one is not.
(B) the 'MP filter' in the UK, which is absent in Sweden.
(C) the Swedish Ombudsman has no power, unlike the UK one.
(D) the UK Commissioner investigates private companies.

210. What is the time limit for a Public Information Officer (PIO) in India to respond to an RTI application?
(A) 30 days
(B) 15 days
(C) 45 days
(D) 60 days

211. Which country is NOT primarily a 'common law' country?
(A) UK
(B) USA
(C) France
(D) India

212. A key advantage of a federal system over a unitary one for a large, diverse country is that it:
(A) is more efficient and leads to quicker decision-making.
(B) concentrates all power in the hands of one leader.
(C) eliminates all conflict between the center and the regions.
(D) promotes national unity by allowing for regional autonomy.

213. A law passed today that criminalizes an act that was legal when it was committed yesterday is a:
(A) prospective law.
(B) procedural law.

193. The term 'crypto-federalism' might be used to describe a country that:
(A) is officially federal but functions like a unitary state.
(B) is officially unitary but has adopted federal-like features in practice.
(C) has a secret, unwritten federal constitution.
(D) is a monarchy with federal provinces.

194. Which of the following is an example of a country with a unitary system of government?
(A) UK
(B) India
(C) USA
(D) Canada

195. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The 'substantive' version of the Rule of Law can be seen as more demanding than the 'formal' version.
Reason (R) : It requires not only correct legal procedures but also that the content of the laws themselves be just, fair, and respectful of rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. The power of the Indian judiciary to review its own judgments is known as:
(A) Appellate jurisdiction.
(B) Advisory jurisdiction.
(C) Writ jurisdiction.
(D) Review jurisdiction.

197. Which of the following is the best description of the UK's system of separation of powers?
(A) A strict separation with checks and balances.
(B) A semi-presidential system.
(C) An incomplete separation with a fusion of the executive and legislature.
(D) A system where the judiciary is the most powerful branch.

198. Match List I with List II regarding countries and their key amendment features:
List I : (Country)
P. India
Q. USA
R. South Africa
S. Switzerland
List II : (Key Amendment Feature)
1. Rigidity through supermajorities at federal and state levels
2. 'Basic Structure' doctrine limits amendment power
3. Mandatory popular referendum for certain amendments
4. Entrenched Bill of Rights with specific, high majority requirements
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

199. The first Lokayukta institution in India was established in the state of:
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Maharashtra

200. The US Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) has nine exemptions. The purpose of these exemptions is to protect against the disclosure of information that could harm:
(A) national security, personal privacy, or law enforcement investigations.
(B) the reputation of the ruling party.
(C) the profitability of government contractors.
(D) the government from public criticism.

201. Consider the following recognized problems or concerns in comparative law:
(a) The difficulty of translating legal terms and concepts accurately.
(b) The risk of the researcher's own cultural and legal biases (ethnocentrism).
(c) The tendency to assume all legal systems are identical.
(d) The cost and difficulty of accessing foreign legal materials.
(e) The irrelevance of foreign law to domestic legal issues.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and d
(B) c, d, and e
(C) a, b, c, and d

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225. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment of the US Constitution:
(a) It requires a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress to propose an amendment.
(b) It requires ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures.
(c) The President has the power to veto a proposed amendment.
(d) It is a very flexible and easy process.
(e) A national convention can also propose amendments if called for by two-thirds of the states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) a, b, and e
(B) a, c, and d
(C) b, c, and e
(D) a, d, and e

226. The Swedish institution of the Ombudsman is accountable to:
(A) the Parliament (Riksdag).
(B) the King.
(C) the Prime Minister.
(D) the Supreme Court.

227. In the USA, the 'Government in the Sunshine Act' is a law that mandates:
(A) the use of solar power in all government buildings.
(B) public access to government documents.
(C) that federal government agency meetings be open to the public.
(D) the declassification of all historical records.

228. Which form of government is most likely to experience a 'lame-duck' period for its chief executive?
(A) Parliamentary
(B) Monarchical
(C) Unitary
(D) Presidential

229. A significant feature of the Canadian federal model, distinguishing it from the US model, is the presence of:
(A) a Supreme Court.
(B) a written constitution.
(C) strong provisions for provincial autonomy alongside strong centralizing powers.
(D) an elected head of state.

230. A state where laws are arbitrary, secret, and retrospectively applied is the antithesis of:
(A) democracy.
(B) the Rule of Law.
(C) a republic.
(D) federalism.

231. The removal of the Lord Chancellor from the head of the judiciary in the UK was a move to strengthen:
(A) the Rule of Law.
(B) Parliamentary sovereignty.
(C) the power of the Prime Minister.
(D) the separation of powers.

232. 'Curative petition' in the Indian judicial system is a final remedy for justice after the dismissal of a review petition and is a manifestation of:
(A) judicial innovation to prevent miscarriage of justice.
(B) parliamentary power.
(C) executive discretion.
(D) a specific constitutional provision.

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233. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The French Constitutional Council traditionally could only review laws 'a priori' (before promulgation).
Reason (R) : This was designed to prevent the judiciary from interfering with the will of the people as expressed through Parliament.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

234. An amendment to the US constitution can be ratified by:
(A) three-fourths of state legislatures or three-fourths of state conventions.
(B) a national vote.
(C) the President's signature.
(D) a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

235. The jurisdiction of the UK's Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) is limited to investigating:

developing nations to implement.
(B) It may lead to the homogenization of global legal cultures.
(C) The transplanted rule may be incompatible with the new socio-cultural context.
(D) It prevents the development of indigenous legal solutions.

254. What is the main challenge presented by linguistic and terminological differences in the practice of comparative law?
(A) The difficulty in finding qualified translators for legal documents.
(B) The increased time required to complete comparative research projects.
(C) The formal dissimilarity between legal systems like common law and civil law.
(D) The lack of direct equivalents for legal concepts across different languages.

255. Based on the passage, what is the most accurate description of the role of comparative law?
(A) A purely academic exercise with little practical application.
(B) A method exclusively for harmonizing international commercial law.
(C) A valuable but methodologically demanding tool for both scholarship and reform.
(D) A straightforward process of adopting superior legal rules from other systems.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The architecture of a state's governance is fundamentally shaped by its chosen form of government, with primary distinctions drawn between presidential and parliamentary systems, as well as unitary and federal structures. A presidential system, exemplified by the United States, is characterized by a strict separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches. The president, who is both head of state and head of government, is elected independently of the legislature and is not a member of it. This creates a system of checks and balances but can also lead to legislative gridlock. In contrast, a parliamentary system, such as that of the United Kingdom, features a fusion of powers. The executive, led by a prime minister, is drawn from the legislature and is accountable to it, typically holding office only as long as they command the confidence of the majority. This ensures a close working relationship between the executive and legislature but can risk executive dominance. Concurrently, governments are organized along a unitary-federal axis. A unitary government, like in France or the UK, concentrates sovereign power in a single central government, which may delegate authority to sub-national units, but can also unilaterally withdraw it. A federal system, conversely, constitutionally divides powers between a central government and constituent regional governments (states or provinces), with each level having its own sphere of authority, as seen in the USA or India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the defining characteristic of a presidential system of government as described in the passage?
(A) The fusion of executive and legislative powers.
(B) The independent election and separation of the executive and legislature.
(C) The executive's accountability to the legislature.
(D) The head of state being different from the head of government.

257. The passage suggests that a potential drawback of a presidential system is:
(A) Executive dominance over the legislature.
(B) A lack of clear accountability.
(C) Political instability due to votes of no confidence.
(D) Inefficiency and stalemate due to divided government.

258. How does a parliamentary system institutionalize the relationship between the executive and the legislature?
(A) By making the executive a part of and accountable to the legislature.
(B) By ensuring the executive is completely independent of the legislature.
(C) By allowing the judiciary to mediate disputes between the two branches.
(D) By creating a system of rigid checks and balances between them.

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interest in withholding.
(C) the government has changed since the information was created.
(D) the information is more than 20 years old.

247. The concept of 'legal culture' in comparative law refers to:
(A) the written laws of a country.
(B) cultural festivals related to the law.
(C) the architectural style of courthouses.
(D) the shared attitudes and values people hold about law.

248. The government in a parliamentary system is often referred to as 'responsible government' because:
(A) the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature.
(B) it is responsible for all the problems in the country.
(C) the ministers are personally responsible for their own finances.
(D) it is responsible for conducting foreign policy.

249. Which one of the following is NOT a recognized model of federalism?
(A) USA
(B) Canada
(C) Australia
(D) India

250. Identify the incorrect pair regarding separation of powers.
(A) France - Pure parliamentary system
(B) USA - Strict separation with checks and balances
(C) UK - Fusion of executive and legislature
(D) India - Parliamentary system with judicial review

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of comparative law holds significant relevance in an increasingly globalized world, serving multiple functions from academic understanding to practical legal reform. Its methodology, however, is fraught with complexities. A primary method is functionalism, which posits that different legal systems often develop different rules and institutions to solve similar societal problems. By comparing the functions of these legal institutions, rather than their formal structures, one can gain deeper insights. Another approach involves a macro-level comparison of entire legal families, such as common law and civil law traditions. Despite its utility, the comparative method faces substantial problems and concerns. A significant problem is the risk of ethnocentrism, where the researcher's own legal culture becomes the implicit standard for judgment. Linguistic and terminological differences present another major hurdle, as legal concepts often lack direct equivalents in other languages, leading to potential misinterpretation. A key concern is the phenomenon of 'legal transplants', where a legal rule or institution from one system is adopted into another. Without careful consideration of the recipient country's social, political, and cultural context, such transplants can fail or produce unintended negative consequences. Therefore, while comparative law is an invaluable tool for legal scholarship and policy-making, its application demands a methodologically rigorous and culturally sensitive approach.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the functionalist methodology in comparative law, what is the primary focus of comparison?
(A) The historical origins of legal rules.
(B) The societal problems that legal institutions aim to solve.
(C) The formal structures of legal institutions.
(D) The linguistic accuracy of legal terminology.

252. Which of the following is identified in the text as a major problem that can compromise the objectivity of a comparative legal study?
(A) The implicit use of one's own legal system as a benchmark.
(B) The over-reliance on macro-level comparisons.
(C) The failure to engage in legal transplants.
(D) The comparison of common law and civil law traditions.

253. The text describes 'legal transplants' as a significant concern in comparative law. What is the primary reason for this concern?
(A) The process is often too expensive for

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(C) retroactive (or ex post facto) law.
(D) subordinate law.

214. The French concept of 'droit administratif' refers to:
(A) the national criminal procedure code.
(B) law governing administration and state relationships.
(C) the civil law code for private individuals.
(D) the constitutional law of modern France.

215. The practice of judicial review in the USA was established by the landmark Supreme Court case of:
(A) Miranda v. Arizona
(B) Brown v. Board of Education
(C) Roe v. Wade
(D) Marbury v. Madison

216. The introduction of the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) in India, which was later struck down by the Supreme Court, was an attempt to change the mechanism for:
(A) judicial appointments and transfers.
(B) judicial accountability.
(C) judicial salaries.
(D) judicial activism.

217. Consider the following legal developments:
1. The Marbury v. Madison decision in the USA.
2. The Kesavananda Bharati decision in India.
3. The establishment of the UK Supreme Court.
4. The introduction of QPC in France.

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

218. The 26th Amendment to the US Constitution, which lowered the voting age to 18, is an example of the amendment process being used to:
(A) expand democratic participation.
(B) restrict rights.
(C) change the structure of government.
(D) increase the power of the President.

219. Which of the following is NOT within the purview of the Lokpal in India?
(A) Corruption by central government officers.
(B) Corruption by the Prime Minister (with safeguards).
(C) Corruption in entities receiving foreign donations above a certain threshold.
(D) Grievances against private individuals.

220. The idea of 'proactive disclosure' under RTI laws is intended to:
(A) increase the workload of Public Information Officers.
(B) reduce the number of individual RTI applications filed.
(C) make it harder for citizens to get information.
(D) protect sensitive government secrets.

221. A comparative study focusing on the rules of contract formation in India, the UK, and the USA would be an example of:
(A) comparative constitutional law.
(B) comparative administrative law.
(C) comparative private law.
(D) comparative criminal law.

222. The ability of the upper house to represent regional interests is a key feature of which form of government?
(A) Unitary
(B) Dictatorial
(C) Monarchical
(D) Federal

223. The 'basic structure' doctrine, as articulated by the Indian Supreme Court, serves as a limitation on:
(A) the constituent power of the Parliament.
(B) the law-making power of the states.
(C) the executive power of the President.
(D) the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court itself.

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224. A potential negative consequence of judicial activism is that it can lead to accusations of:
(A) the judiciary being too slow and conservative.
(B) the judiciary encroaching on the powers of the legislature.
(C) the judiciary being subservient to the executive.
(D) judges not being independent.

259. Which of the following best describes the distribution of power in a unitary system of government?
(A) Power is constitutionally divided between central and regional authorities.
(B) Sovereign power resides with regional governments, which delegate some tasks to a central body.
(C) Ultimate authority is concentrated in the central government.
(D) Power is shared equally between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

260. In a federal system, what is the basis for the division of powers between the central and regional governments?
(A) A constitutional arrangement defining separate spheres of authority.
(B) A temporary delegation of power from the central government.
(C) The historical traditions of the constituent regions.
(D) A decision made by the judiciary on a case-by-case basis.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Federalism, as a model of governance, manifests in diverse forms, each shaped by its unique historical and political context. A comparative analysis of the USA, Canada, and India reveals distinct models. The U.S. model is often considered the archetypal 'coming together' federation, where previously sovereign states agreed to pool their sovereignty to form a national government while retaining considerable powers. This is reflected in its constitution, which enumerates the powers of the federal government and reserves the remainder to the states, creating a system often described as dual federalism. In contrast, the Canadian model originated from a desire to unite disparate colonies under a single dominion, leaning towards a 'holding together' logic with strong centralizing features. The British North America Act of 1867 granted the federal government significant powers, including the residual powers of legislation, and powers of reservation and disallowance over provincial legislation, creating what is sometimes termed a quasi-federal system. The Indian model is explicitly a 'holding together' federation, designed to accommodate the vast diversity of a large, pre-existing state. The Constitution of India establishes a strong central government, a feature amplified by provisions for single citizenship, an integrated judiciary, and the power of the central government to alter state boundaries. The term 'quasi-federal' is frequently applied to India, reflecting its pronounced unitary bias, especially evident during emergencies when the system can function as a unitary state.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What distinguishes the 'coming together' model of federalism, as exemplified by the USA?
(A) A strong central government with the ability to alter state boundaries.
(B) The unification of a large, diverse state under a single constitution.
(C) The granting of residual legislative powers to the central government.
(D) The voluntary union of independent states that retain significant powers.

262. The Canadian federal model is described as having strong centralizing features. Which feature mentioned in the text supports this description?
(A) The reservation of residual powers to the provinces.
(B) The assignment of residual legislative powers to the federal government.
(C) The existence of an integrated judicial system.
(D) The constitutional enumeration of powers for the federal government.

263. The passage suggests that the Indian federal system has a strong unitary bias. Which of the following is presented as evidence for this?
(A) The states voluntarily pooled their sovereignty to form the union.
(B) Regional governments retain all powers not explicitly given to the center.
(C) The system can transform into a unitary one during national emergencies.
(D) The constitution establishes a system of dual citizenship.

264. The term 'quasi-federal' is used to describe both the Canadian and Indian systems. What does this term imply?

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Judicial activism in India represents a dynamic approach where the courts take an energetic role in safeguarding constitutional rights. This phenomenon often involves the judiciary filling legislative gaps or addressing executive failures to ensure social and economic justice. By entertaining public interest litigations and expanding the scope of fundamental rights, the courts actively intervene to protect vulnerable populations and uphold the rule of law within the country.

9. (C) judicial review being exercised by all courts within the judicial hierarchy.
The American model of constitutional review is characterized by a diffused system where all federal and state courts possess the authority to interpret the constitution. Any court within the judicial hierarchy can determine the validity of a law if it conflicts with constitutional provisions during a specific case. This decentralized approach contrasts with centralized systems where a single specialized constitutional court holds the exclusive power of review.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The constitutional amendment process in the United States is famously rigorous due to its high thresholds for both proposal and ratification. An amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states, ensuring broad consensus across the federation. This requirement makes the American system significantly more rigid than the Indian process, which often requires only parliamentary majorities for various types of changes to the supreme legal document.

11. (D) Sweden
The concept of an ombudsman was pioneered in Sweden during the early nineteenth century as a constitutional safeguard for citizens. This institution was established to oversee the conduct of public officials and ensure they acted in accordance with the law. By investigating complaints of maladministration and bureaucratic negligence, the Swedish model created a template for administrative accountability that has since been adopted by numerous countries globally.

12. (B) greater transparency, participation, and accountability in governance.
Open government initiatives are designed to foster a more accessible and responsive relationship between the state and its citizens. By prioritizing the proactive disclosure of information, these policies enable the public to monitor government activities and participate effectively in the decision-making process. This transparency serves as a deterrent against corruption and ensures that public officials remain accountable for their actions and the utilization of public resources.

13. (C) The identical nature of all procedural laws
Comparative law involves analyzing the diverse ways legal systems operate, making the assumption of identical procedural laws factually incorrect. Researchers must navigate challenges such as linguistic barriers, cultural biases, and the high cost of obtaining foreign legal materials. Recognizing the significant differences in how various jurisdictions manage legal processes is a fundamental aspect of comparative study, as procedural rules often reflect unique historical developments and societal values.

14. (D) both the head of state and the head of government.
In a presidential system of government, the executive branch is led by a single individual who serves as both the ceremonial head of state and the functional head of government. This individual is typically elected independently of the legislature for a fixed term and is not directly accountable to it for daily administration. This structure ensures a clear separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches.

15. (A) a, b, and d
The federal model of the United States is recognized as a classic example of a system where powers are divided between a national government and constituent states. Under this framework, the federal government possesses only delegated powers, while all remaining authorities are reserved for the states. Furthermore, the federal judiciary maintains the final power of constitutional interpretation. Crucially, the system does not permit states to unilaterally secede from the union.

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(A) As long as the government follows the rules, the nature of the rules does not matter.
(B) The primary purpose of law is to ensure predictability in commercial transactions.
(C) Political morality should be kept separate from legal analysis.
(D) A procedurally perfect law can still be an instrument of tyranny.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The doctrine of separation of powers, which advocates for the division of governmental authority into legislative, executive, and judicial branches, is applied with considerable variation across different political systems. The United States offers the most rigid interpretation, establishing three co-equal branches that are designed to check and balance one another. The President is not a member of Congress, and the judiciary can strike down legislation, creating a system of mutual oversight. In contrast, the United Kingdom's unwritten constitution and parliamentary system embody a 'fusion of powers.' The executive, in the form of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, is drawn from and politically responsible to the Parliament, blurring the lines between the legislative and executive branches. However, the principle is not entirely absent, particularly with the enhanced independence of the judiciary, symbolized by the creation of the Supreme Court. India, following a parliamentary model, also practices a functional separation rather than a strict one. While the executive is part of the legislature, the written constitution and the power of judicial review create a robust system of checks and balances, with the judiciary acting as a guardian of the constitution. France presents a unique hybrid with its semi-presidential system. It maintains a distinct separation between the ordinary judiciary and a separate hierarchy of administrative courts, headed by the Conseil d'État, which adjudicates disputes involving the administration, a concept known as 'droit administratif'. This dual judicial system represents a different approach to checking executive power compared to the common law tradition.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which country is described as having the most rigid application of the separation of powers doctrine?
(A) India
(B) France
(C) United States
(D) United Kingdom

272. The term 'fusion of powers' is used to describe the system in the United Kingdom. This refers to the fact that:
(A) The judiciary can overrule parliamentary legislation.
(B) The executive leadership is derived from and part of the legislature.
(C) The monarch holds both executive and legislative authority.
(D) The administrative and ordinary courts are part of a single hierarchy.

273. How does the Indian model of separation of powers differ from a strict application of the doctrine?
(A) It lacks an independent judicial branch.
(B) The legislature has the power to appoint judges.
(C) There are no checks and balances between the branches.
(D) The executive is an integral part of the legislative branch.

274. What is a unique feature of the French system of separation of powers mentioned in the passage?
(A) The existence of separate judicial systems for ordinary and administrative law.
(B) The President is also the head of the legislature.
(C) The complete absence of judicial review over legislation.
(D) The executive's total subordination to the legislative branch.

275. Despite its 'fusion of powers', what development in the United Kingdom is mentioned as strengthening the principle of separation of powers?
(A) The expansion of the Prime Minister's executive powers.
(B) The codification of the entire constitution.
(C) The increased independence of the judiciary through the creation of a Supreme Court.

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Act
(C) Sweden's Freedom of the Press Act
(D) United States' Freedom of Information Act

297. A distinctive feature of the UK's Freedom of Information Act mentioned in the passage is the:
(A) application of a public interest test to weigh disclosure against non-disclosure.
(B) requirement for all requests to be approved by Parliament.
(C) absence of any exemptions for national security.
(D) establishment of penalties and fines for non-compliant officials.

298. What aspect of India's RTI Act of 2005 is highlighted as being particularly powerful and progressive?
(A) The exclusion of the judiciary and legislature from its purview.
(B) The requirement for public authorities to proactively disclose information.
(C) Its sole focus on preventing corruption rather than promoting transparency.
(D) Its application only to central government agencies, not state governments.

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299. According to the passage, what is the common purpose of the RTI/FOIA laws in all three countries?
(A) To generate revenue for the government through information requests.
(B) To protect the personal privacy of government officials.
(C) To increase government transparency and accountability.
(D) To streamline the internal record-keeping of public agencies.

300. Based on the description, what is a common feature of the information access laws in both the USA and UK?
(A) The inclusion of exemptions to protect certain categories of sensitive information.
(B) The presence of an independent Information Commission to handle appeals.
(C) The imposition of financial penalties on officials who fail to provide information.
(D) The mandate for proactive disclosure of information by all public bodies.

as 'diffuse' and 'concrete' review. 'Diffuse' means that any court in the judicial hierarchy, from lower courts to the Supreme Court, can assess the constitutionality of a law. 'Concrete' review implies that this power is exercised only in the context of a specific, real case or controversy brought before the court. The outcome is typically that the unconstitutional law is rendered unenforceable in that case and, by precedent, in future cases. In stark contrast stands the French model, which is 'centralized' and traditionally 'abstract' and 'a priori'. Review is 'centralized' because it is the exclusive domain of a special body, the Constitutional Council (Conseil Constitutionnel), not the ordinary courts. It has historically been 'a priori', meaning that laws were reviewed for constitutionality after being passed by Parliament but before being promulgated into law. More recently, France has also introduced a form of 'a posteriori' review. Switzerland presents a unique, hybrid system. While its Federal Supreme Court can review the constitutionality of cantonal (state) laws, it is explicitly forbidden from striking down federal statutes passed by the national legislature, though it can review federal ordinances. This creates an interesting dynamic where federal legislative supremacy is prioritized over judicial review of primary federal laws.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. The term 'diffuse' review, as practiced in India and the USA, means that the power of constitutional review is:
(A) distributed across various courts within the judicial system.
(B) limited to a single, specialized constitutional court.
(C) exercised only in abstract, hypothetical scenarios.
(D) focused exclusively on procedural rather than substantive issues.

282. What is the primary characteristic of the traditional French system of constitutional review?
(A) It is performed by all courts and occurs after a law is applied in a specific case.
(B) It is performed by a specialized council and occurs before a law is officially enacted.
(C) It is limited to reviewing cantonal laws but not federal statutes.
(D) It relies on judicial precedent established in concrete legal disputes.

283. How does the system of constitutional review in Switzerland differ from that in the USA?
(A) Switzerland lacks a federal supreme court.
(B) The Swiss Federal Supreme Court cannot invalidate federal statutes.
(C) The Swiss Federal Supreme Court can review federal statutes but not cantonal laws.
(D) Switzerland practices only 'a priori' abstract review.

284. The concept of 'concrete' review implies that a law's constitutionality is tested:
(A) within the context of a genuine legal case or dispute.
(B) as a purely academic or theoretical question.
(C) before the law is passed by the legislature.
(D) by a non-judicial political body.

285. A key distinction between the US/Indian model and the French model of constitutional review is:
(A) the presence of a written constitution.
(B) the ability to review executive actions.
(C) the body responsible for conducting the review and the timing of the review.
(D) the binding nature of the review's outcome.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The process for amending a constitution is a critical feature of any constitutional design, reflecting a balance between stability and adaptability. A comparison of the amendment procedures in India, the USA, and South Africa reveals varying levels of rigidity. The Constitution of the United States is famously difficult to amend, embodying a high degree of rigidity. An amendment requires a two-stage process: proposal and ratification. Proposal necessitates a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, and ratification requires the approval of three-fourths (38 out of 50) of the state legislatures or state conventions. This stringent requirement has resulted in very few amendments over more than two centuries. India's Constitution, in contrast, provides a blend of flexibility and rigidity. Some provisions can be

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(D) The reduction in the number of Members of Parliament.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The tripartite relationship between judicial independence, judicial activism, and judicial accountability is a central dynamic in the constitutional systems of India, the UK, and the USA. Judicial independence is a prerequisite for the rule of law, secured through mechanisms such as protected tenure, fixed salaries, and transparent appointment processes. In the USA, federal judges hold lifetime appointments, while in India, a collegium system has historically managed appointments, both aiming to insulate the judiciary from political pressure. The UK's system has evolved, with the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 establishing a more transparent Judicial Appointments Commission. This independence enables judicial activism, a phenomenon where judges depart from a purely interpretive role to shape policy and social reform. This has been particularly prominent in the USA, through landmark Supreme Court decisions on civil rights, and in India, where the Supreme Court has expanded fundamental rights through Public Interest Litigation (PIL). However, increased judicial power through activism inevitably raises questions of accountability. In a democracy, unelected judges wielding significant power must be subject to some form of oversight. Accountability mechanisms include the impeachment process for misconduct, as seen in the USA and India, though it is rarely successful. In the UK, accountability is maintained through parliamentary scrutiny, a complaints process, and the long-standing tradition of judicial restraint. The challenge for all three systems is to strike a delicate balance: ensuring judges are independent enough to be impartial, but accountable enough to prevent the arbitrary use of power.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the passage, what is the primary purpose of mechanisms like protected tenure and fixed salaries for judges?
(A) To insulate the judiciary from external political influence.
(B) To attract the most qualified legal professionals to the bench.
(C) To ensure judges are accountable to the legislature.
(D) To encourage judicial activism in matters of social policy.

277. The passage identifies judicial activism as a phenomenon where judges:
(A) strictly adhere
(B) exclusively handle
(C) are held accountable
(D) take a proactive role

278. In which two countries is judicial activism highlighted as being particularly prominent?
(A) UK and USA
(B) USA and India
(C) India and UK
(D) UK, USA, and India equally

279. What is the fundamental dilemma or challenge concerning the judiciary that is discussed in the text?
(A) Choosing between lifetime appointments and fixed-term tenures for judges.
(B) Deciding whether judicial activism is a legitimate or illegitimate exercise of power.
(C) Balancing the need for judicial independence with the need for democratic accountability.
(D) Reforming the complex and rarely successful process of judicial impeachment.

280. What significant reform in the UK is mentioned as enhancing judicial independence?
(A) The introduction of Public Interest Litigation.
(B) The adoption of a formal impeachment process for judges.
(C) The granting of lifetime appointments to Supreme Court justices.
(D) The establishment of the Judicial Appointments Commission.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Systems of constitutional review, the process by which a governmental act is assessed against the constitution, vary significantly across nations, with India, the USA, Switzerland, and France offering illustrative models. The systems in the USA and India are broadly similar, characterized

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level and Lokayuktas at the state level. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, established the central body to inquire into allegations of corruption against public functionaries. The structure and powers of the Lokayuktas vary considerably across Indian states, leading to inconsistent levels of effectiveness in tackling corruption and maladministration.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. In which country did the modern institution of the Ombudsman originate?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) India
(C) Sweden
(D) France

292. What was the 'MP filter' in the context of the UK's Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration?
(A) A rule that citizen complaints had to be channeled through a Member of Parliament.
(B) A requirement that only MPs could be appointed as the Commissioner.
(C) The practice of MPs filtering which government documents the PCA could access.
(D) The process by which Parliament filters the PCA's annual reports.

293. What is the primary function of the Ombudsman institution as described in the passage?
(A) To prosecute corrupt public officials in criminal court.
(B) To act as a legislative body for administrative law.
(C) To provide legal aid to citizens suing the government.
(D) To investigate citizen complaints against maladministration by public bodies.

294. In the Indian context, what are the state-level counterparts to the central Lokpal?
(A) Justitieombudsman
(B) Lokayuktas
(C) Parliamentary Commissioners
(D) Administrative Tribunals

295. According to the passage, a key challenge for the Ombudsman institution in India is the:
(A) lack of public awareness about its existence.
(B) 'MP filter' which prevents direct access.
(C) variation in powers and effectiveness of Lokayuktas across states.
(D) restriction of its jurisdiction to only corruption and not maladministration.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The principles of open government and the right to information (RTI) are fundamental to enhancing transparency and accountability in modern democracies. The legal frameworks establishing this right show significant variations in their approach and efficacy, as seen in the USA, UK, and India. The United States set an early international standard with its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of 1966. This law established a presumptive right of public access to the records of federal government agencies, requiring them to respond to requests within a specified timeframe. The Act includes several exemptions to protect sensitive information related to national security, personal privacy, and law enforcement. The United Kingdom's Freedom of Information Act 2000 provides a similar general right of access to information held by public authorities. A notable feature of the UK Act is the strong public interest test, which requires authorities to disclose information even if it falls under an exemption, provided the public interest in disclosure outweighs the public interest in withholding it. India's Right to Information Act of 2005 is often lauded as one of the most progressive and powerful in the world. It is distinguished by its emphasis on proactive disclosure, requiring public bodies to publish a wide range of information suo motu. It also mandates strict time limits for responding to requests, establishes a two-tier appellate structure with independent Information Commissions, and imposes penalties on officials for non-compliance, thereby creating a robust enforcement mechanism.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Which country's law is described as setting an early global precedent for the right to information?
(A) India's Right to Information Act
(B) United Kingdom's Freedom of Information

amended by a simple majority in Parliament, similar to ordinary legislation. Most provisions, however, require a 'special majority'—a majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. Furthermore, amendments to key federal provisions require this special majority plus ratification by the legislatures of at least half of the states. The post-apartheid Constitution of South Africa (1996) incorporates a modern, tiered approach. While most provisions can be amended by a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly, certain foundational principles and the Bill of Rights have higher thresholds, with some clauses requiring a supermajority of 75% in the National Assembly, in addition to the support of six of the nine provinces in the National Council of Provinces.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which country's constitutional amendment process is described as the most rigid, requiring a two-thirds congressional vote and ratification by three-fourths of the states?
(A) India
(B) South Africa
(C) Both USA and South Africa
(D) United States

287. What feature of the Indian amendment process demonstrates its flexibility?
(A) The requirement of ratification by at least half of the states.
(B) The need for a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
(C) The ability to amend certain provisions by a simple parliamentary majority.
(D) The power of the President to veto a constitutional amendment bill.

288. The South African constitution is noted for its 'tiered approach' to amendment. What does this imply?
(A) All constitutional provisions require the same majority for amendment.
(B) Different parts of the constitution have different, varying levels of difficulty for amendment.
(C) The amendment process becomes easier over time.
(D) Amendments can only be proposed by the judiciary.

289. For amending key federal provisions in India, what is required in addition to a 'special majority' in Parliament?
(A) A national referendum.
(B) Approval by the President.
(C) A unanimous vote in the upper house of Parliament.
(D) Ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.

290. Based on the passage, what fundamental balance do constitutional amendment procedures try to achieve?
(A) Between the need for constitutional stability and the ability to adapt to change.
(B) Between the powers of the central government and state governments.
(C) Between the rights of citizens and the needs of national security.
(D) Between the authority of the legislature and the judiciary.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The institution of the Ombudsman is a significant mechanism for administrative accountability, designed to protect individuals from maladministration by public authorities. Its modern form originated in Sweden in 1809 with the 'Justitieombudsman', an officer of parliament tasked with supervising the public administration and the judiciary to ensure they act in accordance with the law and their duties. Citizens can lodge complaints directly, and the Ombudsman has the power to investigate, criticize, and recommend corrective action, relying largely on the authority of its reports and public persuasion. The concept was adopted by the United Kingdom in 1967 in the form of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (PCA). A key distinguishing feature of the British model, at least initially, was the 'MP filter'. This meant that citizens could not directly approach the PCA; their complaints had to be referred by a Member of Parliament. This was intended to filter out frivolous complaints and reinforce the MP's role as a grievance-handler for their constituents. In India, the idea has been implemented through the Lokpal at the central

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ANSWERS

1. (B) a tool for understanding systems, promoting legal reform, and harmonizing laws.
Comparative law serves as a vital instrument for analyzing diverse legal frameworks to gain insights into how different jurisdictions address similar legal challenges. It is extensively utilized to inspire domestic legal reforms by identifying successful foreign precedents and practices. Additionally, this field plays a crucial role in international efforts to harmonize laws across borders, facilitating smoother cross-border interactions and fostering global legal cooperation and understanding.

2. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
In a parliamentary form of government, the executive branch is inherently accountable to the legislature, as it derives its power and legitimacy from parliamentary support. Furthermore, the head of state and the head of government are typically distinct roles. While the head of state often serves a ceremonial function, such as a monarch or president, the head of government leads the executive and manages administration.

3. (C) The challenge of finding equivalent legal concepts and terminology across different systems.
A significant methodological hurdle in comparative legal studies involves identifying functional equivalents across disparate jurisdictions. Legal terms often possess unique historical and cultural meanings that do not translate directly into other systems. This conceptual misalignment can lead to misunderstandings of how specific rules operate within their original contexts. Researchers must carefully analyze the actual function of a rule rather than relying solely on linguistic or terminological similarities.

4. (D) the concentration of governmental power in a single, central authority.
A unitary form of government is defined by the central government holding supreme sovereign power. Unlike federal systems, where authority is constitutionally divided between different levels, a unitary state may create or abolish local administrative units at its discretion. Any power exercised by sub-national bodies is delegated by the central authority and can be revoked, ensuring that final legal and political decision-making remains unified and centralized.

5. (C) India
The Indian constitutional framework is frequently characterized as quasi-federal due to its unique blend of federal and unitary features. While it establishes a clear division of powers between the central government and the states, it grants significant overriding authority to the center. This centralization is evident in provisions regarding emergency powers, the appointment of state governors, and the unified judiciary, distinguishing it from classic federal systems.

6. (B) It insists that laws must protect fundamental human rights to be valid.
The formal conception of the rule of law prioritizes the procedures and characteristics of legal rules rather than their moral content. It emphasizes that laws should be clear, prospective, and publicly accessible to ensure predictability for individuals. Unlike the substantive version, the formal approach does not inherently require laws to uphold specific human rights or social justice standards to be considered valid within a legal framework.

7. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different nations adopt varying models of power distribution among government branches. The United States utilizes a strict separation with robust checks and balances, while the United Kingdom features a fusion of executive and legislative powers within its parliamentary framework. France employs a semi-presidential system with a distinct executive and prime minister. India operates as a parliamentary democracy where a specific degree of separation exists between the three organs.

8. (A) the proactive role played by the judiciary in protecting rights and promoting justice.

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(A) A complete absence of a division of powers.
(B) A system where states hold more power than the central government.
(C) A temporary federal arrangement that will eventually become unitary.
(D) A federal structure with significant centralizing characteristics.

265. Based on the passage, a key difference between the US and Indian models of federalism lies in the:
(A) principle of 'holding together' versus 'coming together'.
(B) existence of a written constitution.
(C) presence of a bicameral legislature.
(D) provision for judicial review.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of the Rule of Law is a cornerstone of modern constitutionalism, but its meaning is contested, primarily between 'formal' and 'substantive' interpretations. The 'formal' version, often associated with theorists like A.V. Dicey and Joseph Raz, is procedural in nature. It does not pass judgment on the content of the law itself but focuses on the form of law and the procedures by which it is made and enforced. According to this 'thin' conception, the Rule of Law is satisfied if laws are publicly promulgated, clear, stable, and applied prospectively. It further requires an independent judiciary to ensure that the laws are administered impartially according to these procedures. The central concern is to provide legal certainty and predictability, preventing the arbitrary exercise of governmental power. In stark contrast, the 'substantive' or 'thick' version of the Rule of Law goes beyond procedure to include requirements about the content of the law. This interpretation argues that for the Rule of Law to be truly meaningful, the law itself must be just and protect fundamental human rights. It incorporates elements of political morality, such as justice, fairness, and equality. From this perspective, a state that systematically enacts oppressive laws, even if it follows all the correct procedures, would still be violating the Rule of Law. This substantive view insists that law must serve a higher purpose of upholding individual dignity and rights.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary focus of the 'formal' version of the Rule of Law?
(A) The moral content and justice of legal rules.
(B) The processes and characteristics of how law is made and applied.
(C) The protection of fundamental human rights by the state.
(D) The democratic legitimacy of the law-making body.

267. A state passes a law that is clear, public, and applied prospectively by an independent court, but the law itself is widely considered unjust and discriminatory. According to the 'substantive' version of the Rule of Law, has the Rule of Law been upheld?
(A) Yes, because all procedural requirements have been met.
(B) No, because the content of the law violates principles of justice and rights.
(C) Yes, because the judiciary remained independent in its application.
(D) It is impossible to determine without knowing the law's specific content.

268. Which of the following attributes is most closely associated with the 'thin' conception of the Rule of Law?
(A) Legal certainty
(B) Equality
(C) Human dignity
(D) Fairness

269. The passage contrasts 'formal' and 'substantive' versions of the Rule of Law. What is the fundamental point of divergence between them?
(A) The need for an independent judiciary.
(B) The requirement for laws to be publicly known.
(C) Whether the content of the law is relevant to the concept.
(D) The importance of applying laws prospectively.

270. According to the passage, an advocate for the 'substantive' Rule of Law would most likely agree with which statement?

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16. (B) the content of the law itself must be just and protect fundamental rights.
The substantive version of the rule of law expands upon the formal version by emphasizing the moral and ethical quality of legal rules. It posits that a legal system must not only follow correct procedures but also ensure that the laws themselves uphold human dignity and protect fundamental rights. This approach allows for the judicial scrutiny of the fairness and justice inherent in the substance of legislative enactments.

17. (B) the fusion of executive and legislative powers, with Parliament being supreme.
The constitutional structure of the United Kingdom is characterized by a unique fusion of powers rather than a strict separation. Members of the executive branch, including the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, are simultaneously members of the legislature and are directly accountable to it. This arrangement operates under the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, meaning the legislature holds the supreme authority to create or abolish any law without judicial strike-down.

18. (A) Life tenure for federal judges during good behaviour.
Judicial independence in the United States is primarily safeguarded by granting federal judges life tenure, provided they maintain good behavior. This provision protects judges from political retaliation or removal by the executive or legislative branches based on their judicial decisions. By insulating the judiciary from external pressures, life tenure ensures that judges can interpret the law impartially and uphold constitutional principles without fear of losing their positions.

19. (C) Constitutional Council (Conseil Constitutionnel).
In the French legal system, the Constitutional Council is the primary body tasked with ensuring that legislative acts conform to the constitution. Originally focused on pre-promulgation review, its role has expanded to include the review of laws already in force through specific referral mechanisms. This specialized body is distinct from the regular judicial hierarchy and plays a critical role in maintaining the constitutional order by monitoring the exercise of legislative power.

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20. (D) it involves different majority requirements for different types of constitutional provisions.
The South African constitutional amendment process is notable for its tiered approach to rigidity. While some provisions can be changed with a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly, fundamental founding values and the Bill of Rights require higher thresholds, including support from the National Council of Provinces. This multi-layered procedure ensures that core democratic principles are protected while allowing for flexibility in modifying less essential aspects of the national framework.

21. (C) The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration
The United Kingdom established the office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration to serve a function similar to a traditional ombudsman. This official is tasked with investigating complaints from citizens who believe they have suffered from maladministration by central government departments. To maintain parliamentary control, complaints must be referred to the Commissioner through a Member of Parliament, serving as a specific filter in the British administrative oversight process.

22. (B) 2005
India enacted the Right to Information Act in two thousand and five to promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of public authorities. This landmark legislation granted citizens a statutory right to access information held by the government, subject to specific exemptions. By providing a structured mechanism for requesting and receiving data, the act aims to empower citizens, reduce corruption, and strengthen the foundations of democratic governance within the nation.

23. (D) understanding how different legal systems solve similar social problems.
The functional-institutional approach in comparative law focuses on the practical outcomes of legal rules across various jurisdictions. Instead of comparing the literal text of statutes, this methodology analyzes how different systems address common societal issues,

such as contract disputes or environmental protection. By examining the functions performed by legal institutions, researchers can identify diverse regulatory solutions and evaluate their effectiveness in achieving specific social objectives within different cultural contexts.

24. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
A federal system is defined by a constitutional division of powers between a central government and sub-national units, rather than a single source of power. Conversely, a unitary system concentrates sovereign authority within a central government, which may delegate powers to local bodies but does not have a constitutionally mandated division. These definitions highlight the fundamental structural differences in how sovereignty and administrative authority are distributed in different governance models.

25. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Examining the historical timeline reveals that Sweden established the first ombudsman office in eighteen hundred and nine. The United Kingdom followed later with the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration in nineteen sixty-seven. The United States enacted its Freedom of Information Act in nineteen sixty-six, though the UK's commissioner preceded many global FOIA movements. Finally, India passed the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act in twenty thirteen. This sequence highlights the gradual global evolution of administrative transparency.

26. (A) it grants residuary powers to the central government.
The Canadian federal model differs significantly from the United States model regarding the distribution of non-enumerated powers. In Canada, any powers not specifically assigned to the provinces by the constitution are reserved for the central government. This centralization was intended to create a strong national authority. In contrast, the US system reserves residuary powers for the individual states, reflecting a more decentralized approach to the original division of sovereignty.

27. (D) USA
The concept of due process of law is explicitly enshrined in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. This principle requires that the government must act fairly and follow established legal procedures before depriving any individual of life, liberty, or property. It serves as a foundational element of the substantive rule of law, allowing courts to review the fairness and justice of both legislative acts and executive actions.

28. (B) The USA
The system of checks and balances is a central feature of the constitutional framework in the United States. This model ensures that no single branch of government—executive, legislative, or judicial—can exercise absolute power. Each branch is granted specific authorities to monitor and limit the actions of the others, such as the presidential veto, congressional impeachment powers, and judicial review. This interdependence maintains equilibrium and prevents the emergence of arbitrary governance.

29. (C) Review of judicial decisions by the executive branch.
Judicial accountability in India is maintained through various internal and legislative mechanisms, but it strictly excludes the executive review of court decisions. Allowing the executive to overturn judicial rulings would violate the principle of judicial independence and the separation of powers. Instead, accountability is ensured through the impeachment process, asset declarations by judges, and internal oversight by the higher judiciary, ensuring that judges remain answerable without political interference.

30. (B) c and d only
The Swiss system of constitutional review is unique because it prohibits the Federal Supreme Court from striking down federal statutes. This limitation preserves the supreme authority of the national legislature. However, the system incorporates direct democracy, allowing citizens to challenge federal laws through a popular referendum. This approach shifts the final power of constitutional validation from the judiciary to the electorate, distinguishing Switzerland from models like the United States or France.

31. (A) Three-fourths of state legislatures or conventions.
Amending the United States Constitution requires a rigorous ratification process involving

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the constituent states. After an amendment is proposed by Congress or a national convention, it must be approved by three-fourths of the state legislatures or by conventions in three-fourths of the states. This high threshold ensures that any change to the fundamental law of the land has broad support across the federation, making the US Constitution exceptionally rigid.

32. (B) Lokpal
The Lokpal is the designated anti-corruption ombudsman at the central level in India, established by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of twenty thirteen. Its primary purpose is to investigate allegations of corruption against public officials, including the Prime Minister and union ministers. By providing an independent mechanism for grievance redressal and investigation, the Lokpal serves as a critical institution for promoting integrity and accountability within the highest levels of the central government.

33. (B) request access to records from federal government agencies.
The Freedom of Information Act in the United States provides a statutory mechanism for citizens to request and obtain records from federal executive branch agencies. This law is designed to enhance government transparency by making official documents accessible to the public, subject to certain protected exemptions like national security or personal privacy. By ensuring that government actions are open to scrutiny, the act strengthens democratic accountability and informs public discourse.

34. (A) the rejection or dysfunctional operation of a transplanted law in a different socio-cultural context.
A legal irritant occurs when a law borrowed from one jurisdiction fails to integrate properly into the recipient country's legal and social framework. This phenomenon often leads to unexpected conflicts, resistance, or the law being ignored in practice because it clashes with local norms, traditions, or existing legal structures. Comparative scholars study these instances to understand why certain legal transplants succeed while others cause disruption or fail to achieve their intended goals.

35. (C) monarch or a ceremonial president.
In a parliamentary system, the roles of the head of state and head of government are distinct. While the Prime Minister leads the executive branch and manages the administration, the head of state typically holds a ceremonial or symbolic position. This role is often filled by a monarch in constitutional kingdoms or a president in parliamentary republics. The head of state represents national unity and performs formal duties but possesses limited actual political power.

36. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution is described as federal with a unitary bias because it incorporates several features that centralize power. These include the ability of the center to declare national emergencies, the provision for a single citizenship for the entire country, and an integrated judicial system. These elements ensure national stability and unity, allowing the central government to intervene in state matters under specific circumstances, thus deviating from a purely federal model.

37. (C) Formal rule of law focuses on law-making, while substantive rule also considers content and quality.
The formal version of the rule of law is primarily concerned with the procedural requirements for law-making, such as clarity, stability, and public accessibility. In contrast, the substantive version extends this focus to include the moral and ethical content of the law. It requires that laws must be inherently just and protect fundamental rights. This distinction highlights whether a legal system is judged solely by its structure or also by its justice.

38. (B) a presidential system and a parliamentary system.
A semi-presidential system, as exemplified by France, is a hybrid model that incorporates characteristics of both presidential and parliamentary systems. It features a directly elected president with significant executive powers, alongside a prime minister and cabinet who are responsible to the legislature. This dual executive structure requires cooperation between the president and the parliament, especially

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coordination between the executive and legislative branches. Because the executive is drawn from the parliamentary majority, there is typically a shared policy agenda, which facilitates the efficient passage and implementation of legislation. This fusion of powers reduces the likelihood of legislative gridlock that often occurs in presidential systems, where the executive and the legislature may be controlled by opposing and conflicting political parties.

84. (D) the States.
In the United States federal system, the principle of reserved powers is enshrined in the Tenth Amendment. This provision specifies that any powers not explicitly delegated to the federal government by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved for the individual states or the people. This arrangement ensures that the states retain a significant degree of autonomy and authority over matters not considered to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government.

85. (C) The formal version
The statement that government should be bound by fixed and pre-announced rules is a classic expression of the formal version of the rule of law. This conception focuses on the procedural qualities of legal rules, such as clarity, stability, and prospective application, which allow individuals to understand the legal consequences of their actions. By emphasizing the importance of predictable and public rules, the formal version aims to prevent arbitrary governance and protect individual autonomy within a legal framework.

86. (B) The President's power to veto legislation passed by Congress.
The presidential veto in the United States is a classic example of checks and balances within a system of separation of powers. This authority allows the head of the executive branch to prevent a bill passed by the legislature from becoming law. This mechanism forces the two branches to cooperate and ensures that the legislature does not have absolute power over law-making. Conversely, Congress can override a veto with a two-thirds majority, maintaining a balance of authority.

87. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Judicial independence does not imply a total lack of accountability; rather, it means judges should be free from improper external influence. Accountability mechanisms, such as the impeachment process for misconduct, are essential to ensure that the judiciary remains responsible and maintains public legitimacy. These systems provide a structured way to address judicial wrongdoing while protecting the core independence of the branch. Therefore, independence and accountability are complementary principles that together uphold the integrity of the judicial system.

88. (A) a priori, occurring before a law is promulgated.
A defining feature of the French system of constitutional review is its traditional focus on a priori review. This means that the Constitutional Council examines a proposed law for its conformity with the constitution before it is officially signed into law by the President. This pre-emptive approach aims to prevent unconstitutional statutes from coming into force, thereby ensuring legal certainty and protecting the constitutional order from legislative errors before they can impact the rights and duties of citizens.

89. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The South African Constitution features a highly detailed Bill of Rights intended to serve as a transformative tool in the post-apartheid era. The framers specifically designed these provisions to prevent the recurrence of the systemic injustices and human rights violations that characterized the previous regime. By explicitly protecting a wide range of civil, political, and socio-economic rights, the constitution aims to build a just and egalitarian society, serving as a powerful legal guard against any future state abuse.

90. (A) a Member of Parliament (MP).
In the United Kingdom, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration functions with a specific procedural requirement known as the MP filter. This means that citizens cannot submit complaints of maladministration directly to the Commissioner; instead, they must first refer their grievances to a Member of Parliament. If the MP believes the complaint is legitimate, they then forward it to the Commissioner for

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The formal conception of the rule of law emphasizes the characteristics of legal rules that ensure predictability and fairness in their application. Key principles include the requirements that laws must be prospective, meaning they do not apply retroactively, and that they must be publicly known and clearly stated. These procedural qualities allow individuals to understand their legal obligations and plan their conduct accordingly, which is the primary focus of the formal version.

47. (A) Montesquieu
The systematic articulation of the doctrine of separation of powers is attributed to the French philosopher Montesquieu in his eighteenth-century work. He argued that to prevent tyranny and protect individual liberty, the functions of government—legislative, executive, and judicial—should be exercised by distinct and independent bodies. This influential theory became a foundational principle for modern democratic constitutions, particularly in the United States, providing a framework for checks and balances.

48. (B) judicial restraint.
Judicial activism refers to a philosophy where judges take a proactive role in interpreting the law to protect rights or address social issues. This approach is often contrasted with judicial restraint, which posits that judges should limit the exercise of their own power and defer to the elected branches of government unless a law is clearly unconstitutional. These two concepts represent different views on the proper role of the judiciary within a democratic society.

49. (B) US review is concrete (from a case), while French review is often abstract (before promulgation).
A primary difference in constitutional review between the United States and France involves the timing and context of the review. In the US, review is concrete, meaning it arises from a specific legal dispute between parties. In contrast, the traditional French system involves abstract review, where the Constitutional Council examines a law for constitutionality before it is officially promulgated. This allows for legal issues to be resolved before a statute takes effect.

50. (A) The basic structure of the constitution cannot be amended.
The Indian Supreme Court established the basic structure doctrine, which limits the power of Parliament to amend the constitution. According to this principle, while the legislature has broad authority to modify the constitutional text, it cannot alter its essential features, such as democracy, secularism, or federalism. This doctrine serves as a vital safeguard to ensure that the core identity and values of the Indian constitution remain protected from potentially arbitrary changes by political majorities.

51. (C) investigate complaints of maladministration against public authorities.
The primary role of an ombudsman is to serve as an independent official who investigates complaints from citizens regarding the actions of government agencies. By looking into allegations of maladministration, such as unfairness, delays, or procedural errors, the ombudsman provides a non-judicial mechanism for holding public authorities accountable. This institution aims to ensure that the administration acts fairly and legally, offering citizens an accessible way to resolve grievances without resorting to litigation.

52. (D) public authorities.
The United Kingdom's Freedom of Information Act of two thousand provides individuals with a general right of access to information held by a wide range of public authorities. This includes central government departments, local councils, the police, and health services. By making official information accessible, the act promotes transparency and allows for greater public scrutiny of how public bodies operate and make decisions, thereby strengthening democratic accountability and encouraging better governance across the country.

53. (B) a, b, and d
Different democratic nations utilize various forms of government based on their constitutional designs. The United States operates under a presidential system, while the United Kingdom and India both utilize parliamentary systems. France is characterized by its semi-presidential model. It is a misconception that all democracies must follow a parliamentary system, as demonstrated by the diverse successful models

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during periods of cohabitation when they belong to different political parties or coalitions.

39. (D) a robust system of appeals, parliamentary scrutiny, and professional codes of conduct.
Judicial accountability in the United Kingdom is maintained through institutional and professional mechanisms that respect judicial independence. Judges are held accountable through a transparent appeals process where higher courts review the decisions of lower courts. Furthermore, parliamentary scrutiny and strict professional codes of conduct ensure that judicial behavior meets high standards. These mechanisms ensure that judges remain answerable for their conduct and the legal correctness of their rulings without executive interference.

40. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Systems of constitutional review vary significantly across different jurisdictions. The United States uses a diffused system where any court can perform review. France utilizes an abstract review by a specialized body before laws are promulgated. India features an integrated system where judicial review is considered a basic feature of the constitution. Switzerland allows for a popular referendum to challenge federal laws, reflecting a model that prioritizes direct democracy over judicial intervention for federal statutes.

41. (C) Its post-apartheid design includes special procedures to protect democratic values and minority rights.
The South African constitutional amendment process was intentionally designed to safeguard the democratic values established after the end of apartheid. It includes specific procedures and high majority requirements to ensure that fundamental rights and founding principles cannot be easily altered. By requiring broad political consensus for significant changes, the constitution protects minority interests and ensures that the transformative goals of the post-apartheid legal order remain central to the nation's governance.

42. (A) Central and State levels.
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act in India provides for a comprehensive anti-corruption framework by establishing ombudsman institutions at both the national and sub-national levels. The Lokpal operates at the central level to investigate allegations against union officials and ministers. Simultaneously, the act mandates the creation of Lokayuktas in each state to perform similar functions regarding state-level public servants. This dual-layered system aims to combat corruption systematically across all levels of government administration.

43. (D) Intuitive conjecture
Comparative law utilizes several established methodologies to analyze and contrast legal systems, including functionalism, structuralism, and doctrinal analysis. These methods provide a structured and academic approach to understanding legal rules. Conversely, intuitive conjecture is not a recognized methodology as it lacks the rigor and systematic investigation required for legal research. Scientific comparison relies on evidence-based analysis rather than mere guesses or unsupported intuitions about how different legal systems might function.

44. (B) the relationship between the executive and the legislative branches.
The fundamental distinction between presidential and parliamentary systems lies in how the executive and legislative branches interact. In a presidential system, the executive is independent of the legislature and is typically elected separately for a fixed term. In a parliamentary system, the executive is drawn from the legislature and is directly accountable to it, requiring its ongoing confidence to remain in power. This difference determines the level of separation or fusion of powers.

45. (C) Canada
During the drafting of its constitution, India adopted the Canadian model of federalism, which features a strong central government. This choice was made to ensure national unity and stability in a large and diverse country. Like Canada, India grants significant powers to the center, including residuary powers and the authority to intervene in state matters under certain conditions. This contrasts with the more decentralized federal model found in the United States.

46. (D) Laws must be prospective, open, and clear.

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Right to Information laws across diverse jurisdictions, including India, the UK, and the USA, consistently include exemptions for information that could harm national security. These provisions recognize that while transparency is vital for democratic accountability, the state must protect certain sensitive data related to defense and intelligence to ensure public safety. Balancing the public's right to know with the necessity of protecting vital national interests is a central challenge in drafting and implementing transparency legislation.

62. (D) the tendency to analyze a foreign legal system using the concepts and biases of one's own legal system.
Ethnocentrism in comparative law occurs when a researcher views foreign legal rules through the lens of their own domestic legal culture. This bias can lead to a misunderstanding of how a foreign system functions, as it fails to account for the unique historical, social, and cultural contexts of that jurisdiction. To avoid this problem, comparative legal scholars must strive for neutrality and attempt to understand a foreign system on its own terms and within its own environment.

63. (A) The executive is drawn from and is part of the legislature.
A presidential form of government is defined by a clear separation between the executive and legislative branches. In this model, the president is typically elected independently of the legislature and serves as both the head of state and the head of government with a fixed tenure. Unlike a parliamentary system, the members of the executive branch are not drawn from the legislature, which prevents the fusion of these two primary organs of the government.

64. (B) USA - Centralized Federalism
The United States is traditionally associated with dual federalism, where the federal government and the states operate in distinct spheres of authority. While the system has evolved toward more cooperation, it is not characterized as a centralized federal model, which would imply the dominance of the national government over all constituent units. In contrast, India is frequently described as quasi-federal due to its strong centralizing features, and Canada often utilizes a model of cooperative federalism between levels.

65. (B) A law that permits detention without trial based on race.
A substantive reading of the rule of law focuses on the moral content and justice of the law itself. A law that permits discriminatory detention based on race would be a primary concern because it violates fundamental human rights and the principle of equal dignity. While a formal reading might only check if the law was correctly passed and published, a substantive approach evaluates whether the law's content is inherently fair and consistent with basic ethical standards.

66. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In France, the traditional doctrine of separation of powers prevents judicial courts from interfering with administrative actions. To ensure accountability, France established a separate hierarchy of administrative courts, with the Conseil d'État at its apex. These specialized courts have the exclusive authority to review disputes involving the state and its officials. This dual court system ensures that government actions are scrutinized by judges who understand administrative law while maintaining the separation from the regular judiciary.

67. (C) judicial accountability.
The impeachment of federal judges in the United States serves as a critical mechanism for ensuring judicial accountability. While life tenure protects judges' independence, the constitution allows for their removal by Congress if they are found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. This process ensures that judges remain answerable for their conduct and prevents the abuse of judicial power, maintaining public trust in the judiciary by providing a legal pathway to remove those who violate their official duties.

68. (D) Federal laws cannot be reviewed for their constitutionality by the courts.
A defining feature of the Swiss legal system is the immunity of federal statutes from judicial review by the Federal Supreme Court. This restriction reflects the principle of parliamentary supremacy within the federal sphere. Instead of judicial intervention, the constitution provides for direct

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democratic checks, where citizens can challenge federal laws through a popular referendum. This ensures that the final authority on the validity of federal legislation remains with the legislature or the electorate rather than the courts.

69. (C) a judicial principle that Parliament cannot amend the constitution in a way that destroys its fundamental features.
The basic structure doctrine is a landmark judicial principle in India which asserts that the constituent power of Parliament to amend the constitution is not absolute. The Supreme Court held that certain essential features, such as democracy, secularism, and the rule of law, form the foundation of the constitution and cannot be repealed. This doctrine ensures that the core identity of the Indian constitutional order remains intact, even if the written text undergoes significant modifications by the legislature.

70. (B) make recommendations and bring prosecutions in certain cases.
The Swedish Ombudsman possesses significant powers to oversee the administration and ensure that public officials act lawfully. While the ombudsman cannot directly overturn administrative decisions or issue binding judgments like a court, they can make formal recommendations to government bodies. In cases of serious misconduct, the Swedish ombudsman also has the unique authority to initiate criminal prosecutions against officials who have violated their duties, providing a powerful deterrent against corruption and the abuse of administrative power.

71. (D) leverage technology to make governance more transparent and collaborative.
Open Government initiatives in modern democracies like the US and UK aim to utilize digital tools to improve transparency and public engagement. By providing online access to government data and creating platforms for citizen feedback, these initiatives make the policy-making process more open and collaborative. This approach moves beyond simple information disclosure, seeking to involve the public directly in governance and to leverage collective intelligence to solve complex societal problems and improve overall administrative efficiency.

72. (A) provide models and ideas for legal reform suited to its own socio-economic context.
For a developing country like India, comparative law is highly relevant as it offers a wealth of diverse legal models and regulatory solutions from other jurisdictions. By studying how different systems address issues such as environmental protection or corporate governance, Indian lawmakers can adapt successful foreign ideas to fit the country's unique cultural and economic needs. This process of informed legal borrowing facilitates effective reform and helps in modernizing the domestic legal framework to meet global standards.

73. (C) Parliamentary
The fusion of powers is a core characteristic of the parliamentary system of government. In this model, the executive and legislative branches are not strictly separated; instead, the executive is drawn from and remains part of the legislature. The members of the cabinet, including the Prime Minister, hold seats in parliament and are directly accountable to it. This arrangement ensures that the executive maintains the support of the legislative majority to effectively implement government policies and laws.

74. (A) a, b, and d
The US model of federalism is defined by a written constitution that clearly divides powers between the national government and the states. The constitution is supreme, and all levels of government must operate within its framework. Furthermore, the system provides equal representation for each state in the Senate, regardless of population size. Crucially, unlike the Canadian model, the US system reserves residuary powers for the individual states rather than vesting them in the central federal government.

75. (D) backed by legal authority.
In its formal sense, the rule of law requires that all government actions must be based on and authorized by law. This principle, known as legality, ensures that officials cannot act arbitrarily or beyond the powers granted to them by the legal framework. While the formal version does not necessarily judge the moral content of the laws, it insists that there must be a clear and established legal basis for every exercise of governmental power over the individual.

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76. (B) USA
The doctrine of separation of powers is most rigidly applied in the United States, where the constitution establishes distinct branches with different personnel and functions. Members of the executive branch cannot simultaneously serve in the legislature, and the judiciary remains independent of both. This strict separation is reinforced by a system of checks and balances, where each branch has the authority to monitor and limit the power of the others, ensuring that no single organ becomes dominant.

77. (C) USA
The term judicial activism was first coined in the United States in the mid-twentieth century to describe a judicial philosophy where judges take a proactive role in interpreting the law. It originally referred to the willingness of the Supreme Court to strike down legislation or use its power to achieve social or political goals. Since then, the concept has been adopted globally, particularly in India, to describe court interventions aimed at protecting fundamental rights and ensuring social justice.

78. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different nations utilize various bodies and systems for constitutional review. In India, the Supreme Court and High Courts exercise this power as a basic feature. The United States employs a diffused system where all federal and state courts can perform review. France utilizes a specialized body called the Conseil Constitutional for abstract and now posterior review. Switzerland has a Federal Supreme Court with limited powers, as federal statutes are generally immune from review, reflecting a unique democratic model.

79. (A) a special majority in Parliament plus ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.
Amending the Indian Constitution on matters that affect the federal structure, such as the representation of states in Parliament or the distribution of legislative powers, requires a rigorous procedure. These amendments must first be passed by a special majority in both houses of Parliament. Subsequently, they must be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the states. This process ensures that significant changes to the federal balance have broad support from both the center and the states.

80. (B) To ensure that public officials and judges acted in accordance with the law.
The creation of the ombudsman in Sweden was primarily motivated by the need for an independent officer to supervise the administration of justice and public officials. Established in eighteen hundred and nine, the institution was designed to protect citizens' rights by ensuring that bureaucrats and judges followed the law and did not abuse their power. This supervisory role provided a constitutional check on the executive and judiciary, laying the foundation for modern administrative oversight mechanisms worldwide.

81. (B) voluntarily disseminate information to the public through various open means.
Proactive disclosure is a key principle of modern transparency laws, requiring public authorities to release information voluntarily without waiting for formal requests. Under India's Right to Information Act, government bodies must publish details about their organization, functions, and decision-making processes through websites and other accessible platforms. This approach reduces the need for individual applications, empowers citizens by providing easy access to data, and promotes a culture of openness and accountability within the public administration.

82. (A) intensive quantitative analysis.
Intensive quantitative analysis in comparative law involves the use of statistical methods to examine legal data across multiple jurisdictions. By analyzing large datasets, researchers can identify patterns and correlations between specific legal rules and their real-world social or economic consequences. This methodology provides an empirical basis for comparing legal systems, moving beyond qualitative descriptions to offer measurable insights into how law functions and impacts society differently in various cultural and national contexts around the globe.

83. (C) Harmony and coordination between the legislature and the executive.
A significant advantage of a parliamentary system is the high level of harmony and

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practiced globally. These variations reflect different historical backgrounds and preferences for power distribution within a democratic framework.

54. (B) India
Cooperative federalism is a significant feature of the Indian federal system, emphasizing the need for the central and state governments to work together to achieve national goals. This model involves shared administration, financial coordination, and collaborative policy-making. Given the country's diverse socio-economic challenges, the central government and the states must often coordinate their efforts through bodies like the Inter-State Council to ensure effective governance and the implementation of development programs across the federation.

55. (D) A.V. Dicey
The classic formulation of the rule of law, emphasizing that no individual can be punished except for a distinct breach of law established in ordinary courts, was articulated by the British jurist A.V. Dicey. His work identified three main pillars: the absolute supremacy of regular law over arbitrary power, equality before the law for all citizens, and the constitution as a result of the ordinary law of the land. This definition remains foundational to constitutional theory.

56. (A) the administrative courts.
The French legal system is characterized by a dual system of courts that separates private disputes from administrative matters. While judicial courts handle civil and criminal cases involving individuals, administrative courts have exclusive jurisdiction over disputes involving the state or public authorities. This distinction, headed by the Conseil d'État, ensures that administrative actions are reviewed by specialized judges familiar with the complexities of public law, reflecting a unique approach to the separation of powers.

57. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Judicial independence is a fundamental principle in the United Kingdom, ensuring that judges are free from political interference. However, under the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, the UK judiciary traditionally does not have the power to strike down primary legislation passed by Parliament as unconstitutional. While they can issue declarations of incompatibility under human rights laws, the final authority to change or repeal statutes remains with the legislature, highlighting the specific limits of British judicial review.

58. (A) a unique synthesis of judicial review and parliamentary sovereignty.
The Indian system of constitutional review represents a synthesis of American and British legal traditions. It incorporates the American concept of judicial review, allowing courts to strike down unconstitutional laws, while also respecting the British principle of parliamentary authority to represent the people's will. This balanced approach is reflected in the power of the judiciary to protect fundamental rights and the 'basic structure' while acknowledging the legislature's broad mandate to enact laws and amendments.

59. (D) Switzerland
The Swiss constitutional amendment process is distinct due to its heavy reliance on direct democracy. Any proposed changes to the constitution must be submitted to a mandatory national referendum and require a double majority of both the popular vote and the cantons. This ensures that fundamental changes to the national framework have direct and broad support from the citizens, making the Swiss system one of the most participant-oriented models of constitutional modification in the world.

60. (B) independent and non-partisan.
To function effectively, an ombudsman must be entirely independent of the executive branch and operate in a non-partisan manner. This independence ensures that investigations into government maladministration are conducted impartially and without political pressure. By remaining neutral, the ombudsman gains public trust and can provide objective assessments of administrative conduct. This autonomy is a crucial feature across all jurisdictions that have established this office to protect citizens against bureaucratic unfairness or procedural errors.

61. (C) Information that could prejudice national security.

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investigation. This mechanism ensures that the Commissioner's office remains linked to the parliamentary system of oversight.

91. (D) government accountability through transparency.
The primary purpose of the Freedom of Information Act in the United States is to ensure democratic accountability by providing public access to government information. By allowing citizens to request and view official records, the act promotes transparency in the decision-making processes of federal agencies. This openness serves as a vital check on government power, enabling the public to monitor administrative actions, identify potential abuses, and make informed judgments about the conduct of their elected and appointed officials.

92. (B) macro-comparison.
Macro-comparison in comparative law involves the broad study of entire legal systems or legal families, such as the common law, civil law, or socialist law traditions. This level of analysis focuses on the over arching structures, sources of law, judicial styles, and historical development that define and distinguish these major legal groups. By examining these large-scale features, researchers can gain a comprehensive understanding of the diverse legal traditions that shape governance and justice in different parts of the world.

93. (C) powers are constitutionally divided between the central government and constituent units.
The defining characteristic that distinguishes a federal government from a unitary one is the constitutional division of powers between a central authority and sub-national units. In a federal system, both the national and regional governments derive their authority directly from the constitution and are supreme in their respective spheres. In contrast, a unitary system concentrates sovereign power in a single central government, which may delegate administrative authority to local bodies but retains the power to revoke it.

94. (D) a federal system where constituent states have varying levels of power and status.
Asymmetrical federalism describes a system where different constituent units within a federation do not possess the same degree of authority or legal status. In India, this is evident in special constitutional provisions that grant certain states, such as those in the North-East, unique powers or protections related to their cultural or historical context. This approach allows a federal system to accommodate diverse regional needs and sensitivities while maintaining national unity, acknowledging that a one-size-fits-all model may not be appropriate.

95. (A) human rights and dignity.
The substantive version of the rule of law is deeply concerned with the moral quality of legal rules and their alignment with fundamental values. It posits that for a legal system to truly uphold the rule of law, its laws must protect human rights and respect individual dignity. Unlike the formal version, which focuses on procedural requirements, the substantive approach allows for the judicial evaluation of whether a law is inherently just, fair, and consistent with the core ethical principles of society.

96. (B) b, c, and d
The Indian system of separation of powers is characterized by a parliamentary model where the executive is part of the legislature and is accountable to it. However, the judiciary maintains an independent role with the power of judicial review over both legislative and executive actions. Furthermore, the constitution allows the President to promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session, which is a legislative function exercised by the executive. These features highlight a flexible and interdependent relationship between the branches.

97. (B) judicial activism.
Public Interest Litigation in India is a significant manifestation of judicial activism, as it allows the courts to address social and legal issues on behalf of vulnerable populations. By relaxing the traditional rule of locus standi, the judiciary enables any public-spirited citizen to bring a case to protect fundamental rights. This proactive role allows the courts to fill institutional gaps and hold the executive and legislature accountable for their failures, ensuring that justice is accessible even to the marginalized.

98. (A) diffused constitutional review.

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allows for strong coordination between law-making and administration, as the executive leads the legislative process and ensures that government policies are enacted.

127. (A) nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate.
The appointment of federal judges in the United States is a shared responsibility between the executive and legislative branches. The President possesses the authority to nominate individuals for judicial positions, but these nominations must be confirmed by a majority vote in the Senate. This process serves as a critical check and balance, ensuring that judicial appointments are subject to public scrutiny and legislative oversight, thereby preventing the executive from having unilateral control over the composition of the federal judiciary.

128. (B) conducted in the context of a specific case or controversy.
Concrete review is a system where the constitutionality of a law is examined by a court only when it arises as part of an actual legal dispute between parties. This model, utilized in the United States and India, requires a 'case or controversy' before the judiciary can intervene. It contrasts with abstract review, where laws can be challenged for their constitutionality in the absence of a specific case, often before they are officially promulgated, as seen in the traditional French model.

129. (B) Section 74
The procedure for amending the South African Constitution is explicitly detailed in Section seventy-four. This section establishes the different majorities and procedures required for modifying various parts of the supreme law, including the founding provisions, the Bill of Rights, and other constitutional articles. By providing a clear and structured framework for amendment, the constitution ensures that any changes to the national legal order are made with the appropriate level of legislative and regional support, protecting the core values of the post-apartheid state.

130. (A) Lokayukta
In the Indian federal system, the Lokayukta is the state-level equivalent of the national Lokpal. Established by various state legislations and supported by the central Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, these institutions serve as independent anti-corruption ombudsmen. Their primary role is to investigate allegations of corruption and maladministration against state-level public officials, including ministers and bureaucrats. By providing an accessible mechanism for grievance redressal, Lokayuktas play a vital role in promoting integrity and accountability within state administrations across India.

131. (C) transparency, citizen empowerment, and fighting corruption.
The Open Government Partnership is an international initiative aimed at promoting transparency, citizen empowerment, and the fight against corruption. Participating countries commit to developing and implementing national action plans that leverage technology and innovation to make governance more accessible and accountable. By fostering a collaborative environment between governments and civil society, the partnership seeks to improve the quality of public services, strengthen democratic institutions, and ensure that government actions are open to public scrutiny and meaningful citizen participation.

132. (D) gain a deeper understanding of one's own and other legal systems.
The primary goal of comparative law is to achieve a more profound understanding of legal systems by analyzing their similarities and differences. This study allows researchers to gain fresh perspectives on their own domestic laws and to appreciate the diverse ways in which other nations address universal legal challenges. Beyond purely academic interest, comparative law provides valuable insights for legal reform, improves the interpretation of national statutes, and facilitates international cooperation by identifying common legal principles and areas of potential conflict.

133. (C) separation of powers.
In a presidential system, the relationship between the executive and legislative branches is defined by a formal separation of powers. Each branch is elected independently and possesses distinct constitutional authorities. The executive is not part of the legislature and is not directly

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is beyond the reach of legal authority and that all are subject to the same ordinary laws of the land. It serves as a vital safeguard against arbitrary power and promotes the idea of legal equality, ensuring that governance is based on established rules rather than the whims of those in power.

106. (A) Executive by the Legislature.
The power of the United States Congress to impeach the President is a critical check exercised by the legislative branch over the executive. This mechanism allows the legislature to remove the head of government for high crimes and misdemeanors, ensuring that the president remains accountable for their conduct and does not abuse their authority. This process highlights the interdependence of the branches within a system of separation of powers, preventing any single organ from exercising absolute or unchecked power.

107. (D) Judges are accountable through the appeals process and parliamentary oversight, but not for their judicial decisions.
In the United Kingdom, judicial accountability is structured to protect judicial independence while ensuring professional standards. Judges are held accountable through a transparent appeals process where their legal reasoning and decisions are reviewed by higher courts. Furthermore, parliamentary oversight and professional codes of conduct address judicial behavior. However, to maintain impartiality, judges are generally not held personally accountable for their judicial decisions in the sense of being subject to political removal based on the popularity of their rulings.

108. (B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
The landmark basic structure doctrine was propounded by the Supreme Court of India in the nineteen seventy-three case of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala. In this historic ruling, the court held that while Parliament has the power to amend the constitution, it cannot alter its essential features or basic structure. This principle serves as a fundamental limitation on the legislative authority, ensuring that the core values and identity of the Indian constitution remain protected from arbitrary or radical changes.

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109. (C) a special majority of two-thirds in the National Assembly and support from six of the nine provinces.
Amending the Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution requires a rigorous procedure to ensure that fundamental human rights are not easily altered. Such a change must be approved by at least a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly. Additionally, it requires the support of at least six out of the nine provinces in the National Council of Provinces. This high threshold reflects the transformative nature of the post-apartheid constitution and its commitment to protecting the rights of all citizens.

110. (D) USA - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
The FBI is a law enforcement agency in the United States and does not function as an ombudsman. Conversely, Sweden has the Justitieombudsmannen, India has the Lokpal, and the UK utilizes the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration to investigate complaints of maladministration against public authorities. These institutions are specifically designed to provide a non-judicial mechanism for grievance redressal and to hold the administration accountable, whereas the FBI's primary role is the investigation of federal crimes and national security threats.

111. (A) India's law has a broader definition of 'information' and 'public authority' in some respects.
A key difference between the Right to Information frameworks in India and the UK is that the Indian act often provides a broader definition of information and public authority. India's law includes not only government departments but also certain non-governmental organizations that receive substantial public funding. This wider scope is intended to ensure maximum transparency across all bodies that perform public functions or utilize public resources, reflecting a strong commitment to citizen empowerment and administrative accountability within the Indian democratic context.

112. (B) understanding and navigating different regulatory environments.
For international business, comparative law is essential as it enables companies to understand and navigate the diverse legal and regulatory

an inexpensive way to investigate allegations of maladministration, such as bureaucratic unfairness or delay. By identifying and addressing procedural errors, the ombudsman holds public authorities accountable and ensures that administrative actions are fair, transparent, and consistent with the law.

141. (C) a two-tier machinery of Information Commissions at the central and state levels.
A significant feature of India's Right to Information Act of two thousand and five is the creation of a two-tiered machinery of Information Commissions to oversee the implementation of the law. The Central Information Commission handles matters related to federal public authorities, while each state has its own State Information Commission for regional bodies. These independent bodies act as second appellate authorities, ensuring that citizens can effectively challenge the denial of information and that public officials comply with their transparency obligations.

142. (D) comparative law methodology.
The classification of legal systems into major legal families is a fundamental aspect of comparative law methodology. This systematic grouping allows researchers to identify shared historical origins, common legal thinking, and similar sources of law across different jurisdictions. By categorizing nations into families like common law, civil law, or religious law, comparative scholars can analyze broad legal trends, understand the evolution of different traditions, and develop more effective strategies for cross-border legal study and potential harmonization of rules.

143. (A) India
India is categorized as a parliamentary republic because it combines a parliamentary form of government with a republican head of state. The executive branch is led by a Prime Minister who is responsible to the legislature, reflecting the parliamentary model. Simultaneously, the head of state is an elected President, rather than a hereditary monarch, which fulfills the criteria for a republic. This arrangement distinguishes India from parliamentary monarchies like the United Kingdom and presidential republics like the United States.

144. (B) reject a provincial law even after it has been passed.
In the Canadian federal system, the power of disallowance is a constitutional provision that historically allowed the federal government to reject a provincial law within one year of its enactment. Although this power has largely fallen into disuse in modern practice, it was originally intended to ensure that provincial legislation did not conflict with federal interests or the national interest. This centralizing feature highlights the unique balance of power in Canada, where the federal government maintains a degree of formal oversight over provincial law-making.

145. (B) The principle of clarity and publicity
A law that is vague and uncertain violates the principles of clarity and publicity, which are central tenets of the formal rule of law. To ensure fairness and predictability, legal rules must be clearly stated so that individuals can understand their rights and obligations. Secret or ambiguous laws prevent people from planning their conduct in accordance with the law and leave room for arbitrary interpretation and enforcement by government officials, undermining the fundamental goal of a stable and predictable legal order.

146. (A) India and the UK
The principle of collective responsibility, or collegiality, is a defining feature of the parliamentary systems in both India and the United Kingdom. Under this doctrine, the members of the cabinet are collectively responsible to the legislature for the decisions and actions of the government. This means that once a decision is made in the cabinet, all ministers must support it publicly or resign. This arrangement ensures unity within the executive and maintains a clear line of accountability to the elected representatives of the people.

147. (C) fills institutional voids and protects rights when other branches fail.
A primary argument in favor of judicial activism in India is that the courts serve as a vital safeguard for citizen rights when the executive or legislative branches fail to act. In a developing country with significant social and economic challenges, the judiciary often intervenes to address administrative negligence or to fill gaps in the

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either house of Parliament. Similarly, in the US, amendments are typically proposed by a two-thirds vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. While the subsequent ratification processes differ significantly, the initial power of proposal rests with the respective national legislative bodies.

120. (C) a, b, and c
Across countries like Sweden, the UK, and India, the institution of the ombudsman is characterized by its independence from the executive branch and its focus on investigating citizen complaints of maladministration. These bodies are designed to protect individuals from bureaucratic abuse and ensure that public authorities act fairly and legally. Crucially, the ombudsman does not have the power to create new laws, as its function is supervisory and investigative rather than legislative, focusing on monitoring existing administrative processes and recommending improvements.

121. (C) open government and access to meetings.
Sunshine laws in the United States are designed to promote transparency and open government by requiring that meetings of certain federal and state agencies be accessible to the public. These laws aim to ensure that the decision-making processes of government bodies are conducted in the open, allowing for public scrutiny and preventing secret deliberations. By providing citizens with the opportunity to observe how policies are formulated, sunshine laws strengthen democratic accountability and foster public trust in the integrity of government administration.

122. (A) the transfer or adoption of legal rules and institutions from one country to another.
Legal transplantation in comparative law refers to the process where legal rules, concepts, or institutions from one jurisdiction are adopted and integrated into another. This often happens during periods of legal reform or after colonial influence. Researchers study these transplants to evaluate how successfully the borrowed laws function within their new socio-cultural environment. While some transplants integrate seamlessly, others may face resistance or become 'legal irritants' if they conflict with the recipient country's existing legal traditions or societal norms.

123. (D) command a majority in the lower house of the legislature.
In a parliamentary system, the Prime Minister's tenure is directly dependent on maintaining the confidence of the legislative body, specifically the lower house. As long as the Prime Minister and their government command a majority, they remain in power. However, if they lose a vote of no-confidence, they are typically required to resign or call for new elections. This requirement ensures that the executive remains accountable to the elected representatives of the people, reflecting the core principle of responsible government.

124. (B) a clear separation of powers with each government being supreme in its own sphere.
Dual federalism is a model where the national and state governments operate as independent and co-equal sovereigns within their respective, constitutionally defined areas of authority. Under this arrangement, there is a clear separation of powers, and neither level of government should interfere in the affairs of the other. This 'layer cake' approach characterized the early history of federalism in the United States, emphasizing state autonomy and limited federal intervention before the emergence of more cooperative and integrated models of governance.

125. (C) officials can only act if they have legal authority to do so.
The principle of legality is a fundamental pillar of the rule of law, requiring that every action taken by a government official or body must be based on clear legal authority. This means that officials do not possess inherent power; instead, they must point to a specific law or constitutional provision that grants them the right to act. By ensuring that governance is limited by law, this principle prevents arbitrary exercise of power and protects individuals from unauthorized state interference.

126. (D) United Kingdom
The United Kingdom is the primary example of a governance system characterized by the fusion of executive and legislative powers. Unlike presidential systems with a strict separation, the British Prime Minister and the Cabinet are drawn from and remain part of the Parliament. They are directly accountable to the legislature and must maintain its support to govern. This arrangement

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and prepare for the possibility of taking office. This institution ensures that the opposition is well-organized and ready to provide a viable alternative to the current administration.

155. (D) it is a system of indestructible union, composed of indestructible states.
The federal model in the United States is characterized by a permanent union where both the national government and the individual states have constitutionally guaranteed existence and powers. Unlike a confederation, where states can secede, the US Supreme Court has held that the union is indestructible. At the same time, the states are also considered indestructible because the federal government cannot unilaterally abolish them or change their boundaries without their consent. This balance ensures both national unity and the preservation of state autonomy.

156. (B) The 'substantive' version of the Rule of Law.
The substantive version of the rule of law posits that a legal system must not only follow correct procedures but must also uphold fundamental moral values and human rights. This conception goes beyond the formal requirement of having clear and public rules, insisting that the content of the law itself must be inherently just and fair. This approach allows for the judicial evaluation of whether a law respects human dignity, serving as a powerful safeguard against discriminatory or oppressive legislation.

157. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different nations utilize varying models for the relationship between the branches of government. The United States employs a strict separation of powers with robust checks and balances. The United Kingdom is characterized by a fusion of executive and legislative powers within its parliamentary framework. France operates under a semi-presidential system, featuring a dual executive. India utilizes a parliamentary system where judicial review is an essential feature, ensuring that the legislature and executive remain within constitutional boundaries while maintaining their interdependent relationship.

158. (D) a series of Supreme Court judicial pronouncements.
The collegium system for appointing and transferring judges to the higher judiciary in India is a unique institutional mechanism created through a series of Supreme Court decisions. This system, which involves a group of senior judges making recommendations to the President, was established to safeguard judicial independence by ensuring that the appointment process is free from undue executive or political influence. While not explicitly mentioned in the original constitution, the collegium has become the established legal framework for judicial selection in India.

159. (A) citizens involved in a court case to argue that a law applicable to their case is unconstitutional.
The introduction of the Question Prioritaire de Constitutionnalité in France in two thousand and eight significantly reformed the French system of constitutional review. It allows individuals involved in a legal proceeding to challenge the constitutionality of a law that is being applied to their case. This reform introduced a form of posterior review, allowing for statutes already in force to be scrutinized by the Constitutional Council if they are believed to violate fundamental rights and liberties guaranteed by the constitution.

160. (B) It requires supermajorities at both the proposal and ratification stages.
Article Five of the United States Constitution is considered a hallmark of rigidity because it establishes exceptionally high thresholds for any constitutional amendment. A proposal must be approved by a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress, and subsequent ratification requires the consent of three-fourths of the state legislatures or conventions. These demanding requirements ensure that changes to the fundamental law have broad and enduring support across the nation, making the US Constitution one of the most difficult to amend.

161. (B) the Prime Minister and other central government ministers and officials.
The jurisdiction of the Lokpal in India is broad, covering a wide range of public officials to ensure accountability at the highest levels of the central government. This includes the Prime Minister, albeit with specific procedural safeguards for matters related to national security or international relations. Additionally, the Lokpal can investigate allegations of corruption against

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accountable to it for daily administration. This structure is intended to prevent the concentration of power and is reinforced by a system of checks and balances, where each branch can monitor and limit the actions of the others.

134. (B) Right of states to secede
Federalism in India is characterized by a dual polity, a written and supreme constitution, and an independent judiciary, but it strictly prohibits the right of states to secede from the union. The Indian federation is described as an indestructible union of destructible states, meaning that while the central government can reorganize state boundaries, no state has the legal authority to leave the federation. This ensures national integrity and stability, distinguishing India from confederal models where constituent units might retain sovereign withdrawal rights.

135. (D) a law that is public and clear, but deeply unjust.
The formal version of the rule of law is satisfied as long as legal rules meet specific procedural requirements, such as being public, clear, and prospectively applied. It does not evaluate the moral or ethical content of the law itself. Therefore, a statute that is passed correctly and is easily understood would fulfill the formal requirements of the rule of law, even if its actual substance is considered deeply unjust or discriminatory. This highlights the procedural focus of the formal conception of legality.

136. (A) enhance the separation of powers by removing the overlap between judicial, legislative, and executive roles.
The Constitutional Reform Act of two thousand and five in the United Kingdom significantly enhanced the separation of powers by reforming the ancient office of the Lord Chancellor. Previously, this official held roles in all three branches of government: as a cabinet minister, a senior judge, and the speaker of the House of Lords. The act removed the Lord Chancellor's judicial functions and established a separate Supreme Court, ensuring a clearer institutional distinction between the judiciary, executive, and legislature in the British constitution.

137. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not a complete explanation of the difference.
Both India and the United States utilize judicial review to ensure legislative acts align with their respective constitutions. However, the scope of this review traditionally differed due to specific constitutional terminology. The American system relies on the broad due process clause, whereas the Indian framework originally emphasized the procedure established by law. While Indian courts have expanded their interpretive reach over time, the textual foundations of judicial authority remain distinct between these jurisdictions, and other factors also influence the overall practice of review.

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138. (A) Abstract review
The power of the French Constitutional Council to review a law upon referral before its promulgation is a classic example of abstract review. In this process, the law is examined for its constitutionality in the absence of a specific case or dispute. This pre-emptive mechanism allows for potential constitutional flaws to be identified and addressed before the law takes effect, providing legal certainty and ensuring that only statutes that conform to the constitution are officially implemented within the French legal system.

139. (D) A two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.
In the United States, the most common method for proposing a constitutional amendment is through a two-thirds vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Once proposed, the amendment must then be ratified by three-fourths of the states to become part of the Constitution. While there is an alternative method involving a national convention called for by the states, all successful amendments in US history have been initiated by the supermajority vote in the national legislative body.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The institution of the ombudsman serves as a vital check on administrative power by providing citizens with an accessible and informal forum for voicing grievances. Unlike formal court proceedings, which can be expensive and time-consuming, the ombudsman offers

Diffused constitutional review is a system where the power to determine the constitutionality of laws is shared by all courts within the judicial hierarchy. In this model, any judge in any case can rule on whether a statute conflicts with the constitution. This approach, most notably practiced in the United States, contrasts with centralized systems where a single specialized court has the exclusive authority to perform such reviews. It ensures that constitutional principles are integrated into the daily practice of all courts.

99. (C) more rigid.
Compared to India and South Africa, the process for amending the United States Constitution is significantly more rigid and difficult. The US process requires supermajorities at both the proposal stage in Congress and the ratification stage by three-fourths of the state legislatures or conventions. In contrast, many parts of the Indian and South African constitutions can be amended with parliamentary majorities alone. This high threshold in the US ensures that only changes with broad and lasting support across the federation can succeed.

100. (D) a policy decision with which the complainant disagrees.
Maladministration primarily focuses on procedural failures, such as unreasonable delays, bias, or technical errors by government authorities. It addresses how a decision was made rather than the actual merits of a legitimate policy choice. An ombudsman generally lacks the authority to overturn a lawful policy decision simply because a citizen finds it disagreeable. The focus remains on ensuring that administrative processes are fair, efficient, and legally sound, rather than substituting the ombudsman's judgment for that of the policy maker.

101. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The time line of transparency laws shows that the United States enacted its Freedom of Information Act in nineteen sixty-six. The United Kingdom followed with its version in two thousand, while India's landmark Right to Information Act was passed in two thousand and five. Finally, the international Open Government Partnership was formally launched in twenty eleven with a declaration of principles. This sequence reflects the global trend toward increasing government transparency and citizen access to official information over several decades.

102. (B) Micro-level comparison
Micro-level comparison in comparative law involves the detailed analysis of specific legal rules or concepts across different jurisdictions. Comparing the legal definition of the family to understand varying social norms is a classic example of this approach. Unlike macro-comparison, which looks at entire legal systems or families, micro-comparison focuses on narrow issues, such as contract formation, tort liability, or family law provisions. This granular study allows for a deeper understanding of how specific legal problems are addressed in different cultural contexts.

103. (D) Gridlock and conflict between the executive and legislative branches.
A potential disadvantage of a presidential system is the occurrence of gridlock and conflict between the executive and legislative branches. Because the president and the legislature are elected independently, they may be controlled by different political parties with opposing agendas. This separation of powers can lead to significant difficulties in passing legislation or approving appointments, as neither branch is directly accountable to the other. Such impasse can hinder effective governance and the implementation of important public policies.

104. (A) unitary bias.
The Indian federal system is characterized by a unitary bias, which allows the central government to intervene in state matters under specific circumstances. For instance, Parliament can legislate on subjects in the State List if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution in the national interest or during a declared emergency. This overriding power ensures that the center can maintain national unity and address critical issues, distinguishing India from models of dual federalism where the center and states have strictly separated spheres.

105. (C) rule of law.
The maxim that the law is above everyone, regardless of their status, is a fundamental embodiment of the rule of law. This principle ensures that no individual or government official

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law. By entertaining public interest litigations, the courts ensure that the constitutional promises of justice and equality are realized, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable populations.

148. (A) a, b, and c
Systems of constitutional review exhibit diverse characteristics globally. The United States utilizes a diffused and concrete review model, where any court can decide constitutionality during a specific case. Traditionally, France employed a centralized and abstract review before laws took effect. In Switzerland, federal statutes are generally immune from review by the Federal Supreme Court, reflecting a unique emphasis on parliamentary supremacy and direct democracy. India possesses a robust system of review, making it incorrect to suggest its absence in the country.

149. (C) the founding provisions and the Bill of Rights.
The entrenched clauses in the South African Constitution are those that require a higher majority for amendment because they protect the core values and rights of the nation. These include the founding provisions of the state and the comprehensive Bill of Rights. By making these sections more difficult to change, the constitution ensures that the fundamental principles of democracy, human dignity, and equality remain protected from transient political majorities, reflecting the transformative goals of the post-apartheid legal order.

150. (B) central government departments and other public bodies.
The jurisdiction of the United Kingdom's Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration is focused on investigating complaints of maladministration within central government departments and specifically listed public bodies. This includes a wide range of administrative actions, from tax collection to social security benefits. While the Commissioner can investigate these bodies, their authority does not extend to the judiciary, the monarchy, or private corporations, ensuring that their oversight remains focused on the functional administration of the national government under parliamentary control.

151. (B) 1, 2, 4, 3
Looking at the chronological development of government forms, the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty became established in the United Kingdom following the Glorious Revolution of sixteen eighty-eight. The United States developed its presidential system with a written constitution in the late eighteenth century. The modern Indian parliamentary republic was established in nineteen fifty. Finally, the French Fifth Republic, which introduced the current semi-presidential system, was founded in nineteen fifty-eight. This sequence reflects the historical evolution of diverse constitutional models across these influential nations.

152. (A) Government data is made available in a format for public reuse.
In the context of Open Government, Open Data refers to the practice of making government information available to the public in a digital format that is easy to access and reuse. This initiative aims to increase transparency, foster innovation, and enable citizens to develop new services or conduct their own analysis of government activities. By providing data in open formats, governments allow for greater public engagement and the creation of value from information that was previously difficult to obtain or analyze.

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153. (C) law reform-oriented comparison.
A comparative study that analyzes how different countries regulate a specific issue, such as hate speech, to inform potential changes in one's own country is a classic example of law reform-oriented comparison. This practical application of comparative law allows lawmakers and researchers to evaluate diverse regulatory models, understand their strengths and weaknesses, and identify best practices that could be adapted to the local context. This process of informed borrowing helps in developing more effective and well-reasoned domestic legal solutions based on international experience.

154. (A) Parliamentary
The shadow cabinet is a distinctive feature of the parliamentary system, particularly in the Westminster tradition. It consists of a group of senior opposition members who are designated as spokespersons for specific government departments, mirroring the actual cabinet. The role of the shadow cabinet is to scrutinize government policies, offer alternative proposals,

environments of different countries. By comparing laws related to contracts, intellectual property, and labor relations, businesses can identify potential risks and opportunities in foreign markets. This knowledge allows for more effective strategic planning and compliance, helping companies to avoid legal pitfalls and to operate successfully across international borders in a complex global economy.

113. (B) The central government can create or abolish administrative units at will.
In a unitary form of government, the central government holds supreme authority and maintains full control over the territorial divisions of the state. This means it has the power to create, merge, or abolish local administrative units at its discretion. Unlike federal systems, where regional governments have constitutionally guaranteed existence and powers, in a unitary state, any authority exercised by local bodies is delegated by the center and can be modified or revoked by national legislative action at any time.

114. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-1, S-4
Federal systems are categorized into different models based on their historical formation and power distribution. The United States is a classic example of a coming-together federation where independent states united for common goals. In contrast, India is viewed as a holding-together federation that uses asymmetrical features to accommodate regional diversity. These classifications help comparative scholars understand how power is shared between central authorities and constituent units across different nations to maintain stability while respecting local autonomy and unique historical contexts.

115. (C) ultra vires.
When a government body or official acts without legal authority or exceeds the powers granted to them by law, they are acting ultra vires. This concept is a fundamental principle of administrative law and the rule of law, ensuring that all public actions have a valid legal basis. Acts that are determined to be ultra vires can be challenged in court and declared void, serving as a vital check on arbitrary power and ensuring that governance remains within established legal boundaries.

116. (C) A is true but R is false.
While the principle of parliamentary sovereignty is a cornerstone of the United Kingdom's constitution, it means that Parliament has the supreme authority to make or unmake any law. Consequently, the UK judiciary traditionally does not have the power to strike down or declare an Act of Parliament void, even if it is perceived to violate fundamental rights. While they can issue declarations of incompatibility under human rights legislation, the final legal authority remains with the legislature to amend or repeal the law.

117. (C) Overreach is when the judiciary encroaches upon the domain of other branches without justification.
Judicial activism involves a proactive approach by courts to protect rights and address social issues, often within their legitimate interpretive authority. In contrast, judicial overreach occurs when the judiciary exceeds its constitutional mandate and encroaches upon the primary functions of the legislative or executive branches without legal justification. While activism is often seen as a necessary tool for justice, overreach is criticized for violating the principle of separation of powers and undermining the authority of elected representatives in a democracy.

118. (B) The French abstract, a priori system.
The French system of abstract, a priori constitutional review promotes legal certainty by examining the validity of a law before it is officially promulgated and comes into effect. This process ensures that potential constitutional conflicts are resolved early, preventing unconstitutional statutes from being implemented. In contrast, posterior systems, like those in the US and India, review laws only after they are already in force, which can lead to legal uncertainty and the potential for laws to be struck down after individuals have already acted upon them.

119. (D) the Indian Parliament can initiate amendments, a power the US Congress also holds.
A shared feature between the constitutional amendment procedures of India and the United States is that the national legislature in both countries possesses the power to initiate changes. In India, an amendment bill can be introduced in

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union ministers, members of Parliament, and senior civil servants. This comprehensive scope aims to combat corruption systematically across the entire central administrative and political hierarchy.

162. (A) can hamper candid decision-making and be used for frivolous purposes.
While Right to Information laws are essential for transparency, a common argument against very broad provisions is that they can negatively impact the internal operations of government. Critics suggest that the constant threat of public disclosure may inhibit candid advice and open debate among officials during the policy-making process. Additionally, government agencies may be burdened by large numbers of frivolous or overly broad requests, which can divert significant administrative resources and reduce overall efficiency without significantly contributing to meaningful public accountability.

163. (C) Zweigert and Kötz
The functional method in comparative law is most famously associated with the work of scholars Zweigert and Kötz. This methodology is based on the premise that different legal systems often face similar social problems and that comparative study should focus on how they solve these problems rather than on the literal text of their laws. By analyzing the functional outcomes of legal rules, researchers can identify commonalities and evaluate the effectiveness of diverse regulatory approaches across various jurisdictions and cultures.

164. (D) the President and Prime Minister are from opposing political parties.
In the French semi-presidential system, cohabitation occurs when the President and the majority in the National Assembly—and consequently the Prime Minister—belong to different and often opposing political parties. This situation requires a unique sharing of power between the head of state and the head of government, as they must cooperate to manage the country's administration. During cohabitation, the President's influence over domestic policy typically diminishes, while their role in foreign affairs and defense generally remains more prominent.

165. (C) collaborate and coordinate with each other to achieve common goals.
Cooperative federalism describes a relationship where the central and state governments work together in a collaborative and coordinated manner rather than operating in strictly separate spheres. This model involves shared administration, joint funding of programs, and mutual consultation on policy matters. In a country like India, cooperative federalism is essential for addressing complex national challenges that require the participation of all levels of government, fostering a spirit of partnership to achieve overall economic and social development across the federation.

166. (B) 'Rule by Law' is a tool of government, while 'Rule of Law' is supreme.
A key conceptual difference exists between the Rule of Law and Rule by Law. The Rule of Law implies that the law is supreme and binds the government itself, protecting individuals from arbitrary power. In contrast, Rule by Law describes a situation where the government uses law as a mere tool to control the population and implement its policies, but the ruling authority may not consider itself truly bound by legal principles. This distinction highlights the difference between constitutional governance and authoritarianism.

167. (D) creating a separate Supreme Court and reforming the office of the Lord Chancellor.
The Constitutional Reform Act of two thousand and five in the United Kingdom significantly impacted the separation of powers by creating an independent Supreme Court and reforming the office of the Lord Chancellor. Previously, the Law Lords served as the highest court while remaining part of the House of Lords. By establishing a separate judicial body, the act ensured a clearer institutional distinction between the judiciary and the legislature. Additionally, the reform removed the Lord Chancellor's role as the head of the judiciary, further enhancing judicial independence.

168. (A) public interest litigation (PIL).
The dilution of the rule of locus standi by the Indian judiciary has been instrumental in the development of public interest litigation. Traditionally, only the person whose rights

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A significant criticism of judicial activism is that it can lead to judicial overreach, where the courts encroach on the legitimate domain of the legislative or executive branches. Critics argue that when judges take a proactive role in policy-making or addressing social issues, they may be stepping beyond their constitutional mandate and undermining the authority of elected representatives. This tension highlights the ongoing debate about the proper balance of power between the branches of government and the role of the judiciary in a democratic system.

225. (A) a, b, and e
The amendment process for the United States Constitution is rigorous, requiring a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress for a proposal. Ratification subsequently requires the approval of three-fourths of the state legislatures. Additionally, the constitution allows for a national convention to propose amendments if two-thirds of the states call for one. Crucially, the process is not easy or flexible, and the President has no formal power to veto a proposed amendment, as it is a function of the legislature and the states acting as constituent powers.

226. (A) the Parliament (Riksdag).
The Swedish Ombudsman, known as the Justitieombudsmannen, is an officer of the Parliament and is directly accountable to it. This institutional link ensures that the ombudsman remains independent of the executive branch while having the authority to oversee its actions. The ombudsman submits annual reports to the Riksdag, detailing their investigations and findings regarding maladministration and the conduct of public officials. This parliamentary oversight reinforces the ombudsman's role as a constitutional check on the administration and ensures that their activities align with the national legislative will.

227. (C) that federal government agency meetings be open to the public.
The Government in the Sunshine Act in the United States is a significant transparency law that mandates that meetings of many federal multi-member agencies be open to public observation. The act is based on the principle that the public has a right to know how government decisions are made and to observe the deliberations of officials. By requiring that these meetings be announced in advance and held in the open, the law promotes accountability and helps to prevent secret or unauthorized government decision-making processes.

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228. (D) Presidential
A lame-duck period is most characteristic of a presidential system, occurring after a new president has been elected but before the outgoing president's term officially ends. Because the president's tenure is fixed, the incumbent remains in office with limited political influence and authority during this transition. This period often sees reduced legislative activity and a focus on ceremonial duties or last-minute executive actions. In contrast, in a parliamentary system, the head of government typically leaves office immediately after losing the confidence of the legislature or a general election.

229. (C) strong provisions for provincial autonomy alongside strong centralizing powers.
A significant feature of Canadian federalism is the presence of strong centralizing powers alongside protected provincial autonomy. The constitution grants the federal government residuary powers and the authority to legislate for the 'peace, order, and good government' of the country. At the same time, provinces have exclusive authority over many important local matters. This unique balance, distinct from the more decentralized US model, reflects Canada's historical development as a nation seeking to maintain unity while respecting the diverse needs and rights of its constituent provinces and linguistic groups.

230. (B) the Rule of Law.
A state where laws are arbitrary, secret, and applied retrospectively is the complete opposite of the rule of law. The rule of law requires that all individuals and the government itself be bound by clear, stable, and publicly known laws that are applied consistently and fairly by independent courts. By ensuring predictability and preventing the exercise of unchecked power, the rule of law serves as the foundation for a just society, protecting individuals from the whims of those in authority and ensuring governance by established rules.

231. (D) the separation of powers.

the provinces. While it provides for provincial autonomy, the system was designed with strong centralizing features to ensure national unity. Crucially, like most federal systems, it does not grant provinces the legal power to unilaterally secede from the union.

176. (B) allows judges to impose their own moral values as interpretation.
A common criticism of the substantive version of the rule of law is that it grants significant power to the judiciary to interpret moral and ethical values. Critics argue that by requiring laws to be just and fair, judges may end up imposing their own subjective moral beliefs or political preferences under the guise of legal interpretation. This can lead to concerns about judicial activism and the potential for the judiciary to overstep its role in a democracy, where moral choices are traditionally made by elected representatives.

177. (B) courts will refuse cases best resolved by the political branches.
The doctrine of political question in the United States legal system is a principle of judicial restraint. It holds that certain issues are fundamentally political in nature and are best resolved by the elected executive or legislative branches rather than the courts. When a case involves such a question, the judiciary may refuse to hear it to avoid interfering with the legitimate constitutional authority of the other branches. This doctrine helps maintain the separation of powers and ensures that courts remain focused on legal rather than political disputes.

178. (A) a clearer institutional separation of powers.
The creation of the United Kingdom Supreme Court in two thousand and nine represented a significant step toward a clearer institutional separation of powers. Previously, the highest judicial functions were exercised by the Law Lords within the House of Lords, which is part of the legislature. By establishing a separate and independent court building and personnel, the reform ensured a visible distinction between the judiciary and parliament. This change aimed to enhance public perception of judicial independence and to modernize the British constitutional framework.

179. (C) it combines judicial review with elements of direct democracy (popular referendum).
The Swiss system of constitutional review is unique for its combination of judicial and direct democratic elements. While the Federal Supreme Court has limited power to review federal statutes, the constitution allows for a popular referendum where citizens can directly challenge a law passed by parliament. If a sufficient number of signatures are collected, the law is put to a national vote. This approach ensures that the final authority on the validity of legislation rests with the electorate, reflecting the importance of direct democracy in Switzerland.

180. (D) USA, due to the high supermajority requirements for both proposal and ratification.
Among the three countries, the United States is generally considered to have the most difficult constitutional amendment process. This is due to the exceptionally high supermajority requirements at both the national and state levels. A proposal must receive a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress, followed by ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures. These demanding thresholds ensure that only amendments with broad and enduring consensus across the federation can succeed, making the US Constitution significantly more rigid than those of India or South Africa.

181. (C) The rule that a citizen's complaint must be channelled through a Member of Parliament.
The MP filter is a specific procedural requirement in the United Kingdom's system of administrative oversight. It stipulates that individuals cannot submit complaints of maladministration directly to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Instead, the grievance must be first presented to a Member of Parliament, who then decides whether to refer the matter to the Commissioner for a formal investigation. This mechanism was designed to maintain a link between the ombudsman and the parliamentary process and to ensure that MPs remain involved in resolving their constituents' problems.

182. (B) both a statutory right and an implied Fundamental Right.
In India, the Right to Information is established by the RTI Act of two thousand and five, making it a statutory right. Furthermore, the Supreme

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were directly violated could approach the court. However, to ensure access to justice for the marginalized, the courts now allow any public-spirited individual or organization to file a case on behalf of those who cannot do so themselves. This proactive approach has significantly expanded the judiciary's role in protecting fundamental rights and promoting social justice.

169. (C) A is true but R is false.
The United States Supreme Court possesses the authority to declare laws passed by Congress unconstitutional, a power known as judicial review. However, this authority is not explicitly granted by the Constitution in Article Three. Instead, it was established by the Court itself through the landmark eighteen hundred and three case of Marbury v. Madison. In this ruling, Chief Justice Marshall asserted that it is the judiciary's duty to interpret the law and ensure that legislative acts conform to the supreme law of the land.

170. (A) Amendment by a national referendum.
The Indian Constitution provides for three distinct methods of amendment, but it does not include a provision for a national referendum. Amendments can be made by a simple majority for certain administrative changes, by a special majority of both houses of Parliament for most provisions, and by a special majority plus ratification by half of the states for matters affecting the federal structure. This multi-layered approach ensures that the constitution remains flexible while protecting its core and federal principles from easy modification.

171. (D) acting on its own initiative without a formal complaint.
Suo motu cognizance is the power of a court or an ombudsman, like the Lokpal in India, to initiate proceedings on its own authority without waiting for a formal complaint from an aggrieved party. This authority is often exercised when a serious matter of public interest or a significant legal violation is brought to the body's attention through media reports or other sources. This proactive role allows institutions to address urgent issues and ensure accountability even when individuals may be unable or unwilling to come forward.

172. (B) everybody has a right to access official information, and that right should be denied only when there is a good reason.
The United Kingdom's Freedom of Information Act of two thousand is based on the principle of openness in government. It establishes a general right for any person to request and receive information held by public authorities. The underlying philosophy is that information should be accessible to the public by default, and disclosure should be refused only if it falls under specific exemptions where the interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in its disclosure. This promotes transparency and democratic accountability.

173. (C) moving beyond domestic confines and fostering critical analytical thinking.
The study of comparative law significantly enhances legal education by encouraging students to look beyond their own domestic legal systems. By analyzing how different nations address common legal problems, students develop a more critical and analytical perspective on law. This broader understanding helps them to recognize that legal rules are not static but are shaped by diverse historical, social, and cultural contexts. This intellectual exercise fosters a deeper appreciation for legal diversity and improves the ability to evaluate and improve domestic laws.

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174. (D) USA
The United States is the primary example of a nation with a federal and presidential system of government. Its constitutional framework clearly divides powers between a national government and constituent states, fulfilling the federal criteria. Simultaneously, the executive branch is led by a President who is both the head of state and head of government, elected independently of the legislature for a fixed term, which defines the presidential model. This structure ensures a system of checks and balances across different levels and branches of governance.

175. (C) a, b, and c
The Canadian model of federalism was established by the British North America Act and is often described as a holding-together federation. A significant feature that distinguishes it from the US model is that residuary powers are vested with the central government rather than

the Constitutional Council primarily examined laws for conformity with the constitution before they were officially enacted. The QPC reform enables citizens involved in a legal case to challenge a law already in force if they believe it violates fundamental constitutional rights. This has transformed the French system, providing a more robust mechanism for protecting individual liberties against unconstitutional legislative acts.

190. (D) Altering the representation of states in Parliament.
Amending the Indian Constitution on matters that affect the federal balance requires a more rigorous procedure, including ratification by at least half of the state legislatures. Altering the representation of states in Parliament is a prime example of such a matter, as it directly impacts the power and influence of the states within the national legislative body. This requirement ensures that any significant changes to the federal structure have broad consensus among both the central government and the constituent units of the federation.

191. (A) 9
The Lokpal in India is designed as a multi-member anti-corruption body to ensure a broad range of expertise and impartial investigation. Under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, it can have a maximum of nine members, including the Chairperson. Half of the members must be from the judiciary, and at least fifty percent should belong to specific categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities, or women. This diverse composition aims to strengthen the institution's integrity and effectiveness in combating corruption.

192. (B) Increasing government control over information.
The Open Government Partnership is an international initiative dedicated to promoting transparency and accountability, which is the opposite of increasing government control over information. Its primary goals include making government activities more transparent, supporting meaningful civic participation, and upholding the highest standards of professional integrity in public service. By encouraging the proactive release of data and fostering collaboration with civil society, the partnership aims to empower citizens and ensure that government actions are open to public scrutiny and democratic oversight.

193. (B) is officially unitary but has adopted federal-like features in practice.
Crypto-federalism describes a situation where a country's formal constitution labels it as a unitary state, but in practice, it functions with significant federal-like characteristics. This might involve the extensive decentralization of power to regional or local governments that have a high degree of autonomy and their own elected bodies. In such systems, the central government may find it politically difficult to override the decisions of these sub-national units, leading to a functional distribution of power that closely resembles a federal system.

194. (A) UK
The United Kingdom is a classic example of a country with a unitary system of government, where sovereign power is concentrated in the central Parliament. While the UK has undergone a process of devolution, granting significant powers to regional assemblies in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, these powers are delegated by the central legislature and can theoretically be modified or revoked. This contrasts with federal systems like India, the USA, and Canada, where powers are constitutionally divided between the national and regional levels.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The substantive version of the rule of law is considered more demanding than the formal version because it imposes requirements on the content of the law itself. While the formal version focuses on procedural qualities like clarity and prospective application, the substantive approach insists that laws must be inherently just, fair, and respectful of fundamental human rights. This means that a correctly passed law could still fail the substantive test if its substance is perceived as discriminatory or oppressive, requiring a higher ethical standard.

196. (D) Review jurisdiction.
The Indian judiciary possesses the power to review its own judgments to correct any errors of

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Court has consistently held that this right is also an implied fundamental right derived from the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and expression and the right to life. This dual nature ensures that the right to information has both a clear legislative framework and a high level of constitutional protection, reinforcing its importance for democratic transparency and citizen empowerment.

183. (D) shared historical origins, legal thinking, and sources of law.
Legal families in comparative law are classified based on several shared characteristics that define a legal tradition. These include common historical origins, such as the influence of Roman law or English common law, and similar ways of legal thinking and reasoning. Furthermore, the primary sources of law, such as the emphasis on statutes or judicial precedents, play a crucial role in these groupings. This systematic classification helps comparative scholars understand the broad trends and fundamental principles that shape different legal systems across the world.

184. (A) Parliamentary
A vote of no-confidence is a fundamental feature of a parliamentary system, serving as a mechanism for legislative oversight of the executive. Because the government is drawn from and accountable to the legislature, it must maintain the support of the parliamentary majority to remain in power. If the legislature passes a motion of no-confidence, the Prime Minister and their cabinet are typically required to resign or seek a new mandate through general elections. This ensures that the executive remains continuously responsible to the elected representatives.

185. (C) Concurrent List.
In the Indian federal scheme, the distribution of legislative powers is organized into three lists within the Seventh Schedule. The Union List covers subjects of national importance, while the State List includes matters of regional interest. The Concurrent List contains subjects of joint interest, where both the central government and the state governments have the authority to legislate. This arrangement allows for shared responsibility and coordination between the two levels of government on important social and economic issues, ensuring flexibility within the federal framework.

186. (A) the Rule of Law.
The concept of equality before the law is a fundamental pillar of the rule of law, ensuring that every individual is subject to the same legal rules regardless of their status, wealth, or power. This principle prohibits arbitrary discrimination and requires that justice be administered impartially. By ensuring that the law applies equally to both the governors and the governed, it serves as a vital safeguard against tyranny and promotes a sense of fairness and legitimacy within the legal and political system of a country.

187. (D) Separation of Powers.
The power of the President of India to promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session is a significant departure from the strict doctrine of separation of powers. Under this doctrine, the function of making laws is reserved for the legislature. However, the Indian Constitution grants this legislative authority to the executive to address urgent matters when the legislative body cannot meet. While subject to subsequent parliamentary approval, this power represents a functional overlap between the executive and legislative branches of government.

188. (B) Judges are selected through a non-political process.
While judicial independence is a core value in the United States, the process of selecting federal judges is inherently political. Candidates are nominated by the President and must be confirmed by the Senate, both of which are political actors. This process often involves intense debate and scrutiny of the nominee's legal philosophy and perceived political leanings. However, once appointed, judges are granted life tenure and salary protection to insulate them from subsequent political pressure, ensuring their ability to decide cases impartially and independently.

189. (C) allowed for posterior (after promulgation) constitutional review of laws.
The introduction of the Question Prioritaire de Constitutionnalité in France in two thousand and eight marked a significant shift by allowing for posterior constitutional review. Previously,

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functions and responsibilities of the national and state governments are intermingled. Unlike the 'layer cake' of dual federalism, which envisions strictly separate spheres of authority, the marble cake model recognizes that different levels of government often work together on the same policy areas. This collaboration involves shared administration, joint funding, and a high degree of coordination to address complex societal issues that cross traditional jurisdictional boundaries within a federation.

204. (B) Natural justice and the Rule of Law.
The principle of audi alteram partem, or the right to be heard, is a fundamental component of natural justice and the rule of law. It requires that no person should be condemned or have their rights affected without being given a fair opportunity to present their case before an impartial authority. This principle ensures procedural fairness and prevents arbitrary decision-making by government bodies or courts, serving as a vital safeguard for individual rights and maintaining the legitimacy of the legal process.

205. (C) checks and balances.
The power of the United States President to appoint ambassadors, subject to Senate confirmation, is a clear example of checks and balances within a system of separation of powers. This mechanism ensures that the executive's authority in foreign affairs is monitored and shared with the legislative branch. By requiring the Senate's 'advice and consent', the constitution prevents the President from having unilateral control over key diplomatic appointments, ensuring that such decisions have broad support and are subject to public and legislative scrutiny.

206. (D) To enable judges to act arbitrarily without any accountability.
The primary purpose of judicial independence is to ensure that judges can decide cases impartially, based solely on the law and the evidence, without fear of political or external pressure. This autonomy is essential for upholding the rule of law and protecting the rights of individuals. Crucially, independence is not intended to allow for arbitrary action; instead, it is complemented by accountability mechanisms that ensure judges remain answerable for their conduct while preserving their ability to make independent legal judgments in a fair manner.

207. (A) Switzerland
Switzerland is unique in its extensive use of direct democracy, which allows citizens to directly challenge the constitutionality of federal laws. Through the mechanism of a popular referendum, a sufficient number of citizens can demand a national vote on a law passed by the federal parliament. If the majority of the electorate rejects the law, it is overturned. This system ensures that the final authority on the validity of national legislation remains with the people, reflecting the core Swiss principle of popular sovereignty.

208. (B) progressive and comprehensive in the world.
The Bill of Rights in the South African Constitution is widely recognized as one of the most progressive and comprehensive in the world. It was designed to address the systemic injustices of the apartheid era by protecting a wide range of civil, political, and socio-economic rights. These include rights to housing, healthcare, and a clean environment, alongside traditional freedoms. Its transformative nature reflects a deep commitment to social justice and human dignity, making it a landmark document in modern constitutional law.

209. (B) the 'MP filter' in the UK, which is absent in Sweden.
A significant procedural difference between the Swedish and British ombudsman systems is the requirement for a complaint to be channelled through a Member of Parliament in the UK, a process known as the MP filter. In Sweden, citizens can approach the ombudsman directly with their grievances. The UK model was designed to maintain a close link between the Commissioner and the parliamentary process of oversight, whereas the Swedish model emphasizes direct accessibility for individuals seeking protection against administrative maladministration or bureaucratic unfairness.

210. (A) 30 days
Under India's Right to Information Act of two thousand and five, a Public Information Officer is generally required to respond to a request for information within thirty days of its receipt. If the

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law or fact that may have occurred. This review jurisdiction is an essential feature that ensures the finality of decisions is balanced with the need for justice. A petition for review can be filed if new evidence is discovered or if there is an apparent error on the face of the record. This mechanism allows the court to reconsider its previous rulings and ensure that judicial decisions are legally sound and fair.

197. (C) An incomplete separation with a fusion of the executive and legislature.
The United Kingdom's system of governance is characterized by an incomplete separation of powers, featuring a significant fusion between the executive and legislative branches. The Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet are simultaneously members of Parliament and are directly accountable to it. This arrangement is a core feature of the Westminster model, where the executive leads the legislative process and must maintain the confidence of the majority in the House of Commons to govern effectively, ensuring strong coordination between policy-making and law-making.

198. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different nations utilize various mechanisms to amend their constitutions, reflecting different levels of rigidity and democratic involvement. India utilizes the basic structure doctrine as a judicial limit on amendment power. The United States requires supermajorities at both the federal and state levels, making it highly rigid. South Africa has an entrenched Bill of Rights with specific, high majority requirements for modification. Switzerland utilizes a mandatory popular referendum for certain amendments, ensuring that fundamental changes have direct support from the citizens through a national vote.

199. (D) Maharashtra
The state of Maharashtra was the first in India to establish the institution of the Lokayukta, an anti-corruption ombudsman, through legislation enacted in nineteen seventy-one. This pioneering step aimed to provide an independent mechanism for investigating complaints of corruption and maladministration against public officials at the state level. Following Maharashtra's lead, many other Indian states established their own Lokayuktas, eventually culminating in the national Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of twenty thirteen, which provided a more uniform framework for these institutions.

200. (A) national security, personal privacy, or law enforcement investigations.
The United States Freedom of Information Act includes nine specific exemptions designed to balance the public's right to know with the need to protect sensitive information. These exemptions cover data that, if disclosed, could harm national security, violate individual personal privacy, or interfere with ongoing law enforcement investigations. By providing these protections, the act ensures that transparency does not come at the cost of essential state functions or the fundamental rights of individuals, maintaining a careful equilibrium in democratic governance.

201. (A) a, b, and d
Comparative law involves navigating several recognized challenges, including the difficulty of accurately translating legal concepts and the risk of researcher bias, known as ethnocentrism. Additionally, the practical hurdles of accessing and affording foreign legal materials can impede research. While it is important to avoid assuming all systems are identical, it is equally vital to recognize the relevance of foreign law for reform. These problems require comparative scholars to use rigorous methodologies and maintain neutrality to gain meaningful insights from diverse legal traditions.

202. (A) a parliamentary republic.
A parliamentary republic is a form of government that combines a parliamentary system with a republican head of state. In this model, as seen in India, the functional executive power is held by a Prime Minister who is responsible to the legislature. Simultaneously, the ceremonial head of state is an elected President, rather than a hereditary monarch. This structure distinguishes the country from presidential republics like the United States and constitutional monarchies like the United Kingdom, reflecting its unique democratic and republican character.

203. (D) cooperative federalism with intermingling functions.
Marble cake federalism is a metaphor used to describe cooperative federalism, where the

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the Question Prioritaire de Constitutionnalité in France happened in two thousand and eight. Finally, the United Kingdom Supreme Court was officially established and began its work in two thousand and nine. This timeline reflects the ongoing global evolution of constitutional review and the institutional structure of the judiciary.

218. (A) expand democratic participation.
The Twenty-sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in nineteen seventy-one, is a significant example of using the amendment process to expand democratic participation. By lowering the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen, the amendment granted millions of young citizens the right to participate in national and state elections. This change was largely driven by the argument that those old enough to be drafted for military service should also have the right to vote, highlighting how constitutional modifications can be used to reflect evolving societal values and democratic principles.

219. (D) Grievances against private individuals.
The Lokpal in India is an anti-corruption ombudsman with jurisdiction specifically focused on public officials and entities connected to the government. Its authority includes investigating allegations against union ministers, members of Parliament, and senior civil servants. While its scope has been expanded to include certain organizations receiving foreign donations, it does not extend to grievances against private individuals who do not hold public office. The primary purpose of the Lokpal remains the promotion of integrity and accountability within the public administration and the national political leadership.

220. (B) reduce the number of individual RTI applications filed.
The principle of proactive disclosure under Right to Information laws is intended to reduce the administrative burden on government agencies by making frequently requested information readily available to the public. By voluntarily publishing details about their functions, budgets, and decision-making processes, public authorities empower citizens to find information on their own without filing formal requests. This approach promotes transparency by default and allows government officials to focus their resources on responding to more complex or specific inquiries that are not covered by the routinely published data.

221. (C) comparative private law.
A comparative study focusing on the rules of contract formation across different jurisdictions is an example of comparative private law. This field of study involves analyzing the legal relationships between private individuals and entities, such as in contract, tort, property, and family law. By comparing how various systems handle these private matters, researchers can identify diverse approaches to resolving disputes and managing agreements. This is distinct from comparative public law, which focuses on the relationship between the individual and the state, including constitutional and administrative law.

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222. (D) Federal
In a federal form of government, the upper house of the legislature typically serves to represent the interests of the constituent states or regions. This ensures that regional concerns are considered in the national law-making process and provides a check on the lower house, which is usually elected based on population. For example, in the United States Senate and the Indian Rajya Sabha, the representation of states is a key feature that helps maintain the federal balance and protects the interests of sub-national units within the central government.

223. (A) the constituent power of the Parliament.
The basic structure doctrine serves as a fundamental judicial limitation on the constituent power of the Indian Parliament to amend the constitution. While the legislature possesses broad authority to modify the constitutional text, the Supreme Court has held that it cannot use this power to destroy or alter the constitution's essential features. This principle ensures that the core identity and values of the Indian constitutional order, such as democracy and the rule of law, remain protected from temporary political majorities that might seek radical and arbitrary changes.

224. (B) the judiciary encroaching on the powers of the legislature.

request concerns the life or liberty of a person, the response time is reduced to forty-eight hours. This strict timeline is intended to ensure that citizens receive timely access to government data, promoting transparency and ensuring that the right to information is effective in holding public authorities accountable for their actions.

211. (C) France
France is a classic example of a civil law jurisdiction, where the legal system is primarily based on comprehensive written codes, such as the Napoleonic Code. This tradition contrasts with common law countries like the United Kingdom, the United States, and India, where judicial precedents and case law play a more central role in the development and interpretation of the law. While these common law countries also utilize statutes, their legal thinking and historical origins are distinct from the civil law tradition practiced in France.

212. (D) promotes national unity by allowing for regional autonomy.
For a large and diverse nation, a federal system offers a significant advantage over a unitary one by promoting national unity while simultaneously allowing for regional autonomy. By dividing powers between a central government and sub-national units, federalism enables different regions to manage their own local affairs and respect their unique cultural or linguistic identities. This balance helps to reduce regional conflict and ensures that the diverse needs of a large population are addressed more effectively through local governance within a unified national framework.

213. (C) retroactive (or ex post facto) law.
A retroactive, or ex post facto, law is one that applies to actions committed before the law was officially enacted. In the context of criminal law, this involves criminalizing conduct that was legal when it occurred or increasing the punishment for past acts. Such laws are generally viewed with disfavor in modern legal systems as they violate the principle of legality and the rule of law, which require that laws be clear and prospective so individuals can understand the legal consequences of their behavior.

214. (B) law governing administration and state relationships.
The French concept of droit administratif refers to a specialized body of law that regulates the organization and functioning of the public administration and its relationship with private citizens. Unlike common law systems that often apply the same rules to the state and individuals, the French tradition utilizes these distinct administrative rules, which are enforced by a separate hierarchy of administrative courts. This specialized approach ensures that disputes involving public authorities are decided by judges with deep expertise in the complexities of administrative governance.

215. (D) Marbury v. Madison
The principle of judicial review in the United States was firmly established through the landmark Supreme Court decision in eighteen hundred and three. This ruling asserted the judiciary's authority to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional if they conflicted with the supreme law of the land. By doing so, the court defined its role as the final arbiter of constitutional interpretation, a power that has significantly influenced the development of constitutional law and the overall practice of judicial review in numerous other legal systems worldwide.

216. (A) judicial appointments and transfers.
The introduction of the National Judicial Appointments Commission in India was a legislative attempt to reform the process for appointing and transferring judges to the higher judiciary. The commission was designed to replace the existing collegium system and include representatives from the executive and civil society. However, the Supreme Court struck down the NJAC as unconstitutional, ruling that it interfered with judicial independence, which is considered a part of the basic structure of the constitution. This decision reaffirmed the judiciary's central role in judge selection.

217. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
Examining the chronological order of these legal developments, the United States Supreme Court's Marbury v. Madison decision occurred in eighteen hundred and three. The Indian Supreme Court's Kesavananda Bharati ruling took place in nineteen seventy-three. The introduction of

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Reforming the office of the Lord Chancellor in the United Kingdom was a significant move to strengthen the separation of powers. By removing the Lord Chancellor's role as the head of the judiciary and establishing a separate Supreme Court, the Constitutional Reform Act of two thousand and five created a clearer institutional distinction between the judicial and executive branches. This reform ensured that judicial appointments and administration were no longer under the direct control of a cabinet minister, thereby enhancing judicial independence and modernizing the British constitutional framework.

232. (A) judicial innovation to prevent miscarriage of justice.
A curative petition is a unique judicial innovation developed by the Supreme Court of India to serve as a final remedy for justice after all other legal avenues, including a review petition, have been exhausted. It allows the court to reconsider its judgment in exceptional circumstances, such as a violation of the principles of natural justice. This mechanism reflects the judiciary's commitment to ensuring that no miscarriage of justice occurs, even in the final stages of the legal process, and highlights its proactive role in safeguarding fairness.

233. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Traditionally, the French Constitutional Council could only review laws a priori, meaning before they were officially signed into law. This pre-emptive approach was designed to prevent the judiciary from interfering with the will of the people, as expressed through the national legislature. By resolving constitutional issues before a statute took effect, the system aimed to ensure legal certainty while respecting parliamentary authority. It was only much later that reforms were introduced to allow for the review of laws already in force through specific referral mechanisms.

234. (A) three-fourths of state legislatures or three-fourths of state conventions.
The final stage of the constitutional amendment process in the United States involves ratification by the states. After an amendment is proposed by Congress, it must be approved by either three-fourths of the state legislatures or by conventions held in three-fourths of the states. The choice of which ratification method to use is determined by Congress. This high threshold ensures that any change to the fundamental law has broad and lasting support across the federation, reflecting the constitution's character as a compact between the national government and the states.

235. (D) matters of maladministration.
The jurisdiction of the United Kingdom's Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration is specifically limited to investigating matters of maladministration within central government departments. This refers to procedural failures, such as unreasonable delay, bias, or administrative errors, rather than the actual merits of a lawful policy decision or the conduct of the judiciary. By focusing on how administrative functions are carried out, the Commissioner provides a non-judicial check on the executive branch, ensuring that public authorities act fairly and efficiently in their dealings with the citizens.

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236. (B) open government and accountability.
Whistleblower protection laws are philosophically aligned with the principles of open government and accountability. By providing legal safeguards for individuals who report wrongdoing or corruption within government agencies, these laws encourage transparency and help to uncover administrative abuses. Protecting whistleblowers ensures that significant information about government activities is brought to light, allowing for public scrutiny and preventing the concealment of misconduct. This approach strengthens democratic institutions by ensuring that public officials remain answerable for their actions and that the administration operates with integrity and in the public interest.

237. (C) regulate the state and its relationship with its citizens.
Comparative public law primarily focuses on the rules and institutions that define the structure of the state and govern its relationship with individuals. This includes the study of constitutional law, which establishes the framework for government, and administrative law, which regulates the actions of public authorities. By comparing these legal frameworks across different jurisdictions, researchers can

analyze various models of power distribution, the protection of fundamental rights, and the mechanisms for holding government officials accountable, providing insights into the diverse ways that modern states exercise and limit their authority.

238. (D) Parliamentary
In a parliamentary system, the executive's tenure is not fixed and is directly dependent on maintaining the ongoing confidence of the legislature. The Prime Minister and the cabinet must command a majority in the lower house to remain in power. If the legislature passes a vote of no-confidence, the executive is typically required to resign or call for new elections. This requirement ensures that the government remains continuously accountable to the elected representatives of the people, which is the defining characteristic of responsible government in the parliamentary model.

239. (A) three-tier system of government (Union, States, and Local Self-Government).
The Constitution of India provides for a three-tiered system of government, distributing power between the national Union government, the individual state governments, and local self-government institutions. The addition of the third tier, consisting of Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas, was formalized through constitutional amendments to promote decentralization and grassroots democracy. This multi-layered structure ensures that governance is responsive to the diverse needs of the population at various levels, from national policy-making to local administration and community development across the country.

240. (B) procedurally flawless but discriminatory in its content.
The substantive conception of the rule of law is concerned with the moral quality and justice of legal rules. Therefore, it would be used to challenge a law that, while correctly passed according to procedural requirements, contains discriminatory or unjust content. Unlike the formal version, which might accept any correctly enacted law, the substantive approach evaluate whether the law's substance violates fundamental rights or human dignity. This ensures that the legal system is not just a collection of procedures but a framework for achieving social justice and protecting essential moral values.

241. (B) Parliamentary Sovereignty.
The practice of judicial review in India and the United States directly challenges the traditional British doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty. Under that doctrine, the legislature holds supreme authority and its acts cannot be struck down by any other body. In contrast, judicial review allows courts to declare laws unconstitutional and void if they conflict with the supreme law of the land. This shift in authority moves the final power of constitutional interpretation from the elected representatives to the judiciary, ensuring that legislative actions remain within established constitutional limits.

242. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In the United States, judicial independence and accountability are both fundamental constitutional principles. Life tenure for federal judges ensures their independence from political pressure, allowing them to decide cases impartially. Simultaneously, the constitution provides for the impeachment of judges who engage in misconduct, ensuring they remain answerable for their behavior. These dual mechanisms work together to protect the integrity of the judicial system, ensuring that judges are free to interpret the law while maintaining a structured legal pathway to remove those who violate their official duties.

243. (C) integrated, with both High Courts and the Supreme Court having the power.
The system of constitutional review in India is integrated, meaning that both the Supreme Court and the High Courts possess the power to determine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions. This authority is considered an essential feature of the constitution. While the Supreme Court is the final arbiter, High Courts exercise this power within their respective territorial jurisdictions. This decentralized but hierarchically linked system ensures that constitutional principles are upheld across the entire judicial hierarchy, providing multiple levels of protection for the fundamental rights and the constitutional order.

244. (D) 42nd Amendment.

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The Forty-second Amendment to the Indian Constitution, enacted in nineteen seventy-six, significantly altered the Preamble by incorporating the terms 'socialist' and 'secular'. This modification was intended to explicitly state the national commitment to social and economic justice and the principle of religious neutrality of the state. These additions reflected the political and social goals of the era and clarified the fundamental values that guide the interpretation and application of the Indian constitution, highlighting the document's role in promoting a more egalitarian and inclusive society.

245. (C) provide an inexpensive and informal remedy for grievances.
One of the primary objectives of establishing an ombudsman is to offer citizens a more accessible, inexpensive, and informal alternative to formal litigation for resolving grievances against public authorities. Unlike court proceedings, which can be complex and costly, the ombudsman provides an independent mechanism for investigating complaints of maladministration, such as bureaucratic delay or unfairness. By identifying and addressing procedural errors, the institution helps to hold the administration accountable and ensures that citizens have a viable way to seek justice without the need for legal representation.

246. (B) the interest in disclosure outweighs the interest in withholding.
The public interest test in the United Kingdom's Freedom of Information Act is a crucial mechanism that favors transparency. Even if information falls under a qualified exemption, the public authority must still disclose it if the public interest in disclosure is stronger than the interest in keeping the information secret. This requirement forces a careful balancing of competing interests, ensuring that information is not withheld simply because it is sensitive, but only when there is a compelling and justifiable reason that outweighs the benefit of public access.

247. (D) the shared attitudes and values people hold about law.
The concept of legal culture in comparative law refers to the deeply held attitudes, values, and beliefs that individuals and groups have regarding the role of law in society. This includes perceptions of the legitimacy of legal institutions, the importance of the rule of law, and the general level of trust in the justice system. Understanding legal culture is essential for comparative scholars, as it helps explain why identical legal rules might function differently in various jurisdictions due to diverse societal expectations and historical experiences with the law.

248. (A) the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature.
A parliamentary system is often termed 'responsible government' because the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature. This means that the Prime Minister and the cabinet must maintain the support of the parliamentary majority to continue governing. All major government decisions are subject to legislative scrutiny and debate. If the legislature loses confidence in the executive, the government is required to resign. This continuous accountability ensures that the administration remains responsive to the elected representatives and, through them, to the general will of the electorate.

249. (C) Australia
While Australia is a federal country, the primary models of federalism typically studied in comparative law are those of the United States, Canada, and India. The US represents the classic dual federalism model, Canada features a strong central government with provincial autonomy, and India is often described as quasi-federal due to its strong centralizing features. These three models provide a wide range of diverse approaches to power distribution between central and regional levels, helping researchers to understand the different ways that federal principles can be implemented in diverse national contexts.

250. (A) France - Pure parliamentary system
The French governance framework is defined as a semi-presidential system rather than a pure parliamentary model. It features a dual executive where both a president and a prime minister hold significant powers. This arrangement combines elements of a presidential system, where the head of state is directly elected, with parliamentary features, where the government is responsible to the legislature. This hybrid structure distinguishes

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legal consequences of their actions. By ensuring that laws are clear and applied consistently, the system prevents the arbitrary exercise of power, even without addressing the moral outcomes.

269. (C) Whether the content of the law is relevant to the concept.
The fundamental divergence between formal and substantive interpretations lies in whether the content of the law is considered relevant. Formal versions focus exclusively on the procedures and characteristics of legal rules to ensure predictability. Substantive versions, however, insist that for the Rule of Law to be valid, the law must also uphold justice, fairness, and fundamental human rights.

270. (D) A procedurally perfect law can still be an instrument of tyranny.
An advocate for the substantive Rule of Law believes that procedural correctness does not guarantee justice. They would argue that a law can follow every proper step of creation and application but still function as an instrument of tyranny. This viewpoint emphasizes that the moral content and the protection of individual dignity are essential for a legitimate legal system.

271. (C) United States
The United States is recognized for having the most rigid application of the separation of powers doctrine. It establishes three co-equal branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—that operate with distinct boundaries. This system includes a series of checks and balances where each branch has specific powers to limit the others, ensuring that no single entity gains excessive control over the government.

272. (B) The executive leadership is derived from and part of the legislature.
The British parliamentary system is described by the fusion of powers because the executive branch is not separate from the legislature. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are members of Parliament and are politically responsible to it. This blurring of lines contrasts with systems where the executive is elected independently and does not hold a seat in the legislative body.

273. (D) The executive is an integral part of the legislative branch.
The Indian model follows a functional rather than a strict separation of powers. Because India uses a parliamentary system, the executive is an integral part of the legislative branch. While the executive is drawn from and remains accountable to the legislature, the written constitution and the power of judicial review ensure that a robust system of checks and balances remains active.

274. (A) The existence of separate judicial systems for ordinary and administrative law.
A unique feature of the French system is its dual judicial structure, which separates ordinary courts from administrative courts. The administrative hierarchy, headed by the Conseil d'État, specifically handles disputes involving the government and the administration. This approach, known as 'droit administratif', provides a distinct method for checking executive power that differs from the common law tradition of unified courts.

275. (C) The increased independence of the judiciary through the creation of a Supreme Court.
In the United Kingdom, the principle of separation of powers was significantly strengthened by the creation of the Supreme Court. This reform enhanced the independence of the judiciary by formally separating the highest court of appeal from the House of Lords. Such a change ensures that the judicial function is more clearly distinct from the legislative and executive branches of government.

276. (A) To insulate the judiciary from external political influence.
Mechanisms like protected tenure and fixed salaries are designed to protect judges from external political pressure. By securing their positions and financial stability, the system ensures that the judiciary can make impartial decisions based on the law rather than being influenced by the executive or legislature. This independence is considered a fundamental prerequisite for maintaining the Rule of Law.

277. (D) take a proactive role in shaping policy and social change.
Judicial activism occurs when judges go beyond a purely interpretive role to actively shape public policy and promote social reform. Through this proactive approach, the judiciary can address

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units for administrative purposes, it retains the ultimate legal authority. This means that any delegated powers can be unilaterally altered or withdrawn by the central government.

260. (A) A constitutional arrangement defining separate spheres of authority.
Federal systems rely on a constitutional division of power between a central government and regional units. Each level of government operates within its own defined sphere of authority, which is protected by the constitution. This arrangement ensures that neither the central nor the regional governments can easily infringe upon the powers and responsibilities allocated to the other.

261. (D) The voluntary union of independent states that retain significant powers.
The 'coming together' model of federalism involves previously sovereign states voluntarily deciding to pool their sovereignty. These states form a national government to achieve common goals while still retaining significant individual powers. This approach is reflected in constitutions that explicitly list the powers of the federal government and reserve all remaining authority to the individual states.

262. (B) The assignment of residual legislative powers to the federal government.
The Canadian federal model exhibits centralizing features through the allocation of residual legislative powers. Unlike systems where remaining powers stay with regional units, the federal government in Canada holds authority over matters not specifically assigned to the provinces. Additionally, the federal government possesses powers of reservation and disallowance over provincial legislation, further strengthening its central role.

263. (C) The system can transform into a unitary one during national emergencies.
The Indian federal system demonstrates a strong unitary bias, particularly visible during periods of national emergency. In such situations, the constitution allows the system to transform from a federal structure into a unitary one, where central authority prevails. This flexibility ensures national security and stability, illustrating why the Indian model is often described by scholars as being quasi-federal.

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264. (D) A federal structure with significant centralizing characteristics.
The term 'quasi-federal' describes systems that maintain a federal structure but possess significant centralizing characteristics. It suggests that while there is a division of power between central and regional governments, the central authority holds a dominant position. Both India and Canada are often categorized this way due to constitutional features that empower the federal government over regional units.

265. (A) principle of 'holding together' versus 'coming together'.
A fundamental difference between the American and Indian models of federalism is their underlying logic. The US system originated from independent states 'coming together' to form a union and pooling their sovereignty. Conversely, the Indian model follows a 'holding together' logic, designed to maintain the unity of a large and diverse pre-existing state through a strong central government.

266. (B) The processes and characteristics of how law is made and applied.
The formal version of the Rule of Law focuses primarily on the procedural aspects of lawmaking and enforcement. It emphasizes that laws must be publicly promulgated, clear, stable, and applied prospectively by an independent judiciary. This interpretation is concerned with ensuring legal certainty and predictability rather than judging the moral content or the inherent justice of the legal rules.

267. (B) No, because the content of the law violates principles of justice and rights.
Under the substantive version of the Rule of Law, merely following procedural requirements is insufficient. This perspective argues that the law must also be inherently just and protect fundamental human rights. Therefore, if a law is discriminatory or oppressive, it violates the Rule of Law regardless of whether it was enacted correctly or applied by an independent court.

268. (A) Legal certainty
Legal certainty is the attribute most closely linked with the 'thin' or formal conception of the Rule of Law. This view prioritizes a legal framework where individuals can predict the

France from traditional Westminster-style democracies, ensuring a unique balance of power that requires cooperation between the president and the parliament to manage the administration effectively.

251. (B) The societal problems that legal institutions aim to solve.
Functionalism focuses on how different legal systems address similar social issues. Instead of looking at formal structures, researchers analyze the actual role legal institutions play in solving problems. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of legal development across diverse cultures by identifying common goals and the various methods used to achieve them.

252. (A) The implicit use of one's own legal system as a benchmark.
Ethnocentrism poses a major risk to the objectivity of comparative legal studies. It occurs when a researcher uses their own legal culture as an implicit benchmark for evaluating others. This bias can lead to skewed interpretations and prevents a neutral assessment of how different legal systems function within their unique social and political contexts.

253. (C) The transplanted rule may be incompatible with the new socio-cultural context.
Legal transplants involve adopting rules from one legal system into another. A primary concern is that these rules might be incompatible with the social, cultural, or political context of the recipient country. Without careful consideration of local needs, such transplants can fail to function effectively or produce unexpected negative consequences in the new environment.

254. (D) The lack of direct equivalents for legal concepts across different languages.
Linguistic and terminological differences create significant hurdles because legal concepts frequently lack direct equivalents across different languages. This lack of correspondence can lead to the misinterpretation of fundamental legal ideas. Researchers must navigate these complex translation issues carefully to ensure that they accurately understand and compare the substantive meaning of rules from various jurisdictions.

255. (C) A valuable but methodologically demanding tool for both scholarship and reform.
Comparative law is an essential tool for both academic scholarship and practical policy-making in a globalized environment. While highly valuable for understanding different legal traditions, it requires a methodologically rigorous and culturally sensitive approach. It is far from a simple process, as it demands careful navigation of linguistic barriers, structural differences, and the risks of ethnocentrism.

256. (B) The independent election and separation of the executive and legislature.
A presidential system is defined by a strict separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches. The president acts as both the head of state and the head of government, being elected independently from the legislature. This independence ensures that the branches function separately, often resulting in a robust system of checks and balances.

257. (D) Inefficiency and stalemate due to divided government.
In a presidential system, the independent election of the executive and the legislature can lead to significant political friction. This separation often results in legislative gridlock or stalemate, especially when different political parties control the two branches. Such inefficiency arises because the executive lacks a direct mechanism to ensure the passage of their legislative agenda.

258. (A) By making the executive a part of and accountable to the legislature.
Parliamentary systems institutionalize a fusion of powers by drawing the executive from the legislative body. The prime minister and the cabinet are members of the legislature and remain accountable to it. This arrangement ensures a close working relationship and facilitates the passage of legislation, as the executive typically commands the majority support of the parliament.

259. (C) Ultimate authority is concentrated in the central government.
A unitary system of government is characterized by the concentration of sovereign power in a single central authority. While the central government may delegate certain powers to regional or local

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societal issues and expand the protection of fundamental rights. Landmark court decisions and innovative legal mechanisms, such as Public Interest Litigation, are common ways in which judges exercise this significant power.

278. (B) USA and India
Judicial activism has been particularly prominent in both the United States and India. In the USA, the Supreme Court has shaped national policy through landmark decisions on civil rights. In India, the judiciary has expanded fundamental rights and addressed social grievances through the development of Public Interest Litigation. Both systems demonstrate how judges can take a proactive role in reform.

279. (C) Balancing the need for judicial independence with the need for democratic accountability.
A fundamental challenge in democratic governance is balancing the necessity of judicial independence with the need for accountability. While judges must be insulated from political pressure to ensure impartiality, they also wield significant power as unelected officials. Finding the right mechanisms to prevent the arbitrary use of this power without compromising the judiciary's essential independence remains a complex and ongoing struggle.

280. (D) The establishment of the Judicial Appointments Commission.
The establishment of the Judicial Appointments Commission was a major reform in the United Kingdom aimed at enhancing judicial independence. By creating a more transparent and merit-based process for selecting judges, the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 reduced the influence of political figures in appointments. This change ensures that the judiciary is perceived as more impartial and distinct from other government branches.

281. (A) distributed across various courts within the judicial system.
Diffuse constitutional review allows various courts across the entire judicial hierarchy to evaluate whether a law is consistent with the constitution. In systems like India and the USA, any court, from local levels to the Supreme Court, can assess constitutionality during a specific case. This distributed power ensures that constitutional standards are monitored and enforced throughout the entire judicial system.

282. (B) It is performed by a specialized council and occurs before a law is officially enacted.
The traditional French model of constitutional review is centralized and takes place before a law is officially enacted. A specialized body, the Constitutional Council, holds the exclusive power to perform this 'a priori' review. Unlike the diffuse systems where any court can review laws during litigation, the French approach ensures that laws are checked for constitutionality immediately after parliamentary approval.

283. (B) The Swiss Federal Supreme Court cannot invalidate federal statutes.
A significant difference in Switzerland is that the Federal Supreme Court is explicitly prohibited from striking down federal statutes passed by the national legislature. While the court has the authority to review the constitutionality of regional or cantonal laws, it must respect the supremacy of federal legislation. This dynamic prioritizes the power of the national legislature over the judiciary for primary laws.

284. (A) within the context of a genuine legal case or dispute.
Concrete review refers to the process where the constitutionality of a law is tested within the context of an actual legal dispute. Rather than addressing theoretical or abstract questions, the court examines the law as it applies to the specific facts and parties involved in a real case. This ensures that judicial intervention is grounded in tangible controversies brought before the court.

285. (C) the body responsible for conducting the review and the timing of the review.
The US and Indian models differ from the French model primarily regarding which body conducts the review and when it occurs. In the former, review is diffuse and takes place during active litigation after a law is in effect. In the traditional French system, review is centralized in a specific council and historically occurred before the law was officially promulgated.

286. (D) United States
The United States has a highly rigid amendment process that is exceptionally difficult to complete.

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their specific powers and effectiveness can vary significantly from one state to another.

295. (C) variation in powers and effectiveness of Lokayuktas across states.
A major challenge for the Ombudsman system in India is the lack of consistency across different regions. The powers, structures, and effectiveness of Lokayuktas vary considerably from state to state. This inconsistency leads to uneven levels of accountability and varying success in tackling corruption or maladministration, as some state-level bodies are significantly more empowered and proactive than others in their duties.

296. (D) United States' Freedom of Information Act
The United States' Freedom of Information Act of 1966 is recognized as setting an early international standard for the right to information. It established a presumptive right for the public to access federal agency records, creating a model for transparency that many other nations later followed. This legislation mandates that agencies respond to requests within specific timeframes while protecting certain sensitive information.

297. (A) application of a public interest test to weigh disclosure against non-disclosure.
The United Kingdom's Freedom of Information Act includes a notable public interest test for evaluating disclosure requests. This test requires authorities to release information even if it falls under an exemption, provided that the public interest in disclosure is greater than the interest in keeping it confidential. This mechanism ensures that transparency is prioritized when it serves the broader goals of the society.

298. (B) The requirement for public authorities to proactively disclose information.
India's Right to Information Act is distinguished by its emphasis on proactive disclosure. This requires public authorities to publish a wide range of information on their own initiative, rather than waiting for specific requests. This forward-looking approach, combined with strict response deadlines and an independent appellate structure, makes the Indian framework one of the most powerful and progressive transparency laws in the world.

299. (C) To increase government transparency and accountability.
Right to information laws in the USA, UK, and India share the fundamental goal of increasing government transparency and accountability. By providing a legal framework for public access to government records, these laws empower citizens to monitor the actions of public authorities. This access is intended to ensure that government bodies operate more openly and are held responsible for their various decisions.

300. (A) The inclusion of exemptions to protect certain categories of sensitive information.
A common feature of the information access laws in both the United States and the United Kingdom is the use of specific exemptions. These exemptions are designed to protect sensitive categories of information, such as those related to national security, personal privacy, or law enforcement. While the laws promote general transparency, they balance the right to know with the need to safeguard certain interests.

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It requires a two-stage procedure involving a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress followed by ratification from three-fourths of the state legislatures. This high threshold ensures constitutional stability and has resulted in very few amendments being successfully passed over the course of more than two centuries.

287. (C) The ability to amend certain provisions by a simple parliamentary majority.
India's constitution demonstrates flexibility by allowing certain provisions to be amended through a simple majority in Parliament. This process is similar to how ordinary legislation is passed, making it easier to adapt specific parts of the constitution to changing needs. This blend of simple and special majority requirements allows the Indian constitutional framework to balance the need for stability and adaptability.

288. (B) Different parts of the constitution have different, varying levels of difficulty for amendment.
The South African tiered approach means that different parts of the constitution have varying levels of amendment difficulty. While most provisions require a two-thirds majority, foundational principles and the Bill of Rights have much higher thresholds, such as a 75% supermajority. This structure provides stronger protection for essential democratic values while allowing other sections of the constitution to be more adaptable.

289. (D) Ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.
To amend key federal provisions in India, the government must obtain a special majority in Parliament and ratification from at least half of the state legislatures. This requirement ensures that the federal structure cannot be altered unilaterally by the central government. It demands a broad consensus across both national and regional levels of government before fundamental changes to federalism can occur.

290. (A) Between the need for constitutional stability and the ability to adapt to change.
Constitutional amendment procedures are designed to strike a balance between the stability of the legal framework and the need for adaptability. A constitution that is too rigid may become obsolete, while one that is too flexible risks losing its authority as a foundational document. Amendment rules ensure that changes are made thoughtfully while allowing the state to respond to societal evolution.

291. (C) Sweden
The modern institution of the Ombudsman originated in Sweden in 1809 with the creation of the 'Justitieombudsman'. This parliamentary officer was established to supervise public administration and the judiciary, ensuring they follow the law and fulfill their duties. Citizens were given the right to complain directly to this office, which could then investigate and recommend corrective actions for administrative failures.

292. (A) A rule that citizen complaints had to be channeled through a Member of Parliament.
The 'MP filter' was a specific rule in the United Kingdom that required citizens to submit their complaints through a Member of Parliament. This meant individuals could not approach the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration directly. The filter was intended to prevent frivolous claims and to maintain the traditional role of MPs as the primary handlers of grievances for their own local constituents.

293. (D) To investigate citizen complaints against maladministration by public bodies.
The primary function of an Ombudsman is to protect individuals from maladministration by public authorities. This is achieved by investigating citizen complaints regarding unfair, improper, or inefficient administrative actions. While they often lack the power to prosecute, they can criticize government bodies and recommend specific corrective measures, relying on the public authority of their reports to influence administrative behavior and reform.

294. (B) Lokayuktas
In India, Lokayuktas serve as the state-level counterparts to the central Lokpal. These institutions were established to inquire into allegations of corruption and maladministration against public functionaries within their respective states. While the Lokpal handles matters at the national level, the Lokayuktas perform similar oversight duties locally, though

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